PARLIAMENT OF INDIA

The Eleventh Lok Sabha 1996-97

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Parliament of India is the supreme representative institution of our people. It occupies a pivotal position in the Indian polity. Over the years, it has come to truly reflect the hopes and aspirations of the people, which it represents, by discharging its multi-functional responsibility *viz.*, representational, law-making, overseeing of administration and grievance ventilation.

The image of Parliament and its credibility as a representative institution depend largely on the role and functions of the members of both the Houses. Though our Constitution has clearly specified the functions of both the Houses and treats them equally, the Lok Sabha has a decisive voice in financial matters. The present study provides an analysis of the business transacted by the Eleventh Lok Sabha during its short but eventful span. This has been sought to be done by means of articles, statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes. An attempt has also been made to present a comparative picture in respect of the background of the members of the previous Lok Sabhas as well as the work done by them *vis-a-vis* the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

It is hoped that the publication will be found useful particularly by parliamentarians, researchers, academics, media persons and all others who are engaged in the study of the working of parliamentary institutions and processes.

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THE ELEVENTH LOK SABHA

1996-1997

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1996-1997

A STUDY

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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PREFACE

The Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May 1996 following the general elections held in April-May 1996. The House had its first sitting on 22 May 1996. The five-year term of the Lok Sabha would have expired on 21 May 2001. It was, however, dissolved much earlier on 4 December 1997.

The objective of this study is to provide an analysis of the work done by the Eleventh Lok Sabha in various fields during its short but eventful span. This has been sought to be done by means of articles, statements and statistical tables supplemented by brief introductory notes. An effort has also been made to present a comparative picture in respect of both the background of Members of the previous Lok Sabhas as well as the work done by them *vis-a-vis* the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Due to its curtailed tenure, the Eleventh Lok Sabha had, in all, six sessions covering a period of 248 days. The actual number of sittings of the House, however, was only 125 days covering about 814 hours devoted to various kinds of business.

As in the case of the previous Lok Sabhas, economic and financial matters dominated the business of the House. In the legislative field as many as 61 Bills were passed and assented to. A notable feature of the business transacted by this Lok Sabha has been that motions claimed 17.33 per cent of the total time, so far the highest as compared to the time taken by the previous ten Lok Sabhas on this item of business.

The Eleventh Lok Sabha, like its predecessors, will also be remembered for a number of reasons. It was for the first time, in India's parliamentary history that a member (Shri P.A. Sangma) from the Opposition was elected to the Office of Speaker.

The overall political climate of the country has its immediate and obvious fall-out on the Lok Sabha. The Eleventh Lok Sabha remained no exception to this. It saw three different Governments headed by three different Prime Ministers in its short tenure. During its brief tenure of about 18 months, a record number of four Motions of Confidence were discussed. These motions were moved by three successive Prime Ministers —Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda (twice) and Shri Inder Kumar Gujral. What's more noteworthy was that two of the Prime Ministers belonged to the Rajya Sabha. Before this, all the Prime Ministers had been the elected members of Lok Sabha only.

The special six–day Session held from 26 August to 1 September 1997 to mark the Golden Jubilee celebrations of India's Independence was perhaps the most historic feature of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. For the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma took the floor while remaining in the Chair and addressed the House under rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha setting the tone for the debate on the motion and giving it a direction. The Session discussed the state of our democracy, economic situation including infrastructure, science and technology, human resource development scenario, etc. At the end of the Special Session both the Houses unanimously adopted a Resolution setting an 'Agenda for India'.

During the period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, we had the privilege of hosting two major International Parliamentary Conferences. First, an Inter Parliamentary Specialised Conference on 'Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics' and second, the first-ever Conference of Chairmen of the Committees of Public Accounts in the Parliaments of SAARC Countries.

It is hoped that this study will be found useful for researchers, legislators, media persons and all others interested in the study of the parliamentary institutions and processes.

NEW DELHI
November 1998

S. GOPALAN
Secretary-General
Lok Sabha

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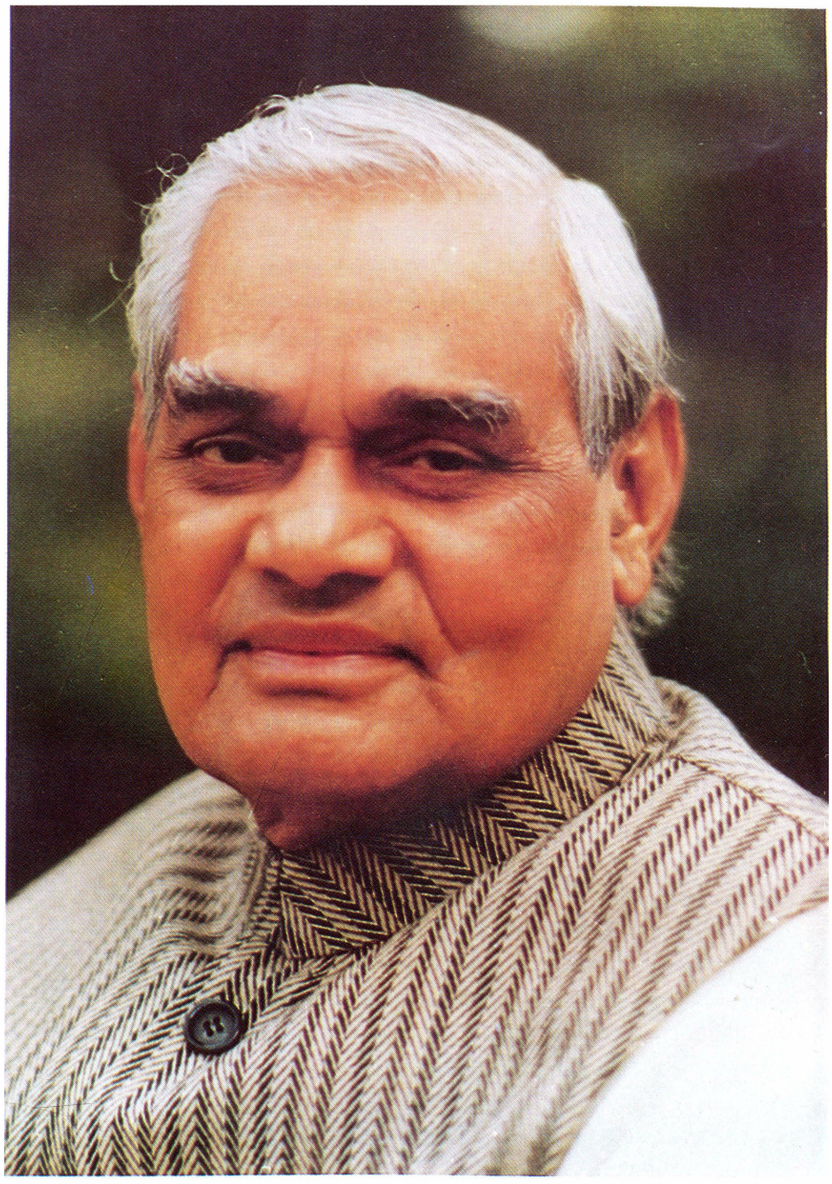
Shri K. R. Narayanan
Vice-President
(21.8.1992—24.7.1997)
President
(25.7.1997—till date)

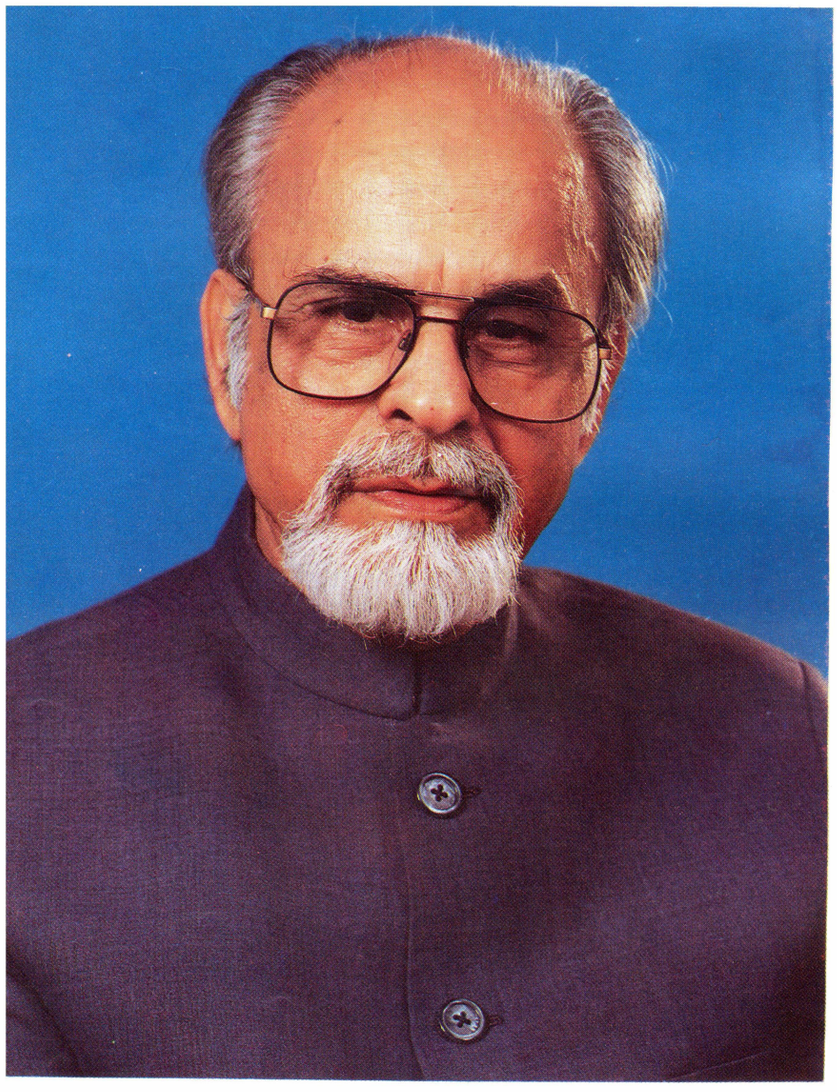
Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma
President
(25.7.1992—24.7.1997)

Shri Krishan Kant
Vice-President
(21.8.1997—till date)



Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee
Prime Minister
(16.5.1996—1.6.1996)
(19.3.1998—till date)
Leader of the Opposition
(01.6.1996—04.12.1997)

Shri H.D. Deve Gowda
Prime Minister
(1.6.1996—21.4.1997)



Shri I. K. Gujral
Prime Minister
(21.4.1997—19.3.1998)

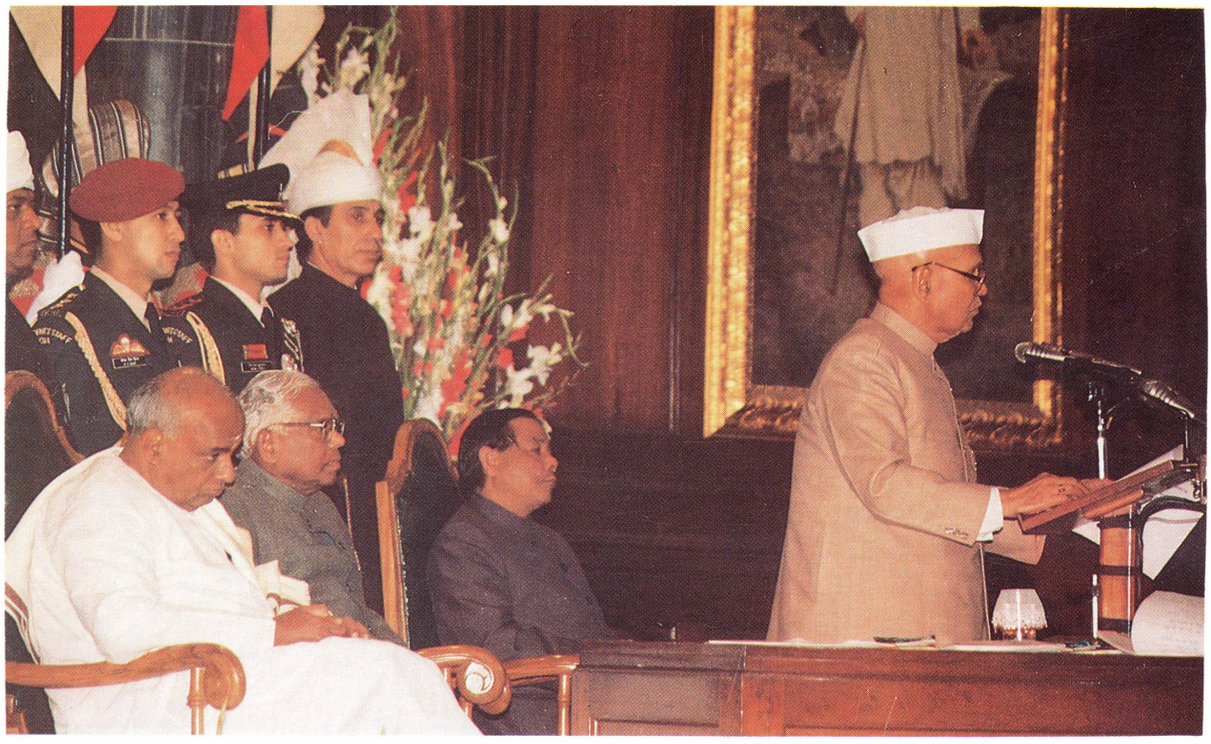
Shri P. A. Sangma
Speaker, Eleventh Lok Sabha
(23.5.1996—23.3.1998)

Shri Suraj Bhan
Deputy Speaker, Eleventh Lok Sabha
(12.7.1996—4.12.1997)

Shri S. Gopalan
Secretary-General, Lok Sabha
(15.7.1996—14.7.1999)

The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, arriving in procession to address members of Parliament on 20 February 1997

The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, delivering his address on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the First Sitting of the Constituent Assembly in Central Hall on 9 December 1996



The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, addressing the distinguished gathering after unveiling the statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Parliament House Complex on 23 January 1997

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan, delivering his address at the mid-night commemorative function held in Central Hall on 14-15 August 1997 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence

The President, Shri K.R. Narayanan, addressing the distinguished gathering at the mid-night commemorative function held in Central Hall on 14-15 August 1997 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence

Km. Lata Mangeshkar singing the patriotic song **'Sare Jahan Se Achchha Hindustan Hamara'** at the mid-night commemorative function held in Central Hall on 14-15 August 1997 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence

Pandit Bhimsen Joshi singing the National Song **'Vande Matram'** at the mid-night commemorative function held in Central Hall on 14-15 August 1997 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence

A distinguished gathering on the occasion of the mid-night commemorative function held in Central Hall on 14-15 August 1997 to celebrate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence

The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, addressing the delegates attending the Inter-Parliamentary Specialised Conference on "Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics" held in New Delhi from 14—18 February 1997

The Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma, addressing the delegates attending the Inter-Parliamentary Specialised Conference on "Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics" held in New Delhi from 14—18 February 1997

The Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma, addressing the delegates attending the first-ever Conference of Public Accounts Committees in SAARC Parliaments held in New Delhi on 30 and 31 August 1997

Delegates attending the Conference of Public Accounts Committees in SAARC Parliaments held in New Delhi on 30 and 31 August 1997

Delegates attending the 60th Presiding Officers Conference of Legislative Bodies
held in New Delhi from 9 to 12 October 1996

Australian Parliamentary Delegation with the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha,
Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee in New Delhi on 27 August 1996

Mexican Parliamentary Delegation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha,
Shri P.A. Sangma in New Delhi on 1 July 1997

Kyrghyz Parliamentary Delegation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha,
Shri P.A. Sangma in New Delhi on 30 July 1997

Bulgarian Parliamentary Delegation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha,
Shri P.A. Sangma in New Delhi on 18 December 1997

Shri Ramesh Jeeoolal, Leader of the Mauritian Parliamentary Delegation with the Speaker, Lok Sabha,
Shri P.A. Sangma in New Delhi on 21 November 1996

Distinguished gathering on the occasion of the unveiling of the statue of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Parliament House Complex on 23 January 1997

The President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma, presenting the Outstanding Parliamentarian Award, 1996 to Shri Somnath Chatterjee at a function held in Central Hall on 19 March 1997

PART I

ARTICLES

1

ELEVENTH LOK SABHA—A GENERAL SURVEY

After the Eleventh General Elections held in April-May 1996 under article 81 of the Constitution, the Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May 1996 and the first sitting of the House was held on 22 May 1996. The five-year term of the Lok Sabha was to expire on 21 May 2001. It was however, dissolved on 4 December 1997. There were in all 6 sessions of the House covering a period of 248 days. The number of days on which the House actually met was 125.

Election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker

The election to the office of the Speaker took place on 23 May 1996 and Shri Purno Agitok Sangma of the Congress(I) was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Notably, the Eleventh Lok Sabha created history at the very beginning when for the first time a member of the Opposition was elected as Speaker.

The election to the office of the Deputy Speaker was held on 12 July 1996 and Shri Suraj Bhan of the Bharatiya Janata Party was unanimously elected as the Deputy Speaker of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Leader of the House

Article 74 of the Constitution of India lays down that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Leader of the House is defined in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha as "the Prime Minister, if he is a member of the House, or a Minister who is a member of the House and is nominated by the Prime Minister to function as the leader of the House."

The Leader of the House draws up the programme of official business to be transacted in a Session of Parliament. He has the right to address the House whenever he likes. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee was the Leader of the House from 15 May 1996 till his resignation as Prime Minister on 28 May 1996. Since both the next Prime Ministers, namely, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda and Shri I.K. Gujral were members of Rajya Sabha, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was recognised as the Leader of the House, by the Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma with effect from 1 June 1996.

Leader of the Opposition

The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977, defines the term 'Leader of the Opposition' as that member of the Rajya Sabha or the Lok Sabha, who, for the time being, is the Leader in that House of the Party in opposition to the Government, having the greatest numerical strength and recognised as such by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha or the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

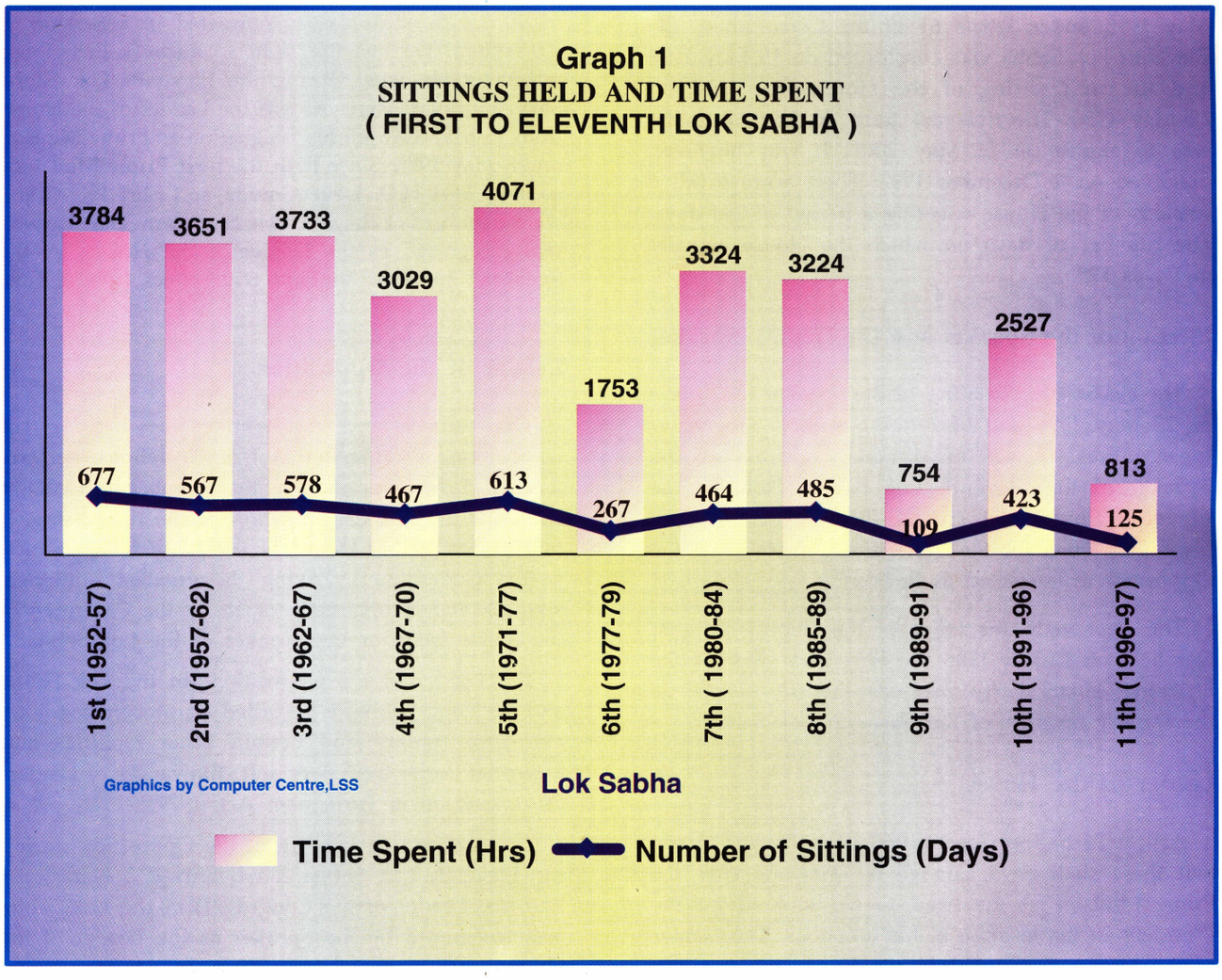
The Leader of the Opposition (In the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha) is accorded statutory recognition and given salary and certain other facilities and amenities under the Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977.

There were two Leaders of the Opposition during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. First, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Leader of the Congress(I) in the Lok Sabha was recognised by the Speaker as the Leader of the Opposition from 16 May 1996 to 31 May 1996. Thereafter, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, who resigned from the post of Prime Minister on 28 May 1996, was recognised by the Speaker as the Leader of the Opposition from 1 June 1996 to 4 December 1997, the date of dissolution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

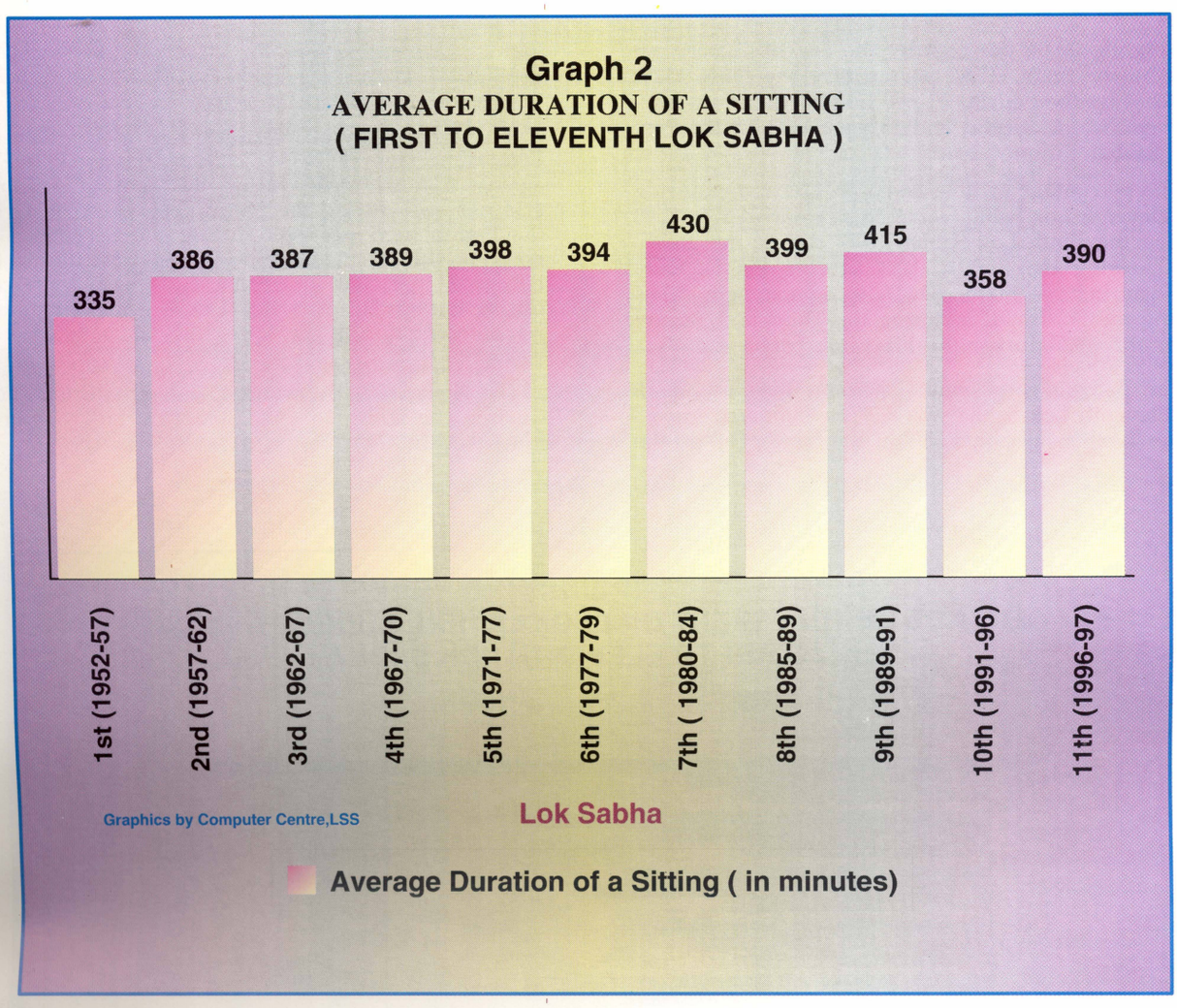
Sittings and Duration

Compared to the times of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of actual sittings of the House and their duration from 1951 onwards, revealing an upward trend in the legislative and deliberative activities of Parliament. During the period 1929 to 1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 69 days as against 121 days between the years 1952 and 1974. Though, the average annual sittings during the next 23 years, *i.e.*, from 1975 to 1997 comes to 89 days only, the average duration per sitting was 6 hours and 36 minutes as compared to 6 hours and 24 minutes during 1952–1974 and 5 hours and 36 minutes during 1929 to 1951.

During its span, the Eleventh Lok Sabha held 125 sittings with a duration of 813 hours and 38 minutes as against 423 sittings with a duration of 2,527 hours and 52 minutes during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 109 sittings with a duration of 754 hours during the Ninth; 485 sittings with a duration of 3,223 hours and 52 minutes during the Eighth; 464 sittings with a duration of 3,324 hours during the Seventh; 267 sittings with a duration 1,753 hours during the Sixth; 613 sittings with a duration of 4,071 hours during the Fifth; 467 sittings with a duration of 3,029 hours during the Fourth; 578 sittings with a duration of 3,733 hours during the Third; 567 sittings with a duration of 3,651 hours during the Second; and 677 sittings with a duration of 3,784 hours during the First Lok Sabha (see *Graph 1*).



The average duration of a sitting during the Eleventh Lok Sabha comes to 6 hours and 30 minutes as compared to 5 hours and 58 minutes of the Tenth Lok Sabha, 6 hours and 55 minutes of the Ninth, 6



hours and 39 minutes of the Eighth, 7 hours and 10 minutes of the Seventh, 6 hours and 34 minutes of the Sixth, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth, 6 hours and 29 minutes of the Fourth, 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third, 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second, and 5 hours and 35 minutes of the First Lok Sabha (see *Graph* 2).

President's Address

Under article 87(1) of the Constitution, the President addresses two Houses of Parliament. During the span of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the President addressed both the Houses of Parliament assembled together twice, *i.e.*, first, on 24 May 1996 at the commencement of the First Session after the constitution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha and second, on 20 February 1997 at the commencement of the First Session of the year 1997 which otherwise was the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. In the former case, the Motion of Thanks was not moved till 12 June 1996, the day when the House was adjourned *sine die* and, therefore, the motion lapsed with the prorogation of the Lok Sabha on 13 June 1996. In the latter case, the matters referred to in the President's Addresses were discussed in detail on a Motion of Thanks. The total time devoted to these discussions was 16 hours and 30 minutes or 2.03 per cent of the total time taken.

Time Taken on Various Kinds of Business

Of the total time taken by the Eleventh Lok Sabha, legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed 15.66 per cent as against 22.16 per cent by the Tenth Lok Sabha, 16.23 per cent by the Ninth, 25.00 per cent by the Eighth, 23.99 per cent by the Seventh, 23.51 per cent by the Sixth, 27.55 per cent by the Fifth, 22.08 per cent by the Fourth, 23 per cent by the Third, 28.2 per cent by the Second and 48.8 per cent by the First Lok Sabha.

The time devoted to discussion on **Budgets** by the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 17.60 per cent of the total as against 17.36 per cent devoted by the Tenth Lok Sabha, 16 per cent by the Ninth, 21.74 per cent by

the Eighth, 20.84 per cent by the Seventh, 23.26 per cent by the Sixth, 21.64 per cent by the Fifth, 19.30 per cent by the Fourth, 25 per cent by the Third, 20.9 per cent by the Second and 18.5 per cent by the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on **Questions** during the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 9.58 as compared to 11.80 during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 10.14 during the Ninth, 12.80 during the Eighth, 12.20 during the Seventh, 13.70 during the Sixth, 12.61 during the Fifth, 15.94 during the Fourth, 15.1 during the Third and Second each, and 14.5 during the First Lok Sabha.

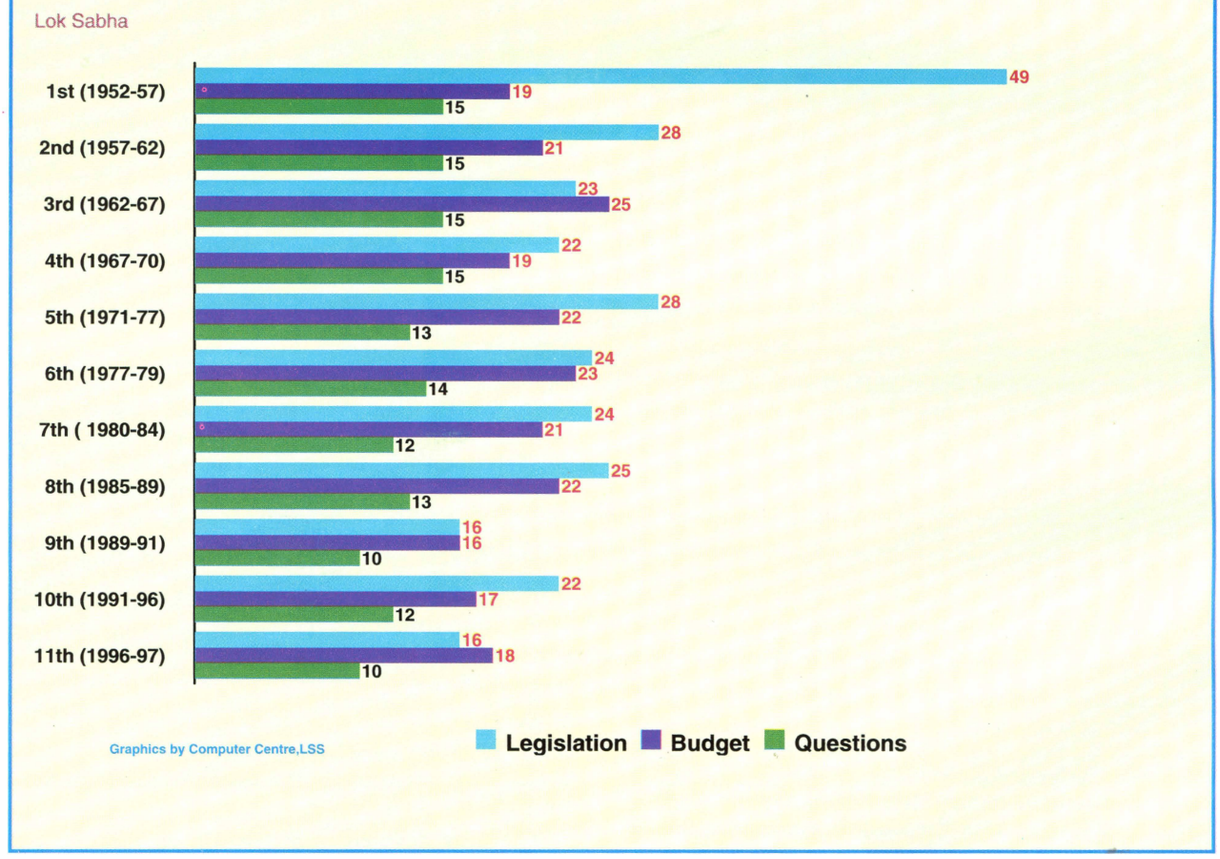
The percentage of time taken on **Resolutions** in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 4.57 as compared to 6.23 in the Tenth Lok Sabha, 5.77 in the Ninth, 5.47 in the Eighth, 3.96 in the Seventh, 3.72 in the Sixth, 5.17 in the Fifth, 6.45 in the Fourth, 5.9 in the Third, 5.5 in the Second and 6.3 in the First Lok Sabha.

The time taken on **Motions** during the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 17.33 per cent of the total time as against 6.38 per cent during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 4.34 per cent during the Ninth, 3.66 per cent during the Eighth, 6.35 per cent during the Seventh, 10.70 per cent during the Sixth, 6.55 per cent during the Fifth, 9.22 per cent during the Fourth, 13.2 per cent during the third, 13.7 per cent during the Second and 7.1 per cent during the First Lok Sabha.

Time spent (percentage wise) important business of the House, *viz.*, Legislation, Budget and Questions during the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha is illustrated in *Graph 3*.

Graph 3

PERCENTAGE OF TIME SPENT ON LEGISLATION, BUDGET AND QUESTIONS (FIRST TO ELEVENTH LOK SABHA)

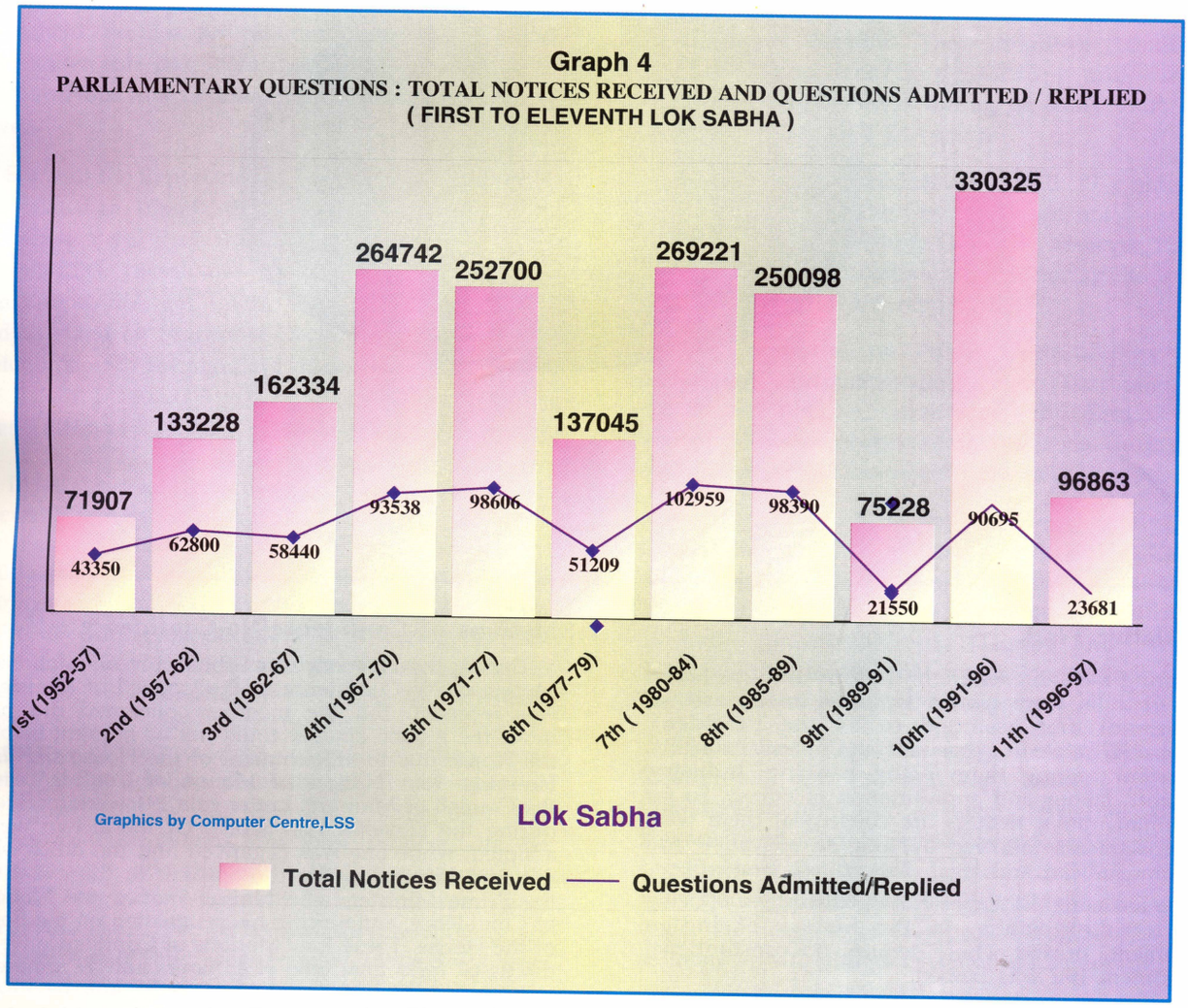


A recent development in the functioning of the Lok Sabha has been the frequent adjournments of the House due to interruptions/disorderly scenes which have resulted in loss of about 10 per cent of the time of the House during the Tenth Lok Sabha and 5.28 per cent during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Questions

A total of 96,863 notices of Questions were received from members during the Eleventh Lok Sabha as against 3,30,325 during the Tenth Lok Sabha; 75,228 during the Ninth, 2,50,098 during the Eighth; 2,69,221 during the Seventh; 1,37,045 during the Sixth; 2,52,700 during the Fifth; 2,64,742 during the Fourth; 1,62,334 during the Third; 1,33,228 during the Second; and 71,907 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the total notices received, 23,681 Questions representing 24.44 per cent of the total were admitted during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second, and First Lok Sabha were 90,695 or 27.45 per cent; 21,550 or 28.64 per cent; 98,390 or 39.34 per cent; 1,02,959 or 38.14 per cent; 51,209 or 37.35 per cent; 98,906 or 39.02 per cent; 95,538 or 35.30 per cent; 58,440 or 35 per cent; 62,800 or 47 per cent and 43,350 or 61 per cent, respectively.

Total notices of Questions received and the number of Questions admitted and replied during each of the Lok Sabhas from the First to the Eleventh are indicated in *Graph 4*.

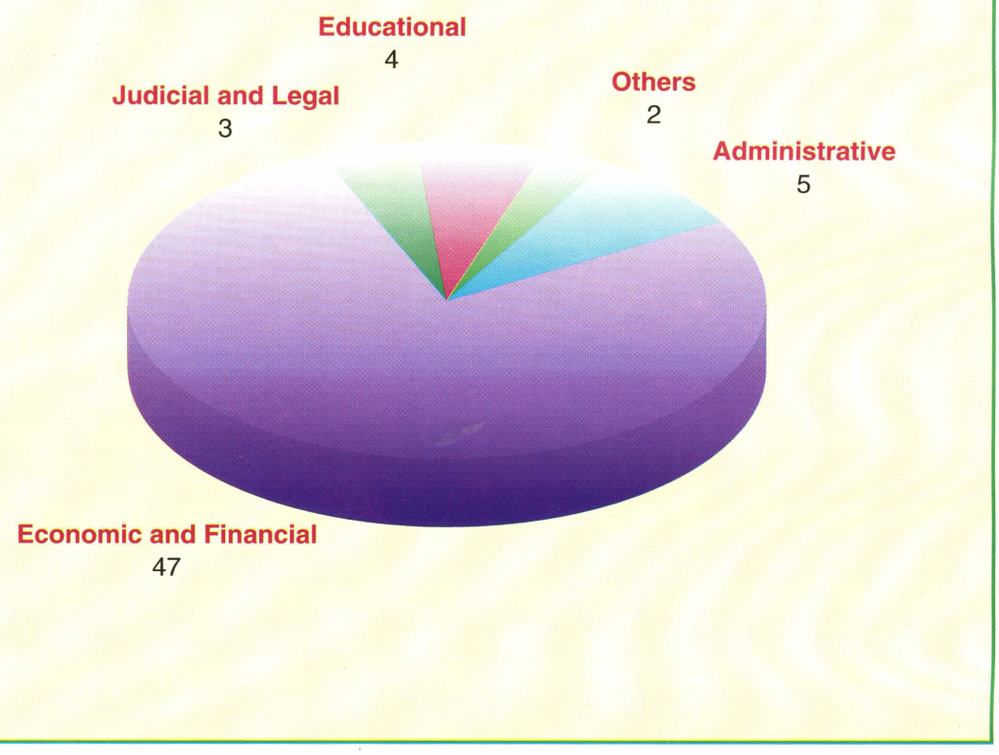


Of the total Questions admitted during the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 21,613 or 91.27 per cent were Unstarred; 2,060 or 8.70 per cent were Starred; and only 8 or 0.03 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The top five Ministries to whom the largest number of Questions were addressed were those of Railways (2,042); Finance (1,894); Home Affairs (1,144); Human Resource Development (1,130); and Communications (1,057).

Graph 5

SUBJECT-WISE CLASSIFICATION OF BILLS PASSED AND ASSENTED TO DURING ELEVENTH LOK SABHA



Legislative Work

During the short tenure of the Eleventh Lok Sabha only 61 Bills were passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. Of these, 47 related to economic and financial subjects, important among them being banking, industry, transport, labour and appropriation of money. So far as administrative matters are concerned, there were five enactments followed by four on education and three on judicial and legal matters (see *Graph 5*)

The Eleventh Lok Sabha has the distinction of being the first Lok Sabha, in the history of Indian Parliament, during whose tenure, no constitutional amendment Bill was passed.

Adjournment Motions

During the span of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, notices of as many as 63 adjournment motions were received. Of these, only one notice relating to 'passive attitude of the Central Government over certain developments in Bihar' was admitted and discussed taking a total time of one hour and 58 minutes.

Motions of Confidence/No-Confidence

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha only one notice of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers was received. But the member concerned did not move the motion since it could not be brought before the House due to adjournment of the House *sine die*. However, four Notices of Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 191 were received during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Of these, two were adopted, while one was negatived and the other was declared infructuous by the Speaker in the event of the Prime Minister, who himself moved the Motion of Confidence, announcing his resignation on the floor of the House. These four Motions of Confidence were discussed for a total time of 43 hours and 59 minutes.

Calling Attention Notices

As many as 764 Calling Attention Notices under rule 197 were received during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Of these, 63 representing 4.3 per cent of the total, were admitted. In response to the notices admitted, 8 Statements were made in the House by the Ministers concerned.

Motions

Several discussions on matters of urgent public importance were raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha through motions under rule 191 (No-day-yet-named Motions); rule 342 (for taking into consideration a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter); rule 193 (Short Duration Discussions on matters of urgent public importance) and rule 55 (Half-an-Hour discussions on matters of sufficient public importance arising out of answers to Questions).

Thirteen Short Duration Discussions under rule 193 were held. Besides, six motions under rule 191 and two under rule 342 were discussed. The number of Half-an-Hour discussions held under rule 55 was seven.

Some of the important discussions raised under rule 193 related to—floods, drought and natural calamities in different parts of the country; hike in prices of petrol, LPG, diesel and other Petroleum products; India's position on CTBT; India's Foreign Policy; India's stand on Singapore Declaration of WTO; and deterioration in the standard of sports in the country.

Resolutions

In all 33 resolutions were discussed during the Eleventh Lok Sabha as against 122 during the Tenth Lok Sabha, 34 during the Ninth, 83 during the Eighth, 110 during the Seventh, 36 during the Sixth, 140 during the Fifth, 79 during the Fourth, 84 during the Third, 83 during the Second and 67 during the First Lok Sabha. Out of the 33 resolutions taken up by the Eleventh Lok Sabha, two were Government resolutions; 23 were statutory resolutions moved in pursuance of the provisions of the Constitution; seven were Private Members' resolutions; and one resolution was proposed by the Speaker. While both the Government resolutions and those proposed by the Speaker were adopted, three resolutions moved by Private Members were withdrawn and four were partly discussed. So far as statutory resolutions are concerned, only three were adopted, while seven were negatived and 13 were withdrawn.

The resolution proposed by the Speaker related to "Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence and setting the 'Agenda for India' on this historic occasion."

Activities of Important Parliamentary Committees

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, various Standing Committees including three Financial Committees, seventeen Departmentally-Related Standing Committees and the newly constituted Standing Committee on Empowerment of Women held a total of 658 sittings and presented 241 reports.

The three Financial Committees, namely, the Committee on Public Accounts, the Committee on Estimates and the Committee on Public Undertakings alone held 112 sittings and presented 45 reports.

The Committee on Public Accounts held 59 sittings in 115 hours duration. The Committee constituted 14 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 32 offices/establishments during its study tours. The Committee presented 24 reports.

The Committee on Estimates held 19 sittings in 24 hours duration. The Committee did not constitute any Sub-Committee/Study Group. It, however, visited 105 establishments/organisations during its study tours and presented 9 reports.

The Committee on Public Undertakings held 34 sittings in about 56 hours duration. The Committee constituted 8 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and visited 17 establishments/organisations during its study tours. The Committee presented 12 reports.

Another important Committee, namely, the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes held 31 sittings in about 59 hours duration. The Committee constituted 10 Sub-Committees/Study Groups and vistited 38 establishments/organisations during its study tours. The Committee presented 15 reports.

The eleven Departmentally Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) one each on—Agriculture; Communications; Defence; Energy; External Affairs; Finance; Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution; Labour and Welfare; Petroleum and Chemicals; Railways; and Urban and Rural Development, working under the direction of the Speaker, Lok Sabha,* held as many as 402 sittings of about 698 hours' duration

* In addition to these eleven DRSCs, there are six more such committees one each on Commerce, Home Affairs, Human Resource Development, Industry, Science and Technology and Environment & Forests, and Transport and Tourism working under the direction of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

and presented 124 reports on Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments and other allied subjects.

International Parliamentary Conferences

During the period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, India had the privilege of hosting two major International Parliamentary Conferences. First, an Inter-Parliamentary Specialised Conference on 'Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics' was held in New Delhi from 14 to 18 February 1997 under the joint auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The aim of the Conference was to advance the cause of a more balanced sharing of political responsibilities between men and women. About 250 members of Parliament from 78 countries alongwith experts from international organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the academics and the media participated in the Conference. In the plenary sittings, the Conference had thematic discussions on two subjects, *viz.*, (i) Women's Political and Electoral Training; and (ii) Financing Women's Electoral Campaigns.

Second, the first-ever Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees of Public Accounts in the Parliaments of SAARC countries was held in New Delhi on 30 and 31 August 1997. All the SAARC countries, except Maldives, participated in the Conference. Besides 9 members of the Public Accounts Committee of the Indian Parliament, 58 delegates from the SAARC countries participated in the Conference. Eighteen Chairmen of the PACs from the State Legislatures in India also attended the Conference as observers. The subjects discussed in the Conference were—(i) PACs in SAARC Parliaments—Scope, Functions and their Relationship with the Executive; (ii) Supreme Audit Institutions in SAARC Countries—Their Role *vis-a-vis* PAC; (iii) PAC Proceedings and Media Coverage; and (iv) PAC for Enforcing Effective Financial Accountability.

Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence

A commemorative function to mark the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence was held on the mid-night of 14–15 August 1997 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House.

Besides, a six-day Special Session of Parliament, technically part of the Fifth Session of the Lok Sabha and the One Hundred and Eighty-first Session of the Rajya Sabha, was held from 26 August to 1 September 1997 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence. For the first time in the history of Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma addressed the members on this occasion under rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha*. The entire six-day session was devoted to discuss the state of our democracy, economic situation including infrastructure, science and technology, human resource development scenario, etc. A document titled "Fifty Years of Indian Parliamentary Democracy", encompassing details on the above subjects, was brought out by the Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Secretariat as a reference paper for use by members during the Special Session.

At the end of the Special Session both the Houses unanimously adopted a Resolution setting an 'Agenda for India'. The Resolution called for bringing about electoral reforms; transparency, probity and accountability in public life; maintaining the authority and dignity of Parliament; and launching of a vigorous national campaign by all political parties to rid the polity of criminalisation and checking population growth. The Resolution (*See* Annexure for the text of the Resolution) was signed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, the Prime Minister, Ministers and members of Parliament.

Services to Members

As in the previous Lok Sabhas, the members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha continued to be assisted by the Parliament Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS). The Service rendered assistance to members by making available authentic, non-partisan and authoritative information, so vital for any Parliament to deliberate, discuss and take decisions. It brought out a number of books, brochures, information bulletins, etc. during the period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

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* Rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lays down that: "The Speaker may himself, or on a point being raised or on a request made by a member, address the House at any time on a matter under consideration in the House with a view to aid members in their deliberations, and such expressions of views shall not be taken to be in the nature of a decision."

Important publications brought out during the period of Eleventh Lok Sabha include—Presidential Addresses to Parliament; Finance Ministers' Budget Speeches (1947–97); Fifty Years of Indian Parliamentary Democracy 1947–97; Parliament of India—The Tenth Lok Sabha (1991–96) and Council of Ministers (1947–97).

From time to time, well documented and exhaustive Backgrounders and Information Bulletins on subjects before the House were also brought out and made available to members to facilitate purposeful debate. Besides, relevant information was supplied in response to as many as 7,170 reference requests from the members.

Training Courses and Programmes

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt services to Parliament and State Legislatures, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up in January 1976, as an integral division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged 5 Orientation Programmes for newly elected members of Lok Sabha, and State Legislative Assemblies. Besides, the Bureau conducted 164 programmes including Appreciation and Refresher Courses, Attachment Programmes, Training Courses, International Training Programmes, Study Visits, etc. covering probationers of various All India and Central Services, Officers of Government of India, Officers of State Legislature Secretariats, Professors and Lecturers of Universities and Colleges, Students and others. It also conducted three Computer Training Programmes for the members of Parliament. Important training courses/programmes conducted by the Bureau were—21 Appreciation Courses for probationers of All-India Central Services/Officers of Government of India, Professors/Lecturers, etc.; 7 training courses for officers of the Lok Sabha Secretariat; 7 Attachment Programmes for officers of the State Legislature Secretariats; 2 Attachment Programmes for the members of Parliamentary delegations—one each from Bangladesh and Sri Lanka; and 9 Attachment Programmes for the Officials of foreign Parliaments. Besides, the Bureau made arrangements for as many as 92 study visits by officers/probationers of All India/Central Services, State Legislature Secretariats, lecturers and students of various Universities/institutions; and officers from foreign countries. Two Parliamentary Internship programmes and two Legislative Drafting Programmes for foreign parliamentary/Government officials were also organised by the Bureau. In all, 4,393 participants were benefited by the training programmes/study visits conducted by the Bureau during the period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS)

To keep pace with the rapid advances in information technology, Parliament Library Information System (PARLIS) made a begining in the field of Computerised Information Service with the establishment of the Computer Centre in 1987. PARLIS database is designed to cater to instant reference needs of members of Parliament, officers of Parliament, Committees, the research and reference personnel and other staff. The information stored in the computer and data available for on-line retrieval cover subject index references to selected Questions and Answers; Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Debates from 1985; Government and Private Members' Bills from 1985, dates of discussions in the Constituent Assembly of India; various articles and Schedules of the constitution of India; bio-data profiles of members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha from 1985; time taken on various kinds of business in Lok Sabha from 1977; data regarding Presidential Elections from 1952; directions, decisions and observations from the Chair from 1952; by-elections to Lok Sahba from 1952; Council of Ministers: Ministry-wise and name-wise from 1947; and President's Rule in the States and Union territories from 1951.

In order to make optimum utilisation of the existing space in the Parliament Library and also for better preservation and future use of valuable collections of the Library, the Microfilming Unit was set up in 1987 with the acquisition of latest available models of microfilming equipments and ancillaries. The Unit is now fully functional and provides facilities for computer-assisted retrieval of information from the microfilms.

Audio-Visual and Telecasting Units

As part of modernisation of Library and Information Services, an Audio-Visual Unit, with a Viewing Room, has been set up in Parliament House. Facilities for viewing/listening to video records of Lok Sabha Debates, proceedings of International Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars, Parliamentary Films and Linguaphone Courses are available to members of Parliament. The Unit also caters to the demands for video cassettes of Lok Sabha debates and parliamentary events and functions from members of Parliament, dignitaries and others. The proceedings of Lok Sabha, Parliamentary Films and other events are also shown to dignitaries from India as well as abroad. Besides preserving all video (U-matic, Betacam and VHS) and audio cassettes and tapes of Lok Sabha Debates (since 18 April 1994), proceedings of International Parliamentary Conferences/Seminars and Parliamentary functions, the Audio-Visual Unit has acquired Linguaphone Courses (audio and video cassettes) of 7 Indian languages, *viz.* Assamese, Bengali, Kannada, Malayalam, Oriya, Tamil and Telugu

as well as 23 foreign languages, *viz.* Arabic, Chinese, Danish, Dutch, Finnish, French, German, Greek, Hebrew, Icelandic, Indonesian, Italian, Japanese, Korean, Malay, Norwegian, Persian, Polish, Portuguese, Russian, Serbo-Croatian, Spanish, and Swedish for the use of members of Parliament.

There has been regular telecasting of the Question Hour (since 1991), Railway and General Budgets (since 1992) and Debates/Discussions on "Motion of Thanks on President's Address", Demands for Grants, No-Confidence Motion and Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers (since 1992). To coordinate with Doordarshan/All India Radio and other official agencies for the telecast/broadcast of parliamentary proceedings, national and international Conferences/ Seminars and other parliamentary functions held in Parliament precincts and elsewhere, a Telecasting Unit has also been set up in Parliament House. This Unit makes all necessary arrangements for effective and uninterrupted telecasting/broadcasting by providing infrastructural and other assistance to the concerned agencies. This Unit has attained proficiency in videography by training and functioning on the job. The video recordings of most of the parliamentary functions, events and activities and visits of foreign dignitaries to PM are being done by this Unit. It also provides Secretariat to certain committees set up by Speaker, Lok Sabha for producing parliamentary films and to make further headway in televising and telecasting and related issues. TV sets have also been provided in the rooms of dignitaries, party offices and certain common areas, to facilitate the viewers in watching the live proceedings of Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha.

During the tenure of the Eleventh Lok Sabha initiatives were taken to make use of the latest and most sophisticated equipments for the telefilming and telecasting of the proceedings. In order to telefilm and telecast live the complete proceedings of Parliament in a better manner, a modern Robotic Camera System and studio has been set up in Parliament House which became operational from the Sixth Session (19 November—2 December 1997) of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Under the new Robotic Camera System there are eight robotic cameras using superior technology and operated by remote control from the State-of-the art studio set up in Parliament House. They cover all areas of the Chamber including those which were difficult to access earlier.*

Besides, in order to keep members posted with the latest developments in the country and abroad, particularly during the sessions of Parliament, English, Hindi and Urdu teleprinters fed by national news agencies, have also been installed in Parliament House.

Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA)

In 1984, the Lok Sabha Secretariat set up an institution, namely, Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA), with the basic aim of preserving the past and the present for the future by protecting from the ravages of time and neglect all the precious records, historic documents and articles connected with the Constitution and the Parliament and through them to make the history and growth of parliamentary institutions and the political system better understood.

From time to time, the Parliamentary Museum and Archives, in cooperation with the official agencies, organises for members of Parliament and the general public exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of Parliament. The PMA has been enriched by various types of collections which *inter-alia* include models (24), photographs (8,200), audio-cassettes (33), video recordings (107) portraits (20), books (251) and commemorative stamps (1,155). During the brief period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, one portrait, one commemorative stamp, one citation, three commemorative coins and 93 books were added to the Parliamentary Museum and Archives.

Summing Up

The Eleventh Lok Sabha, which was constituted on 15 May 1996, held six sessions covering a period of 248 days. During this period the House actually met only on 125 days. Much business could not be transacted as the House was prematurely dissolved on 4 December 1997, about three and a half years before the date of expiry of its five-year term. However, about 814 hours were devoted to various kinds of business transacted by the House. The six-day Golden Jubilee Commemorative Session of Parliament was the most historic feature of this Lok Sabha. This Lok Sabha will be long remembered for the political upheavals that not only resulted in installation of three Prime Ministers in office during a short period of one year and six months but also created circumstances that led to holding of mid-term elections in the country and constitution of the Twelfth Lok Sabha on 19 March 1998.

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* A Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) system displaying important information pertaining to the on-going business in the two Houses of Parliament was also in operation in the Parliament House and Parliament House Annexe. CCTV monitors were installed for the benefit of members in the rooms of Presiding Officers, Ministers, Political Parties, officers of the two Secretariats and also at various common areas like the Waiting Halls, Library Reading Hall and Refreshment Rooms. In the Central Hall, a large projection screen had been installed to display this information on the business going on in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha alternatively for a duration of 10 seconds each. The system is being replaced now.

Resolution adopted by the Lok Sabha at the Special Session of the Parliament on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of Independence, 26 August to 1 September, 1997

We, the Members of Lok Sabha, meeting in a specially convened Golden Jubilee Session of both Houses of Parliament, to commemorate the completion of half a century of freedom;

Having remembered with gratitude the great sacrifices made and the salutary service rendered by our freedom fighters;

Having recalled with deep satisfaction and pride the maturity of our people in vigilantly preserving democracy and safeguarding the unity of the nation and the valour of our soldiers, sailors and airmen, including ex-servicemen in service to the country.

Having reflected upon the state of the nation with the Preamble to the Constitution as the guide;

Having then, specifically deliberated upon matters concerning our current political life, state of democracy in the country, our economy, infrastructure, science, technology and human development;

Do now solemnly affirm our joint and unanimous commitment to the issues hereinafter mentioned, and we also do solemnly resolve and direct that they be adopted as minimum tasks, constituting our "Agenda for India" on this historic occasion:

That meaningful electoral reforms be carried out so that our Parliament and other legislative bodies be balanced and effective instruments of democracy; and further that political life and processes be free of the adverse impact, on governance of undesirable extraneous factors including criminalisation;

That continuous and proactive efforts be launched for ensuring greater transparency, probity and accountability in public life so that the freedom, authority and dignity of the Parliament and other legislative bodies are ensured and enhanced; that more especially, all political parties shall undertake all such steps as will attain the objective of ridding our polity of criminalisation or its influence;

That the prestige of the Parliament be preserved and enhanced, also by conscious and dignified conformity to the entire regime of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of the Houses and Directions of the Presiding Officers relating to orderly conduct of business, more especially by

- maintaining the inviolability of the Question Hour,
- refraining from transgressing into the official areas of the House, or from any shouting of slogans, and,
- invariably desisting from any efforts at interruptions or interference with the address of the President of the Republic;

That a vigorous national campaign be launched by all political parties to combat economically unsustainable growth of population, recognising that such growth lies at the root of most of our human, social and economic problems;

That education at all levels be made employment-relevant, special attention being given to quality; that achievement of the Constitutional mandate of universalisation of elementary education be closely monitored; and that universal primary education be achieved by A.D. 2005;

That the national economy be prudently managed, with emphasis on

- efficient use of resources and avoidance of wastes;
- priority attention to development of infrastructure;
- generation of wealth as a sustainable means of achieving full, freely chosen and productive employment, of elimination of poverty and of securing equity and social justice; and
- balanced regional development.

That continuous efforts be made for achieving, in a time bound manner, marked improvement in the quality of life of all citizens of our country with special emphasis on provision of our minimum needs food, nutrition and health security at the house-hold level; potable water, sanitation and shelter;

That gender justice be established in the spirit of the Declaration and Platform for Action of the UN Fourth World Conference on Women (1995) and be practised as a way of life, with particular emphasis on education of the girl child;

That constant efforts be made in terms of inculcation of values and adjustment of the life and working styles of our people to secure protection of environment and preservation of ecology and bio-diversity;

That science and technology be primarily anchored in the creation of a scientific temper, be developed by promotion of governmental as well as non-governmental efforts and be pressed into service not merely for economic development but human development in all its dimensions;

That, finally, the essence of participatory democracy be seen in the inculcation of our national spirit of self-reliance, in which our citizens are equal partners in all spheres of our national endeavour, and not simply the beneficiaries of governmental initiatives.

2

MEMBERS OF THE ELEVENTH LOK SABHA— A SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY*

Ours is a nation of continental dimensions having a populace of about nine hundred million, that too with a diversity rarely seen elsewhere. Be it tradition, history, culture, language, even food or dress habits, one part of the country is different from that of the other. Still, this diversity has always been the mainstay of our unity. This is reflected most in the membership of the Lok Sabha. Members of this House are drawn from all parts of the country, they speak different languages, possess different educational backgrounds, represent correspondingly a wide spectrum of professions and form varying age groups, besides, having different political affiliations. But they are all united by their most important objective of working for the progress and welfare of the people of India. And the Eleventh Lok Sabha, exhibiting a remarkable degree of heterogeneity, is not an exception.

The present study is basically an attempt to record the data about the socio-economic background of members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Analysis has been made on the basis of their age, education, occupation, political affiliations, marital status and past legislative experience. While presenting an account of the above factual details, a comparative assessment has also been made of the Eleventh Lok Sabha with the Tenth Lok Sabha as also the earlier Houses wherever necessary, to draw certain conclusions over the general trends of representation. The level of women's representation has also been analysed with a view to providing a helpful indicator for researchers.

Following the General Elections, the Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May 1996. Since no single political party or alliance was able to secure a majority in the House, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party which emerged as the single largest Party, was invited by the President to form the Government with the stipulation that he would prove his majority on the floor of the House by 31 May 1996, Shri Vajpayee and his Council of Ministers were sworn-in on 16 May 1996. The first Session of the new House was convened on 22 May 1996. Earlier, as per accepted practice, the President appointed Shri Indrajit Gupta of the Communist Party of India, the senior-most member of the House, the Speaker *pro tem* with effect from 22 May 1996 and he administered the oath or affirmation to the members. The former Prime Minister, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, a member and leader of the Congress Party (which had emerged as the second largest party) in the House, was recognised as the Leader of the Opposition. The election of the Speaker of the House was held on 23 May 1996. Shri Purno Agitok Sangma of the Congress Party was elected as the Speaker of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the first time in the history of the Lok Sabha when an opposition member was elected as the Speaker, and that too unanimously.

It was perhaps for the first time that the House met in an air of uncertainty, especially on the question of survival of the Government. Even though we did face similar situations earlier also, once in 1989 and again in 1991, never before was it that the debate on the Motion of Confidence became the trial of strength for the Government. The Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers was taken up on 27 May 1996 and the discussions thereon continued till the next day, *i.e.*, 28 May 1996. At the end of the debate, the Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee announced that he was going to tender his resignation to the President. Subsequently, the Leader of the United Front, Shri Hardanahalli Doddegowda Deve Gowda was invited by the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma

*Reproduced from *The Journal of Parliamentary Information*, Volume XLIII, No. 4, December 1997 (Contributed by the Political Affairs Wing of LARRDIS).

to form the next Government and prove his majority in the House by 12 June 1996. The new Government was sworn in on 1 June 1996. The Motion of Confidence in the newly formed Council of Ministers was taken up for discussion on 11 June 1996. The discussion concluded the next day after the Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda replied to it and the Motion was adopted by the House.

The members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha represented diverse political parties. The number of parties touched an all time record of 28 in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. (*Table 1* indicates the detailed party position in the Eleventh Lok Sabha as on 4.12.1997). Following the changed political equations, the BJP was recognised as the Opposition Party and its leader, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, was recognised the leader of the Opposition in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Shri Vajpayee had the privilege of being the Leader of the Opposition in the Tenth Lok Sabha as well.

TABLE 1

State-wise Party Position
(As on 4.12.1997)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Seats	BJP	Indian National Congress	Janata Dal	CPI(M)	Tamil Manila Congress	DMK	Samaj-wadi Party	TDP	Shiv Sena	Bahujan Samaj Party	CPI	Other Parties	Inde-pendents	Total	Vaca-ncies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
I. STATES																	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	-	21	-	1	-	-	-	17	-	-	2	1(a)	-	42	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
3.	Assam	14	-	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6(b)	1	13	1
4.	Bihar	54	18	2	22	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	7(c)	1	54	-
5.	Goa	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2(d)	-	2	-
6.	Gujarat	26	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
7.	Haryana	10	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3(e)	1	10	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	6	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
10.	Karnataka	28	6	6	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	-
11.	Kerala	20	-	7	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4(f)	1	20	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	28	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1(g)	1	40	-
13.	Maharashtra	48	18	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-	-	-	48	-
14.	Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
15.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
16.	Mizoram	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
17.	Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Orissa	21	-	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(h)	-	21	-
19.	Punjab	13	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	8(i)	-	13	-
20.	Rajasthan	25	13	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(j)	-	25	-
21.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1(k)	-	1	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	-	-	-	20	16	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	38	1
23.	Tripura	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
24	Uttar Pradesh	85	52	4	2	-	-	-	16	-	-	6	-	4(l)	1	85	-
25.	West Bengal	42	-	9	-	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6(m)	-	41	1
II.	UNION TERRITORIES																
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	–	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
2.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	–	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
4.	Daman & Diu	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
5.	Delhi	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
6.	Lakshadweep	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
7.	Pondicherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Total	543	162	139	45	32	20	16	17	17	15	11	12	45	9	540	3

(a) AIMIN—1.

(b) Asom Gana Parishad—5; and Autonomous State Demand Committee—1.

(c) Jharkhand Mukti Morcha—1; Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)—1; and Samata Party—5.

(d) Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party—1; and United Goa Democratic Party—1.

(e) Haryana Vikas Party—3.

(f) Kerala Congress(M)—1; Muslim League—2; and Revolutionary Socialist Party—1.

(g) All India Indira Congress (T)—1.

(h) Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)—1.

(i) Shiromani Akali Dal—8.

(j) All India Indira Congress (T)—1.

(k) Sikkim Democratic Front—1.

(l) All India Indira Congress (T)—2; Bharatiya Kisan Kamgar Party—1; and Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)—1.

(m) All India Forward Bloc—2; and Revolutionary Socialist Party—4.

Shri Suraj Bhan of the BJP was elected the Deputy Speaker on 12 July 1996.

The Constitution provides that subject to the provision for nomination by the President of two members from the Anglo-Indian community*, the House of the People (Lok Sabha) shall consist of not more than five hundred and thirty members chosen from different territorial constituencies in the States and not more than twenty members from the Union Territories. As per the existing delimitation of constituencies, there are only 545 elective seats in the House.**

The bio-data of 532*** members constitute the basis of this study, in some cases all the necessary particulars in respect of date of birth, educational qualifications, occupations, etc. were not available. It is thus with certain limitations that the article seeks to discuss the nature of the composition of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Age Profile

The Constitution lays down no age limit for membership of Parliament. But it prescribes a minimum age of 25 years to contest elections for membership of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and 30 years for membership of the Council of States (Rajya Sabha).

Age-wise, the Eleventh Lok Sabha had had the average age of 52.82 years (calculated on the basis of the information furnished by 516 members), as against 51.45 years in the Tenth Lok Sabha and 51.30 years in the Ninth Lok Sabha. In the first two Lok Sabhas, the percentage stood at 46.50 and 46.70, respectively. The average age of members in the various Lok Sabhas is indicated in *Graph 1*. It may be seen from the Graph that in terms of averages, the Eleventh Lok Sabha becomes the 'oldest House' thus far (52.82 years), followed by the Sixth Lok Sabha with the average age being 52.10 years.

For the sake of a detailed analysis, the members have been classified into 13 different age-groups with a span of 5 years each, beginning with the age group of 25–30 years and ending with 86–90 years (*Table* 2 and *Graph* 2). As has been usually happening, the composition of the Eleventh Lok Sabha also shows more inclination towards the middle-aged members. As the largest representative group in the House, they (*i.e.* age group 41–55 years) constituted about 46.31 per cent (out of 516 respondents). The highest representation of this age group was 53.20 per cent in the Fifth Lok Sabha and the lowest was 42.10 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha. The age group of 51–55 years alone accounted for 15.50 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Members who were either 35 or below, had about 6.39 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha which is lower as compared to the previous Lok Sabha where it stood at 7.92 per cent. A noticeable increase in the representation of the very young members in the age group of 25–30 years, from 1.58 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha to 2.13 per cent is seen in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Members who were 56 years of age or above had 38.93 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. There was about 3 per cent increase in their representation in this House as against 36.04 per cent in the previous House.

As regards the representation of members in the age group of 81–85 years, the Eighth Lok Sabha registered the highest representation so far at 0.6 per cent. The first two Lok Sabhas and the Ninth Lok Sabha had no representation in this group. The remaining Lok Sabhas (except the Eleventh Lok Sabha) had a lone representative each in this group; their number in this House was 3, *i.e.*, 0.58 per cent. Shri Ishwarbhai K. Chavda (84 years) was the oldest member in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, Smt. Vijayaraje Scindia (77 years) was the oldest female member in the House. The youngest male member in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan (26 years) and the youngest female member was Smt. Divya Singh (33 years).

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* Article 331 of the Constitution provides that notwithstanding anything in article 81, the President may, if he is of opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House of the People, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House of the People, Shri Neil Aloysuis O'Brien and Smt. Hedwig Michael Rego were the nominated members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

**The actual strength of the elected members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha as on 4 December 1997, the date of dissolution of the House, was 542 (including the Speaker, Lok Sabha) as there were three vacancies, in Karimganj (Assam), Barasat (West Bengal) and Madras-North (Tamil Nadu) parliamentary constituencies.

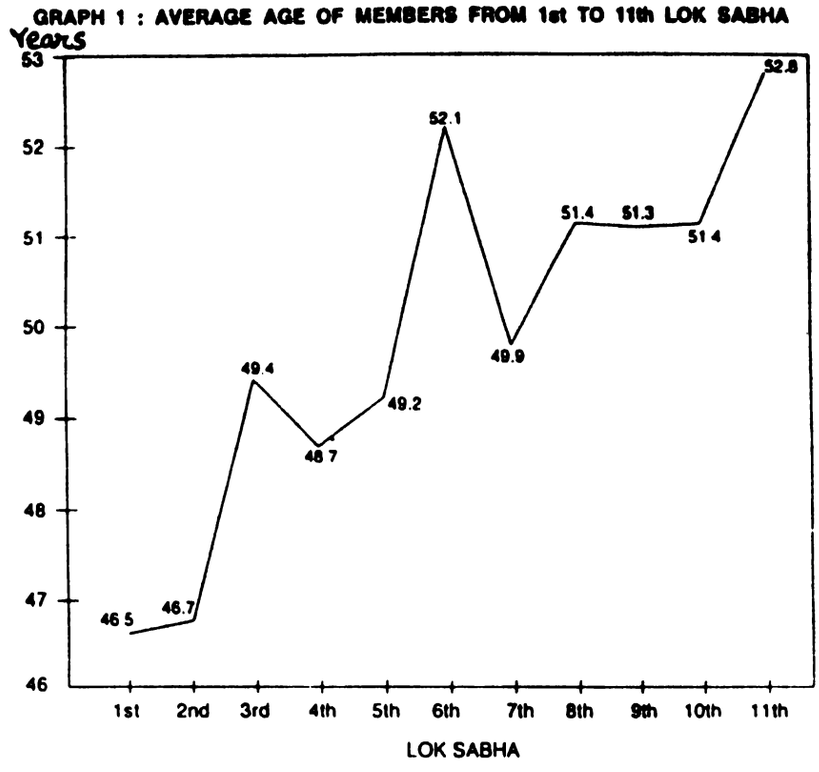
***Including two nominated members.

TABLE 2

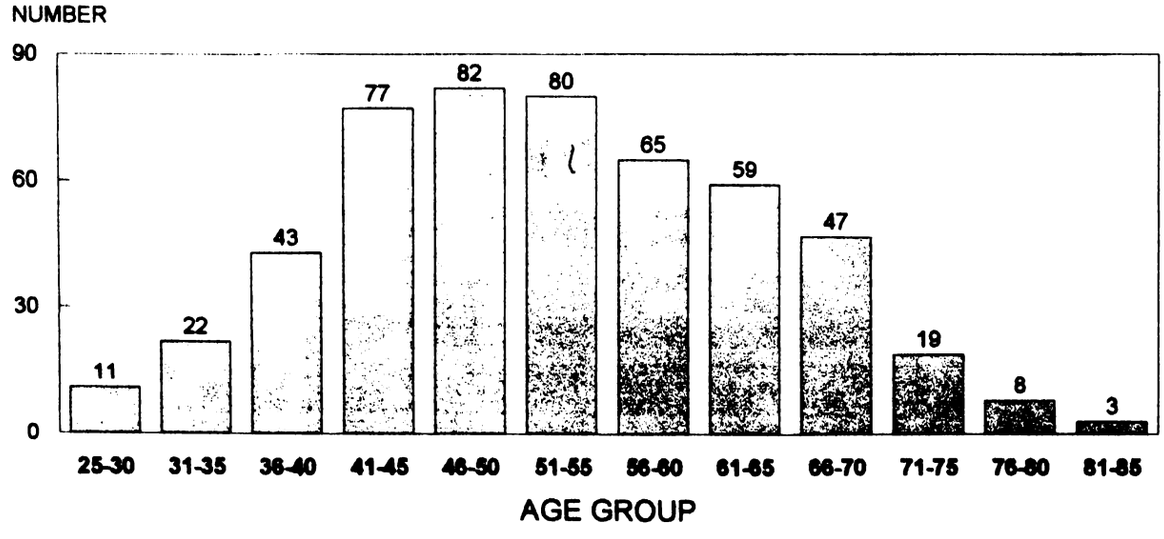
Distribution of Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha by Age Groups

Age group	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
25-30 years	28	6.0	13	2.6	11	2.3	22	4.4	16	3.1	18	3.5	9	1.7	7	1.3	14	2.68	8	1.58	11	2.13
31-35 years	54	11.6	60	12.3	34	7.1	37	7.5	28	5.5	26	5.0	43	8.3	36	6.8	17	3.25	32	6.34	22	4.26
36-40 years	58	12.5	91	18.7	64	13.7	68	13.7	62	12.3	62	11.9	71	13.7	60	11.3	55	10.53	50	9.90	43	8.33
41-45 years	68	14.7	71	14.6	79	16.6	84	17.0	76	15.0	69	13.3	75	15.5	73	13.7	76	14.55	75	14.85	77	14.92
46-50 years	74	16.0	64	13.1	73	15.4	85	17.0	99	19.6	94	18.1	70	13.5	77	14.5	92	17.62	87	17.23	82	15.89
51-55 years	93	20.3	76	15.6	69	14.5	69	14.0	94	18.6	94	18.1	84	16.2	74	13.9	82	15.70	71	14.06	80	15.50
56-60 years	47	10.1	70	14.4	58	12.2	55	11.0	57	11.3	66	12.7	87	16.8	80	15.1	68	13.02	65	12.87	65	12.59
61-65 years	29	6.2	25	5.1	58	12.2	39	7.9	35	6.9	41	8.0	41	7.9	74	13.9	63	12.06	66	13.07	59	11.43
66-70 years	10	2.0	12	2.4	21	4.4	25	5.0	25	4.9	33	6.4	24	4.6	30	5.7	41	7.85	32	6.34	47	9.10
71-75 years	1	0.2	4	1.0	6	1.2	10	2.0	9	1.7	11	2.1	11	2.1	11	2.1	12	2.29	14	2.77	19	3.68
76-80 years	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.2	2	0.4	4	0.7	3	0.6	6	1.1	1	0.19	4	0.79	8	1.55
81-85 years	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.2	1	0.02	3	0.6	–	–	1	0.20	3	0.58
86-90 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	–	–	–	–
Total number of members who have supplied information	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522		505		516	
Total number of Seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543	

GRAPH 1 : AVERAGE AGE OF MEMBERS FROM 1st TO 11th LOK SABHA



GRAPH 2 : AGE-WISE DISTRIBUTION OF MEMBERS OF 11th LOK SABHA



Educational Background

Though our Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for being a member of Parliament, it would be observed from *Table 3* that the members elected to the Eleven Lok Sabhas possessed high educational qualifications. The Table indicates an upward swing with successive Lok Sabhas.

In order to have an overall view of the educational standards of the members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, they have been classified into six categories according to their educational qualifications, *viz.*, (i) Under-matriculates; (ii) Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders; (iii) Under-Graduates; (iv) Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications); (v) Post-Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications); and (vi) Doctoral degree or other high academic qualification holders. *Table 3* shows the number and percentage of members of all the Eleven Lok Sabhas falling into these categories. *Graph 3* indicates the educational background of members, percentage-wise, from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha, while *Graph 4* confines itself to a study of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

With 77.36 per cent of its members having educational qualifications of the level of graduation and above, the Eleventh Lok Sabha comes next only to the Ninth Lok Sabha which has been highest educated House so far (78.23 per cent) in terms of academic qualifications. Going by any single category, Graduates (including those having equivalent technical qualifications) in the Eleventh Lok Sabha accounted for 42.94 per cent, about 5 per cent lower than the highest percentage for the category, *i.e.*, 48.74 recorded so far in the Ninth Lok Sabha, while the lowest till now is that of the Third Lok Sabha (32 per cent). They were 43.65 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The Eleventh Lok Sabha, however, had the distinction of having the maximum number of members with Post-Graduate and Doctoral degrees (34.42 per cent). Individually, the Post-Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications) registered 28.82 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. In the Tenth and the Ninth Lok Sabhas, the respective figures were 28.77 and 25.94 per cent. Interestingly, the First Lok Sabha had the lowest ever representation in this category (17.8 per cent). Similarly, members with Doctoral degree or other high academic qualifications constituting 5.60 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha registered their highest ever representation in all the Lok Sabhas.

The Under-Graduates (*i.e.*, members who have studied for Graduation without completing it) as a category was included in the study for the first time in the Tenth Lok Sabha. They stood at 11.31 per cent in that House. However, the Eleventh Lok Sabha recorded a marked decline in their representation to 1.54 per cent only.

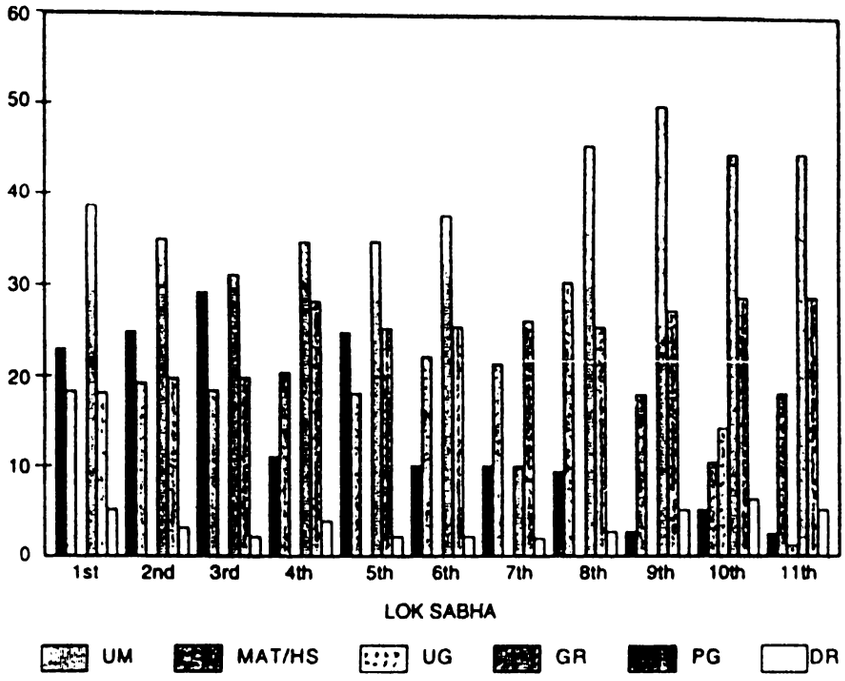
The category of Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders had 18.18 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha in comparison to the Tenth Lok Sabha record of 8.73 per cent, their lowest ever representation. In the category of Under-Matriculates, the Eleventh Lok Sabha had about 2.90 per cent representation whereas it was 3.57 per cent in the previous House and 2.09 per cent, the lowest ever, in the Ninth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 3

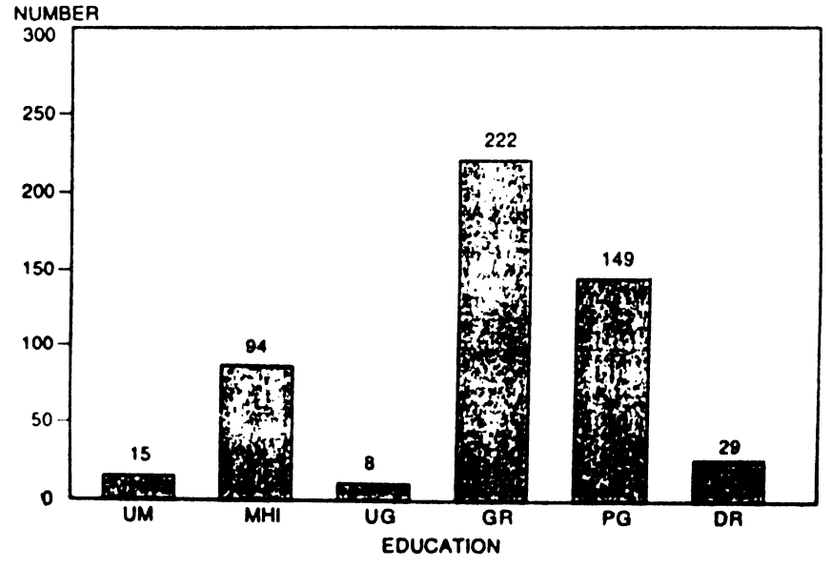
Educational Background of Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Under-Matriculates	112	23.2	120	25.4	141	28.7	54	11.5	119	23.1	52	9.8	53	10.0	42	7.9	10	2.09	18	3.57	15	2.90
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.4	90	19.1	87	17.7	101	22.1	82	16.0	132	24.9	118	22.3	112	21.0	94	19.66	44	8.73	94	18.18
Under Graduates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	11.31	8	1.54
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	177	37.1	160	33.9	157	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	205	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6	233	48.74	220	43.65	222	42.94
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	85	17.8	92	19.5	98	20.0	113	24.7	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.8	131	24.6	124	25.94	145	28.77	149	28.82
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.5	9	2.1	7	1.6	17	3.7	8	1.5	9	1.7	8	1.5	10	1.9	17	3.55	20	3.97	29	5.60
Total number of members who have supplied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478		504		517	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543	

GRAPH 3 : EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS FROM 1st TO 11th LOK SABHA IN %



GRAPH 4 : EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS 11th LOK SABHA



Occupational Background

It may be mentioned here that in the case of the first two Lok Sabhas, the category of political and social workers, as a distinct occupational category, was not taken into consideration. As such, this category is not shown in *Table 4* against the First and the Second Lok Sabhas. Similarly, the occupational categories of diplomats, economists and pilots were included from the Ninth Lok Sabha onwards. The categories of businessmen, scientists and sportsmen were included for the first time in the study of the Tenth Lok Sabha. Two new categories, *viz.*, cooperative leaders and management consultants have been included for the first time in the case of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

From the occupational point of view, as usual, members come from various walks of life. As would be seen from *Table 4*, the Eleventh Lok Sabha had as many as 207 agriculturists (*i.e.*, 38.98 per cent out of 531 respondents) and about another 89 members with agriculture as one of their major areas of activities along with other professional interests. This figure of nearly 39 per cent members with proper agricultural background finding representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was nearly 7 per cent more than the corresponding share in the Tenth Lok Sabha which had 32.09 per cent agriculturists among its members. This is the third highest representation of agriculturists in all the Lok Sabhas of which the Ninth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the highest share of 44.14 per cent, whereas the Seventh Lok Sabha had 39.30 per cent members.

Next to agriculturists come political and social workers with 11.11 per cent and 8.47 per cent representation, respectively in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The share of representation of this group taken together, as *Table 4* indicates, remained more or less steady in all the Lok Sabhas with the highest share of 22.9 per cent in the Fourth Lok Sabha and lowest figure of 16 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha; the Eleventh Lok Sabha had 19.58 per cent representation of this group.

With 12.24 per cent share of representation, lawyers were the third largest group in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. There is, however, a noticeable decline in their representation in the Lok Sabha and their strength of 65 (12.24 per cent) in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was the lowest figure so far as compared to 35.6 per cent, 30.5 per cent, 24.5 per cent, 17.5 per cent, 20.5 per cent, 23.4 per cent, 22.2 per cent, 19.1 per cent, 15.35 per cent and 16.34 per cent share, respectively, in the First to the Tenth Lok Sabha. The fact that they were the single largest group in the first two Lok Sabhas reflected the peculiar socio-political and educational trends of the society at that time.

Teachers and educationists as a group had the highest ever representation of 11.3 per cent in the Second Lok Sabha. In the Tenth Lok Sabha, their representation was 9.65 per cent but in the Eleventh Lok Sabha it came down to 8.09 per cent though it is higher than their lowest representation of 5.8 per cent in the Third Lok Sabha.

The category of traders and industrialists which showed a declining trend in the Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabha had just 2.63 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The highest ever representation of this group was in the First Lok Sabha (12 per cent).

Medical practitioners constituted 3.01 per cent of the respondent members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha which is lower than the Tenth Lok Sabha figure of 4.92 per cent.

Likewise, the representation of journalists and writers in the Eleventh Lok Sabha declined considerably—from 2.68 per cent and 2.17 per cent in the Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabha, respectively, to 1.5 per cent, thus bringing their level of representation almost equal to that of the Eighth Lok Sabha which had 1.3 per cent representation. Their higher representation, 10.4 per cent, was in the First Lok Sabha.

Representation in the category of civil and military service had registered a decline from 3 per cent in the Eighth Lok Sabha to 1.15 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. But this category improved its position to 3.15 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. In the Eleventh Lok Sabha, their representation decreased marginally to 2.44 per cent. In this category, also included are members with police service background who, entering the House for the first time, constituted separately only 0.18 per cent of the membership.

Engineers and technologists had registered a decline from an all time high representation of 2.11 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha to 1.38 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. They, however, improved their position slightly in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, receiving 1.69 per cent representation. This group, however, had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas. Similarly, industrial workers and trade unionists who doubled their representation to 0.79 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha from 0.38 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha, secured 0.75 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. They too had no representation in the first two Lok Sabhas.

Artists, including film artists and film producers, returned with 1.31 per cent—their highest ever representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha as compared to 0.98 per cent and 0.76 per cent in the Tenth and the Ninth Lok Sabhas, respectively. They did not have any representation in the first three Lok Sabhas.

These apart, other categories, like businessmen, pilots, diplomats and religious missionaries shared 5.83, 0.37, 0.18 and 0.18 per cent, respectively, in the

TABLE 4

Occupational Background of Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age	No.	%age
Agriculturists/ Horticulturists	97	22.5	141	29.1	129	27.4	154	30.6	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	39.3	203	38.3	230	44.14	163	32.09	207	48.98
Artists	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	5	0.9	4	0.76	5	0.98	7	1.31
Businessmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	4.53	31	5.83
Civil, Police & Military Service	16	3.7	19	4.0	4	0.9	16	3.2	17	3.4	9	1.7	5	0.9	16	3.0	6	1.15	16	3.15	13	2.44
Co-operative Leaders	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	0.75
Diplomats	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	0.57	4	0.79	4	0.75
Economist	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	-	-	1	0.18
Engineers and Technologists	-	-	-	-	4	0.9	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.8	11	2.11	7	1.38	9	1.69
Former Rulers	5	1.1	7	1.4	10	2.1	7	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	2	0.38	3	0.59	-	-
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	9	1.7	4	0.8	7	1.3	2	0.38	4	0.79	4	0.75
Journalists/ Writers	45	10.4	50	10.2	27	5.8	24	4.8	32	6.3	11	2.7	15	2.9	7	1.3	14	2.68	11	2.17	8	1.50
Lawyers	153	35.6	147	30.5	115	24.5	88	17.5	103	20.5	123	23.4	116	22.2	101	19.1	80	15.35	83	16.34	65	12.24
Management Consultants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.37
Medical Practitioners	21	4.9	17	3.5	14	3.0	14	2.8	9	1.7	10	1.9	10	1.9	21	4.0	18	3.45	25	4.92	16	3.01
Pilots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.19	1	0.20	2	0.37
Political and Social Workers	-	-	-	-	88	18.7	115	22.9	96	19.0	105	20.0	90	17.2	85	16.0	89	17.08	92	18.11	104	19.58
Religious Missionaries	-	-	-	-	1	0.2	4	0.8	2	0.4	-	-	1	0.2	1	0.2	-	-	3	0.59	1	0.18
Scientists	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.20	-	-
Sportsmen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	0.09	-	-
Teachers and Educationists	43	9.9	55	11.3	27	5.8	33	6.5	36	7.1	44	8.4	35	6.7	41	7.7	41	7.86	49	9.65	43	8.09
Traders and Industrialists	52	12.0	50	10.2	50	10.3	39	7.5	35	6.8	17	3.3	33	6.3	36	6.8	19	3.64	16	3.15	14	2.63
Total number of members who have supplied information	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521		508		531	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543	

Eleventh Lok Sabha. It may be seen from the figures shown above that the category of businessmen which was included only in the previous Lok Sabha with a representation of 4.53 per cent has improved its representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha by more than one per cent on its previous record.

The categories of management consultants and cooperative leaders are two new categories which opened their accounts in this House with 0.37 and 0.75 per cent representation, respectively. But at the same time, it may also be noted that representation of two categories, *viz.*, scientists and sportsmen, which secured seats in the Tenth Lok Sabha for the first time, was missing in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Previous Legislative Experience

There had been considerable change in the complexion of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The 543-member strong House wore a new look with more than half of its total members being new entrants–the members having their previous legislative experience confined either to the Rajya Sabha or the State Legislatures or having no legislative experience at all. A break up of the figure would show that out of 290 new entrants to the Eleventh House, 14 members had experience of serving in the Upper House of Parliament, 106 members were with experience in State Legislatures and as many as 170 members were totally fresh and had no experience in the legislative arena. The last two categories taken together comprised those 276 members who did not have previous legislative experience in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha (51.01 per cent). The corresponding figure for the Tenth Lok Sabha was 183 (35.95 per cent) and for the Ninth Lok Sabha was 264 (48.01 per cent). *Table 5* shows prior legislative experience of members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. As would be evident from the Table, the House had no member with experience in the Central Legislative Assembly, or the Constituent Assembly or the Provisional Parliament. Besides, having as many as 106 (19.59 per cent) members with past experience in the State Legislatures, the House also had 172 (31.79 per cent) parliamentarians who had experience in the Lok Sabha or/and the Rajya Sabha for one or more than one term consecutively or otherwise. As would be seen from *Table 6*, 199 (36.78 per cent) and 134 (24.76 per cent) members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha were also members of the Tenth and the Ninth Lok Sabha, respectively.

TABLE 5

Previous Legislative Experience of the Members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Legislative Experience	Number of Members
Central Legislative Assembly	Nil
Constituent Assembly	Nil
Provisional Parliament	Nil
Lok Sabha	144
Rajya Sabha	14
Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	158
Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	14
Lok Sabha and State Legislatures	93
State Legislatures	106

TABLE 6

Number of Members of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth & Eleventh Lok Sabhas who have been Members of earlier Houses in the Legislature at the Centre and New Entrants

Legislature	No. of Members in				
	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha	11th Lok Sabha
Central Legislative Assembly (1942–46)	3	3	1	Nil	Nil
Constituent Assembly (1946–50)	3	3	1	1	Nil
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	8	7	1	1	Nil
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	12	11	3	2	1
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	22	17	7	5	5
Third Lok Sabha (1962-67)	33	22	7	9	5
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	66	39	23	24	13
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	119	73	45	34	18
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-80)	143	63	91	52	41
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	–	237	131	118	71
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	–	–	162	149	78
Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91)	–	–	–	249	134
Tenth Lok Sabha (1991-96)	–	–	–	–	199
Council of States (Rajya Sabha)	31	10	19	25	14
New Entrants	150	264	264	183	276

Apart from this, it may be noticed from *Table 7* that no member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha had been a member of all the previous ten Lok Sabhas or even of nine Lok Sabhas. However, the distinguished parliamentarian, Shri Indrajit Gupta singularly holds the distinction of serving the previous eight Lok Sabhas consecutively since the Second Lok Sabha with a gap of one term only, *i.e.*, of the Sixth Lok Sabha. Like its predecessors, this House also had the maximum number of members with the experience of one Lok Sabha only which comes to 95 (17.49 per cent).

Going by Ministerial positions, Speakerships or Deputy Speakerships or other parliamentary/public offices held at the Union and/or the State level prior to membership of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, as indicated in *Table 8*, one notices an increase in the representation of members who have held such high offices. As many as 76 members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha were Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers at one point of time or the other (including three former Prime Ministers). The corresponding figure in the previous House was 57. Members who held Ministerial position in State Cabinets accounted for 17.19 per cent. These apart, there were two former Governors, thirteen former Chief Ministers and one former Deputy Chief Minister. Besides, one former Speaker and three former Deputy Speakers of the Lok Sabha were among the members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. A substantial number of members had experience at various local bodies.

In the Eleventh Lok Sabha, there were 40 women members (including one nominated). As regards their legislative experience, as many as 19 (out of 37 respondents) were elected for the first time, *i.e.* they were without any prior legislative experience. In the Ninth Lok Sabha, out of 28 women members, 15 were new entrants whereas of the 36 women members of the Tenth Lok Sabha, 17 had no previous legislative experience. *Table 9* indicates the position regarding the previous legislative experience of the women members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. As may be seen from the Table, the House had one women member with the experience of the Rajya Sabha and as many as 6 having experience in the State Legislatures. *Graph 5* shows their representation percentage-wise.

TABLE 7

Statement Showing Prior Legislative Experience of Members from the Seventh to the Eleventh Lok Sabha (By Terms)

Membership of the Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage	Number	Per-centage
All the Ten Lok Sabhas (10 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Nine Lok Sabhas (9 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Eight Lok Sabhas (8 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.18
Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	–	–	1	0.18	–	–	3	0.59	2	0.36
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	2	0.36	4	0.73	2	0.39	4	0.79	5	0.92
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	7	1.28	7	12.86	6	1.16	7	1.38	11	2.03
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	11	2.02	10	1.83	11	2.13	26	5.12	31	5.70
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	21	3.86	25	4.59	37	7.16	48	9.45	26	4.78
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	58	10.66	57	10.47	75	14.51	89	17.52	74	13.62
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	117	21.50	166	30.51	122	23.60	143	28.15	95	17.49
	216		270		253		320		245	

TABLE 8

Ministerial Positions or other Parliamentary/Public Offices held by Members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Office/Position	Number
Assembly Speaker	10
Chief Justice	1
Chief Minister	13
Chief Whip	1
Chairman/President/Sarpanch Municipal Board/Municipal Council or Committee/Panchayat Samiti/Zilla Parishad/Gram Panchayat	34
Council Chairman	6
Council Deputy Chairman	–
Deputy Chairman (Rajya Sabha)	–
Deputy Chief Minister	1
Deputy Speaker (Lok Sabha)	–
Deputy Speaker (Assembly)	1

Office/Position	Number
Executive Councillor, DMC	4
Governor	–
Leader of Opposition	1
Mayor	2
Municipal Councillor	4
Parliamentary Secretary to PM	2
Prime Minister	2
Speaker (Lok Sabha)	1
State Minister	3
Union Deputy Minister	1
Union Minister of State	93
Union Minister	11
Vice-Chairman/Vice-President Panchayat Samiti/Taluk Development Board	67

TABLE 9

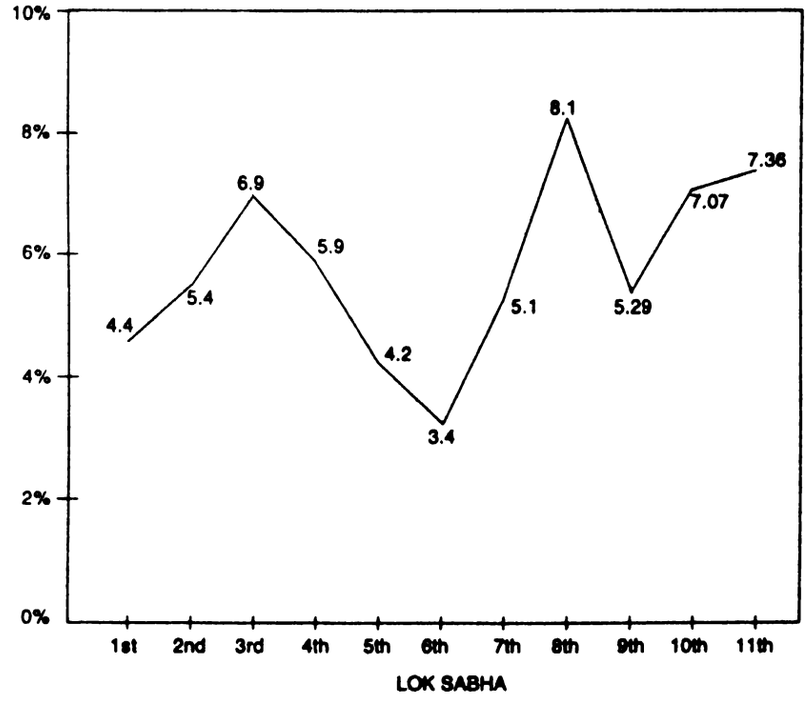
Previous Legislative Experience of Women Members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Legislative Experience	Number of Members
Central Legislative Assembly	Nil
Constituent Assembly	Nil
Provisional Parliament	Nil
Lok Sabha	11
Rajya Sabha	Nil

Legislative Experience	Number of Members
Lok Sabha/Rajya Sabha	11
Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	1
Lok Sabha & State Legislatures	5
State Legislatures	1

GRAPH 5

WOMEN MEMBERS, PERCENTAGE-WISE 1ST TO 11TH LOK SABHA



Tables 10 and *11* indicate the position regarding the previous legislative experience of the women members of the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas. From *Table 11*, it may be seen that there were 17 women members in the Eleventh Lok Sabha having experience of earlier Lok Sabha(s). There were as many as 11 members with experience of one term in the Lok Sabha and this figure is more than that of the two previous Houses but less than what it was in the Eighth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 10

Statement Showing Previous Legislative Experience of Women Members from the Seventh to the Eleventh Lok Sabha in Central/State Legislatures

Legislatures	No. of Women Members				
	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha	11th Lok Sabha
Central Legislative Assembly (1942-46)	–	–	–	–	–
Constituent Assembly (1946-50)	–	–	–	–	–
Provisional Parliament (1950-52)	–	–	–	–	–
First Lok Sabha (1952-57)	–	1	1	2	–
Second Lok Sabha (1957-62)	1	–	1	1	1
Third Lok Sabha (1962–67)	2	2	2	1	1
Fourth Lok Sabha (1967-70)	4	1	–	2	–
Fifth Lok Sabha (1971-77)	6	4	3	2	1
Sixth Lok Sabha (1977-79)	4	5	1	–	–
Seventh Lok Sabha (1980-84)	–	19	7	5	1
Eighth Lok Sabha (1984-89)	–	–	11	9	3
Ninth Lok Sabha (1989-91)	–	–	–	11	7
Tenth Lok Sabha (1991-96)	–	–	–	–	14
Rajya Sabha	2	4	3	3	1
State Legislatures	9	15	8	16	5
New Entrants without prior Legislative experience	10	15	6	17	19

TABLE 11

Statement showing Prior Legislative Experience of Women Members from the Seventh to the Eleventh Lok Sabha by terms of the House

Membership of the Lok Sabha	7th Lok Sabha	8th Lok Sabha	9th Lok Sabha	10th Lok Sabha	11th Lok Sabha
All the Ten Lok Sabhas (10 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–
Nine Lok Sabhas (9 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–
Eight Lok Sabhas (8 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–
Seven Lok Sabhas (7 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–
Six Lok Sabhas (6 Terms)	–	–	–	–	–
Five Lok Sabhas (5 Terms)	–	–	–	1	1
Four Lok Sabhas (4 Terms)	–	–	–	2	1
Three Lok Sabhas (3 Terms)	3	2	4	1	–
Two Lok Sabhas (2 Terms)	2	6	5	5	4
One Lok Sabha (1 Term)	4	13	4	9	11
	9	21	13	18	17
Total women members	28	44	27	36	39*

*Including one nominated member.

Besides, the women members in the Eleventh Lok Sabha had the distinction of having among themselves one former Union Cabinet Minister, one former Minister of State, two Former Deputy Ministers, four former Ministers in the State Governments and one former Chairman of a Panchayat Samiti.

Marital Status

Most of the members in the Eleventh Lok Sabha were married, constituting 94.45 per cent of the total membership as compared to 92.91 per cent in the previous House. Most of the married members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha had children. Out of the married members, 11 were widowed. In comparison to 6.89 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, unmarried members accounted for 5.55 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, much lower than the highest ever representation of 6.9 per cent in the Seventh Lok Sabha. Of the 30 unmarried members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 24 were male and 6 were female.

Women Members

The Eighth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the largest ever number of women representatives (44) whereas the lowest so far was in the Sixth Lok Sabha (19). The Seventh and the Ninth Lok Sabhas had an equal number of women members, *i.e.*, 28 each. The Tenth Lok Sabha in the beginning had 36 women members but their representation subsequently rose to 40. The Eleventh Lok Sabha had 40 (7.36 per cent) women members out of which 39 (7.16 per cent) were elected and one was nominated@. *Table 12* indicates the representation of women members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

TABLE 12

Representation of Women Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Lok Sabha	Total No. of Seats	No. of Women Members	Percentage to the total
First	499	22	4.4
Second	500	27	5.4
Third	503	34	6.7
Fourth	523	31	5.9
Fifth	521	22	4.2
Sixth	544	19	3.4
Seventh	544	28	5.1
Eighth	544	44	8.1
Ninth	529	28	5.29
Tenth	509	36	7.07
Eleventh	541	40*	7.36

@ One of the Anglo-Indian members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha under article 331 of the Constitution was a woman.
* Including one nominated member.

Table 13 tries to make a comparative assessment of the age profile of women members from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards after classifying them into eleven different age groups.

A study of the age profile of women members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha reveals their average age to be 48.59 years as against 52.82 years for their male counterparts.

From the point of view of their representation also, the Eleventh Lok Sabha had a good number of young women members (*i.e.*, members in the age group of 25—40 years). They constituted about 29.72 per cent of the women membership. A comparative study of the age profile of women members from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards reveals that the Eleventh Lok Sabha had no representation in the age group of 25—30 years, whereas the Tenth Lok Sabha had the highest representation so far, *i.e.*, 11.11 per cent. The representation for the age group of 71—75 years in the Tenth Lok Sabha had declined marginally to 2 from 3 in the Ninth Lok Sabha. The representation of this age group maintained the same status in the Eleventh Lok Sabha as well, with 2 members only. The House had a lone representation in the highest age group of 76—80 years also. The representation in the age group of 56—60 years accounted for 4 seats which is lower than that of the previous House which had 5 members in this group, but is more than that of the Ninth Lok Sabha.

TABLE 13

Distribution of Women Members by Age Groups from the Seventh to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Age Group	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
25—30 years	–	–	1	2.3	1	3.7	4	11.11	Nil	–
31—35 years	1	3.5	2	4.5	2	7.40	3	8.33	3	8.10
36—40 years	3	10.7	3	6.8	2	7.40	4	11.11	8	21.62
41—45 years	4	14.3	5	11.4	5	18.51	8	22.22	8	21.62
46—50 years	6	21.4	7	15.9	5	18.51	4	11.11	5	13.51
51—55 years	4	14.3	9	20.4	4	14.81	2	5.56	4	10.81
56—60 years	6	21.4	5	11.4	2	7.40	5	13.89	4	10.81
61—65 years	3	10.7	6	13.6	2	7.40	3	8.33	–	–
66—70 years	–	–	5	11.4	1	3.70	1	2.78	2	5.40
71—75 years	1	3.5	1	2.3	3	11.11	2	5.56	2	5.40
76—80 years	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.70
Total number of women members who have supplied infomation	28		44		27		36		37	
Total No. of seats	544		544		529		509		543	

A glance at the educational background of women members (*Table 14* and *Graph 6*) in the Eleventh Lok Sabha reveals that the general level of education of women members is on an upward swing keeping in tune with the increased trend in education of members that has set in from the Eighth Lok Sabha onwards. Graduates, Post-Graduates and Doctorate degree holders taken together accounted for about 69.44 per cent of women members. Taking each one as a single category, Graduates accounted for 38.88 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha while in the Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabhas they constituted 37.04 and 47.22 per cent, respectively. Post-Graduates accounted for 19.44 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Doctorate and other equivalent high academic degree holders had 11.11 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha as compared to 13.89 per cent representation in the previous Lok Sabha. While the Under-Matriculates and Matriculates/Intermediates taken together had 30.55 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the House had no representation in the category of Under-Graduates (*i.e.*, members who had studied for Graduation without completing it) — included for the first time in the previous Lok Sabha which had 8.33 per cent representation in this category.

TABLE 14

Educational Background of Women Members from the Seventh to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Educational Level	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under-Matriculates	7	25.0	3	6.8	1	3.70	2	5.56	3	8.33
Matriculates/Higher Secondary or Intermediate certificate holders	4	14.3	14	31.8	7	25.92	1	2.78	8	22.22
Under-Graduates	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	8.33	–	–
Graduates	9	32.1	14	31.8	10	37.04	17	47.22	14	38.88
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	7	25.0	10	22.7	6	22.22	8	22.22	7	19.44
Doctorate Degree or other higher academic qualification holders	1	3.5	3	6.8	3	11.11	5	13.89	4	11.11
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		44		27		36		36	
Total No. of seats	544		544		529		509		543	

GRAPH 6 : EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND OF MEMBERS FROM 1ST TO 11TH LOK SABHA IN PERCENTAGE

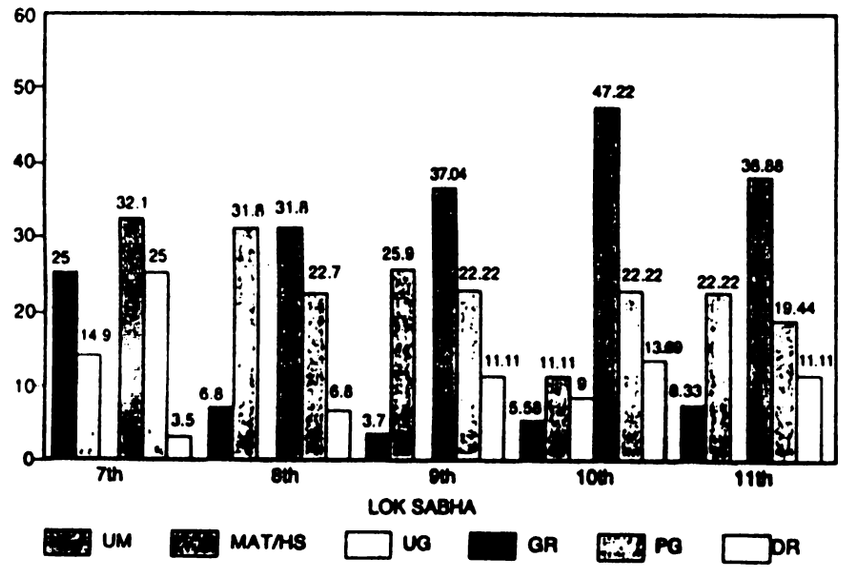


Table 15 indicates the pattern of distribution of women members from the Seventh Lok Sabha onwards in accordance with their prior occupations. In this field, the general trend so far has been to have the maximum number of women members with political and social work as their major area of interest in contrast to their male counterparts among whom agriculturists form the majority. This trend has been maintained in the new House also in which the representation of the political and social workers is the highest ever, *i.e.*, 48.64 per cent (out of 37 women respondents). The next come the agriculturists with 21.62 per cent representation. Here a slight deviation from the previous House is seen. In the Tenth Lok Sabha, the second position, occupation-wise, was held by teachers and educationists with 27.78 per cent, but in the Eleventh Lok Sabha they constituted about 13.51 per cent of the women members. Apart from this, while in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, lawyers and artists (including film artists) had 5.40 per cent representation each, diplomats and traders and industrialists had 2.70 per cent representation each.

TABLE 15

Distribution of Women Members from the Seventh to the Eleventh Lok Sabha by Prior Occupation

Prior Occupation	7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Agriculturists	11	39.3	14	32.6	3	12.0	5	13.89	8	21.62
Artists/Film Artists	–	–	11	2.3	2	8.0	1	2.78	2	5.40
Business Persons	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.78	–	–
Civil & Military Service	1	3.5	1	2.3	–	–	–	–	–	–
Diplomats	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2.70
Former Rulers	–	–	1	2.3	–	–	1	2.78	–	–
Industrial Workers/ Trade Unionists	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	–	–	–	–
Journalists/Writers	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	–	–	–	–
Lawyers	–	–	–	–	1	4.0	2	5.56	2	5.40
Medical Practitioners	–	–	1	2.3	–	–	1	2.78	–	–
Political & Social Workers	13	46.4	15	34.9	11	44.0	14	38.89	18	48.64
Teachers & Educationists	3	10.7	8	18.6	5	20.0	10	27.78	5	13.51
Traders & Industrialists	–	–	2	4.7	1	4.0	1	2.78	1	2.70
Total number of women members who have supplied information	28		43		25		36		37	
Total No. of seats	544		544		529		509		543	

Conclusion

This study is basically an attempt to examine the direction of changes taking place in the composition of the Lok Sabha over the years. An attempt of such a nature was felt necessary to have a clear understanding of the role of the political institutions in the changing socio-economic conditions. The study concentrates on certain criteria, *viz.*, educational, professional and previous legislative background, age and marital status of the members. The methodology used for the study has been a statistical and comparative method. The source of data has been the information provided by members under the above specified heads which are in accordance with the classifications permissible under the Constitution. Hence, in this study a reader will not come across the class, caste, religious or income background of members that are presumably helpful in giving an incisive understanding of the socio-economic composition of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. With this limitation, the study has set forth before itself the task of making an overview of the socio-economic profile of membership of the Eleventh Lok Sabha from the available data. While from the available sets of data, education and occupational background of

members are directly relevant to the socio-economic nature of composition of membership of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the other sets of data like age, marital status, etc. give an inkling of the general profile of membership.

In view of the fact that the bio-data were received from 532 members only and that some of these were not complete in some respects, it may be presumptuous to arrive at a definitive conclusion regarding the representational dimension of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Nevertheless, this study has been attempted to indicate the broad contours of change and continuity in the profile of members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Synthesizing all facts and figures, the study reveals the following major interesting features of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

As the relevance of age structure in any Legislature in deciding the quality of its deliberations can never be underestimated, the age profile of the members of the Lok Sabha has always been a major aspect of the socio-economic study. In the case of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the middle aged members (41-55 years) continued to be the most favoured group of the Indian electorate, as in the earlier Lok Sabhas. In the category of the youngest members (25-30 years), this House had more representation as compared to the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Judging by educational background, the Lok Sabha over the last more than four decades has metamorphosed into a more 'educated House' with the gradual rise in the education levels of members. About 23.2 per cent of the First Lok Sabha comprised persons who were Under-Matriculates but their percentage came down to 2.90 in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, a little more than the lowest of 2.09 per cent in the Ninth Lok Sabha. In this House, about 77.36 per cent of the members had Graduation as their minimum qualification. The House had surpassed all previous records in having the highest number of Post-Graduate and Doctorate degree holders. The general trend in this regard shows that although the Constitution does not prescribe any minimum educational qualification for membership of the House, the elector has endeavoured to return those who have basic education and who are able to relate to their problems well.

By far, the most important issue relates to the occupational representation in the Lok Sabha, especially the nature of interests the House represents. But it is not always easy to find a person's actual profession, particularly in the Indian circumstances as here a person may engage himself in various occupations at different stages of his life or in several of them at the same time. While conducting the present study, many members have been found to be engaged in a variety of professions; for example, a member may be an agriculturist, industrialist and at the same time a lawyer or a medical practitioner. In such cases, the first preference indicated by the member was taken into consideration. Keeping this factor in view, an attempt was made to assess the emerging pattern of occupational character of the members.

One of the most significant developments in the occupational composition of the Lok Sabha between the First and the Eleventh Lok Sabha, has been the gradual replacement of lawyer members by the agriculturists. From a position of being the largest professional group in the First Lok Sabha, lawyers as a group have now been pushed down to the third position. This shift reflects a profound change in the power configuration of the country. And also, if the occupations are seen in isolation, then all the Lok Sabhas in general, and particularly the Eleventh Lok Sabha would point to its heterogenous occupational make-up.

Another interesting feature of the Eleventh Lok Sabha is that a record number of members (290) became members of the Lok Sabha for the first time.

The drastic fall in representation of women in the Ninth Lok Sabha from their record level representation in the Eighth Lok Sabha, when contrasted with the satisfactory increase in their representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha and maintenance of the same level through the Eleventh Lok Sabha, tends to arouse a flicker of hope for the future participation and representation of women in Indian politics and Parliament and would silence those who tend to view the fall in women's representation in the Ninth Lok Sabha negatively. In fact, it would relegate the substantially low representation of women members in the Ninth Lok Sabha to the background.

Briefly, the most important finding of the study is the continued transfer of political power from the urban political elite to the rural masses. With the agrarian and rural population, earlier inadequately representated, finding its representation enhanced in the House, it is increasingly becoming a microcosm of our nation today.

3

TOWARDS PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN POLITICS—THE INDIAN SCENARIO

S. GOPALAN*

> *Woman is the companion of man gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in the minutest details of the activities of man and she has the same right of freedom and liberty as he ..... By sheer force of a vicious custom, even the most ignorant and worthless men have been enjoying a superiority over women which they do not deserve and ought not to have.*
>
> *—Mahatma Gandhi*

Introduction

Politics may be defined as involvement in the affairs of the state in pursuit of bringing about changes or for the preservation of the existing order. In this sense women have been involved in politics informally for many years, even though they have been excluded from the formal political bodies where they could participate in the decision-making process in pursuit of their own welfare and development. If one defines the political status of women in terms of the degree of equality and freedom enjoyed by them in the shaping and sharing of power and in the value given by society to this role of women, then it was precariously tilted in favour of men.

Participation of women in politics needs to be understood in its broader connotations. It includes a set of activities which have strong bearing on political group, decision-making processes as well as policies and actually altering the existing situations wherever they are disadvantageous. As women constitute half of the population it is important to have them in decision-making processes in the public domain such as political institution, administrative bodies, judiciary and educational and other socio-economic organisations. The obstacles which stand in their full participation must be removed to strengthen democracy.

At one point of time, it was thought that politics and women were mutually exclusive. However, after independence, the status of women in India and with it their participation in politics has increased. Today, women themselves are more actively and vigorously working for an effective involvement in the political affairs of the state. Their participation has made the content of democracy rich. For democracy to be meaningful, it is essential that the political decision-making of the state is decided upon jointly by men and women with equitable opportunities and regard for the interest and aptitudes of both halves of the population.

Position of Women in India in Historical Perspective

In the early Vedic period, women were relatively more independent and were free to participate in

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Note: This study was brought out as a Theme Paper during the Inter-Parliamentary Specialised Conference on "Towards Partnership between Men & Women in Politics" held in New Delhi from 14 to 18 February 1997.

social, economic and political activities of the time. They were respected, had access to higher education and their participation in various activities was considered valuable. Later on, towards the end of the early Vedic period and the beginning of the later Vedic period their position began to decline. As religion got ritualised, the various religious practices and personal laws that emerged, consigned women to a status inferior to men. This situation continued for centuries and further deteriorated in the medieval period. Women were assigned a low position as individuals. In fact, they were seen as adjuncts to men. Occasionally, women of character, personality and with individual identity arose in India. But, they were exceptions to the general pattern, and did not in any way change the overall scenario till the modern age.

Moved by the humanitarian and egalitarian impulses of the 19th century, the social reformers started a powerful movement to improve the position of women. While some reformers appealed to doctrines of individualism and equality, others declared that a true religion did not sanction the inferior status of women. Numerous individuals, reform societies and religious organisations worked hard to spread education among women, to encourage widow remarriage, to prevent child marriage, to bring women out to the *purdah* (veil), etc. The 19th century reformers professed concern for the low status of women, but their efforts were concentrated towards improving women's position within the family, for the purpose of strengthening the family as the basic unit of social organisation.

There was no separate autonomous women's movement in India in the 19th century. The struggle for the emancipation of Indian women was not exclusively a product of the actions and initiatives of women. The demand for change was made by men and largely focussed on the inequalities and repressions institutionalised by caste and religion.

Women and Freedom Struggle

The rudimentary form of women's movement can be traced to the last quarter of the 19th century when independent women's organisations drawn from within the Indian social reform movement were formed. Besides, the members of these organisations were drawn from among the small group of urban educated families whose male members had actively participated in social reforms.

The movement for the liberation of women received a great stimulus from the rise of the militant national movement in the 20th century. The years 1921–1947 saw hectic political activity all around with many women participating in the national freedom struggle. Women's participation in the freedom movement generated a sense of power at least among some Indian women who realised their own strength and organisational ability. In this period women's emancipation and nationalism were closely interlinked. They started many organisations and institutions for the purpose, such as the Women's Indian Association (later merged in the All India Women's Conference), the National Council for Women and the All India Women's Conference. A demand for women's franchise was initiated in 1917 when a delegation of Indian women led by Smt. Sarojini Naidu, presented to the British Parliament a demand for the enfranchisement of women on the basis of equality with men.

The Nehru Report which an All Parties Conference drew up in 1928 fully supported the demand for universal adult franchise and the principle of gender equality. The Indian National Congress at its Karachi session in 1931 adopted a Fundamental Right Resolution granting absolute equality to women, regardless of their status and gratifications. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided voting right to women subject to the fulfilment of the conditions of property and education.

Women and the Constitution

The Preamble to the Constitution of India mentions the nation's resolve to secure to all its citizens, justice—social, economic and political; liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; equality of status and of opportunity and to promote among them all, fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. To attain these objectives, the Constitution guarantees certain Fundamental Rights to all citizens. Again, the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in the Constitution embody the major policy goals of a Welfare State. These Directives concretize, together with the Fundamental Rights, the vision of a new socio-political order.

While the Constitution guarantees certain fundamental rights and freedoms such as freedom of speech, protection of life and personal liberty that may be termed positive rights, there are certain indirect rights such as prohibition of discrimination/denial of

equal protection. Through article 14, the Constitution confers equal rights and opportunities in the political, economic and social spheres on both men and women. While article 15 prohibits discrimination against any citizen on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, etc., article 15(3) makes a provision enabling the State to allow affirmative discrimination in favour of women. Similarly, article 16 provides for equality of opportunities in matters of public employment for all citizens. Article 39, further mentions that the State shall direct its policy towards securing for all citizens, men and women, equality, the right to a means of livelihood and equal pay for equal work. Article 51A(e) imposes a fundamental duty on every citizen to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. Thus the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are important instruments for attaining the objectives of justice, liberty and equality.

By adopting the principle of adult franchise, the Constitution of India seeks to establish a democratic republic by giving the adult population direct or indirect share in the Government. The special attention given to the needs of women to enable them to enjoy and exercise their constitutional status and equality along with other special provisions aimed at their participative role in society, make the Constitution a social document aimed at facilitating social change. It clearly contemplates the attainment of a social order where all citizens are given equal opportunities and no discrimination takes place on the basis of race, caste, creed or sex.

To uphold the constitutional rights, the State has enacted several legislative measures, among others, to provide protection to women at the work place, against social discrimination, violence and atrocities, child marriages, dowry deaths, rape and practice of *Sati*, and making a provision of support services etc. The Equal Remuneration Act of 1976 provides for equal pay to men and women for equal work. The Hindu Marriage Act of 1955 has been amended to provide for the right of a girl to repudiate a child marriage before attaining maturity whether or not the marriage has been consummated. Besides, grounds common for both husband and wife to seek divorce, a women has certain additional grounds to seek judicial separation or divorce under the Hindu Marriage Act as amended in 1976. One of such grounds is that the husband has, since the solemnization of the marriage, been guilty of rape, sodomy of bestiality. The 1956 Act for Suppression of Immoral Traffic of Women and Girls was amended in 1986 to make the sexual exploitation of females a cognisable offence. The amendment brought in 1984 to the Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961, made a women's subjection to cruelty a cognisable offence. A second amendment to the Act in 1986 made the husband or the in-laws liable to punishment if a women committed suicide within seven years of marriage and if it could be proved that she had been treated cruelly. A new criminal offence of "dowry deaths" has been incorporated in the Indian Penal Code. Amendment of Criminal Law in 1983 provided for punishment of seven years in ordinary cases of rape and ten years for custodia rape cases. The maximum punishment may go up to life imprisonment. The Child Marriage (Restraint) Act raised the age for marriage of a girl from 15 years to 18 years and that of a boy from 18 years to 21 years. Violation of these provisions were made cognisable offences. The Factory Act of 1948 (amended upto 1976) provided for establishment of a creche where 30 and more women (including casual and contract labourers) were employed. The Medical Termination of Pregnancy Act 1971, legalised abortion by qualified professionals on humanitarian or medical grounds. The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1986 and the Commission of Sati (Prohibition) Act, 1987 have been passed to protect the dignity of women and prevent violence against them.

The right to equality is an individual right. However, the institutional forces that are pitted against it are powerful collectives that exert control on people's minds and behaviour—caste, class, community, religion, locality, family occupation, etc. These controls affect women as well as men, making them accept gender inequality as a value *per se*. Sometimes, it proceeds as an unconscious bias even among persons committed to progressive, secular, and egalitarian ideologies.

Personal law of the Hindus (the largest community in India) was overhauled to give women greater rights related to inheritance, adoption, divorce and to impose monogamy. Personal laws of other communities have generally remained untouched on the ground that the demand for legislative change must come from the respective community before the State intervenes.

National Commission for Women

To ensure that the legal safeguards actually reach women, the Parliament has enacted the National Commission for Women Act, 1990. It came into effect in 1992. For the first time, a statutory body has been vested with wide-ranging powers, which include

examination of laws, investigation of complaints, participation in the planning process of the Government, etc. The Commission is a high-powered body and can summon witnesses and call for documents while investigating an offence. Its reports, along with action taken thereon, are to be placed before Parliament. It has also been made compulsory for the Government to consult the Commission on all matters concerning women.

Global recognition to protect women's rights became international law, with the adoption of a Convention of the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) by the UN General Assembly. The Convention is the only legally binding international instrument, dealing with the rights of women, though States have the right to incorporate any law or all the 30 Articles of the Convention in keeping with their culture and practice. On 25 June 1993, India ratified CEDAW with a declaration in respect of Article 16 (1 & 2) and a reservation in respect of Article 29(1). These pertain to India's policy of non-interference in the personal affairs of any community without its initiative and consent, difficulty in registration of such marriages and the binding clause of compulsory arbitration or adjudication by the International Court of Justice.

Within the framework of a democratic polity our laws, development policies, plans and programmes have aimed at women's advancement in different spheres. From the Fifth Year Plan (1974–78) onwards, there has been a marked shift in the approach to women's issues from welfare to development. The Union Government created the Department of Social Welfare in 1976. This was followed by the establishment of the Department of Women and Child Development under the Ministry of Human Resource Development at the Union Government in 1985. In the 1970s and 1980s, the Departments of Education, Health and Employment were used as agents to bring about change in the status of women. In 1992, the National Commission for Women was set up under an Act of Parliament to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India made in 1993 have provided for reservation of 33 1/3 per cent seats in the local self-governing institution at the rural and urban level, namely the Panchayats and Municipalities, for women, laying a strong foundation for their participation in decision-making at the local levels.

The Mexico Plan of Action (1975), the Nairobi Forward Looking Strategies (1985), the Beijing Declaration as well as the Platform for Action (1995) have been unreservedly endorsed by India for appropriate follow-up. The Draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, presently being finalised seeks to ensure the *de jure* and *de facto* enjoyment of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms by women on a equal basis with men in letter and in spirit and eliminate all factors which impede the realization of such rights and freedom.

However, there still exists a wide gap between the goals enunciated in the Constitution, legislation, policies, plans, programmes and related mechanisms on the one hand and the situational reality of status of women and their participation in politics in India, on the other. This has been analysed extensively in the Report of the Committee on the Status of Women in India, "Towards Equality" (1974) and highlighted in the National Perspective Plan for Women (1988-2000).

Political Participation of Women

Gender disparity is manifested in various forms and in many areas of human activity. Gender discrimination is also responsible for women's lack of access to and equal participation in politics. No doubt, the Constitution of India provides for equal political right to men and women. The founding fathers of our Constitution opted for adult franchise as opposed to other forms of representation. The adoption of adult franchise led overnight to the increase of the number of electorate from 35 million to over 170 million. The size of the electorate now stands at a massive 592 million, the largest in any democratic polity in the world.

The Indian women were fortunate to have been given the political right along with Independence. In the USA, the women were given the right to vote only in 1920 after decades of struggle. In the United Kingdom, the women were given the right to vote although at the deferred and discriminatory age of 30 years under the Representation of the People Act, 1918. Parity between the sexes was finally attained by the Representation of the People Act, 1928 which reduced the female voting age to 21 years.

The zeal for voting among women has been as strong as among men, and in a large number of constituencies, even stronger. This is apparent from the figures pertaining to various general elections as given below *(Table 1)*:

TABLE 1

Percentage of Women Votes Polled—1952–1996

Year	Total electorate	Total votes polled	Percentage of women who voted	Percentage of men who voted	Total voting percentage
1952	173213635	105944495*	-	-	61.7
1957	193652069	123461815*	-	-	63.7
1962	216372215	119904315	46.6	62.0	55.0
1967	249003334	152724611	55.5	66.7	61.3
1971	274094493	151536802*	-	-	55.3
1977	321174327	194263915	54.9	66.6	60.5
1980	355590700	202405413	51.2	62.2	56.9
1984	399816294	249585334	59.2	68.4	64.0
1989	498906429	309050509	56.9	66.1	62.0
1991	514126380**	275205803	51.4	66.1	61.0
1996	592572288	343308035	53.41	-	57.94

* Break-up of electors is not available for First, Second and Fifth General Elections.

** Excluding Jammu and Kashmir.

It is not only in the participation in the voting process that the commitment of India's women to democracy is reflected, but also in the growing enthusiasm and interest among them to secure representation in the country's legislatures and other representative bodies. Partly, this rising fervour is due to the benefits of education reaching females in all parts of India *(Table 2)*:

TABLE 2

Percentage of Literates to Estimated Population Aged 7 years and above—1981 and 1991

State/Union Territories	1981 Literacy Rates			1991 Literacy Rates		
	Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
Andhra Pradesh	35.66	46.83	24.16	44.09	55.13	32.72
Arunachal Pradesh	25.55	35.12	14.02	41.59	51.45	29.69
Assam	0.00*	0.00	0.00	52.89	61.87	43.03
Bihar	32.05	46.60	16.52	38.48	52.49	22.89
Goa	65.71	76.01	55.17	75.51	83.64	67.09
Gujarat	52.21	65.14	38.46	61.29	73.13	48.64
Haryana	43.88	58.51	26.93	55.85	69.10	40.47
Himachal Pradesh	51.18	64.27	37.72	63.86	75.36	52.13
Jammu & Kashmir	32.68	44.18	19.55	0.00*	0.00	0.00
Karnataka	46.21	58.73	33.17	56.04	67.26	44.34
Kerala	81.56	87.73	75.65	89.81	93.62	86.17
Madhya Pradesh	34.23	48.42	19.00	44.20	58.42	28.85
Maharashtra	55.83	69.65	41.01	64.87	76.56	52.32
Manipur	49.66	64.15	34.67	59.89	71.63	47.60
Meghalaya	42.05	46.65	37.17	49.10	53.12	44.85
Mizoram	74.26	79.36	68.61	82.27	85.61	78.60
Nagaland	50.28	58.58	40.39	61.65	67.62	54.75
Orissa	40.97	56.45	25.14	49.09	63.09	34.68
Punjab	48.17	55.56	39.70	58.51	65.66	50.41
Rajasthan	30.11	44.77	14.00	38.55	54.99	20.44
Sikkim	41.59	53.00	27.38	56.94	65.74	46.69
Tamil Nadu	54.39	68.05	40.43	62.66	73.75	51.33
Tripura	50.11	61.49	38.01	60.44	70.58	49.65
Uttar Pradesh	33.35	47.45	17.19	41.60	55.73	25.31
West Bengal	48.65	59.93	36.07	57.70	67.81	46.56
A & N Islands	63.19	70.29	53.19	73.02	78.99	65.46
Chandigarh	74.81	78.89	69.31	77.81	82.04	72.34
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	32.70	44.64	20.37	40.71	53.56	26.98
Daman & Diu	59.91	74.47	46.50	71.20	82.66	59.40
Delhi	71.94	79.28	62.60	75.29	82.01	66.99
Lakshadweep	68.42	81.24	55.32	81.78	90.18	72.89
Pondicherry	65.14	77.09	53.03	74.74	83.68	65.63
India	43.67	56.50	29.85	52.21	64.13	32.29

* Census operations were not conducted in Assam in 1981 and J & K in 1991.

Source: **Annual Report: Part I, 1995-96**, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

Partly, it is due to the heightened sense of self-confidence among women in their capacity to contribute on par with men to nation-building. In the 1996 general elections, for instance, as many as 599 women candidates contested, of whom 39 were elected to the Lok Sabha. The number of women contestants is also rising progressively. The figure was under 50 in the first two general elections and was 325 in the tenth.

However, the number of women contestants has unfortunately not been commensurate with the large female population in India. The total number of women members which was 22 in the general elections to First Lok Sabha and 27 in the general elections to Second Lok Sabha has increased to only 39 in 1996 which hardly speaks of their representation as compared to strength of the popular House, *i.e.* Lok Sabha. Table 3 below indicates details of women contested and elected in various general elections:

TABLE 3

Lok Sabha Elections—1952 to 1996

Year	Electorate (million)	Total No. of seats	Seats contested	Poll percent-age	Poll percent-age of women	No. of women elected
1952	173.21	489	479	61.7	–	22
1957	193.65	494	482	63.7	–	27
1962	217.68	494	491	55.4	46.6	34
1967	250.60	520	515	61.3	55.5	31
1971	274.09	519	518	55.3	–	22
1977	321.17	542	540	60.5	54.9	19
1980	363.94	527	526	56.9	51.2	28
1984	400.10	542	507	64	59.2	44
1989	499	543	523	62	56.9	27
1991	514	543	543	61	51.4	39
1996	592.57	543	543	57.94	53.4	39

Source: **Reference Handbook, Vol. II, General Election 1996, PIB and Ministry of Information & Broadcasting; Report of the Election Commission.**

The total number of women electors was 102, 427,981 in 1962 as compared to 113,944,234 men. In 1996, the size of women electorate has risen to 282,756,512 as compared to 309,815,776 men. Yet, at the apex of the representational hierarchy both at the Centre and the State levels, women are highly under-represented. Their representation stands at mere 39 in Lok Sabha and 18 in Rajya Sabha as in December 1996. In the General Elections to the Eleventh Lok Sabha held in 1996, there was only 599 women

out of the total number of 13,952 candidates. Even in many States where the women out number the men electors, their representation in terms of elected women members in Lok Sabha is quite less *(Table 4)*:

TABLE 4

Size of Women Electorate and the Performance of Women Candidates in the General Election, 1996

State/UT	No. of Seats	No. of Electors		No. of Women	
		Men	Women	Candidates	Elected
Andhra Pradesh	42	24735268	24766006	90	3
Arunachal Pradesh	2	288673	255767	–	–
Assam	14	6670161	5917498	9	–
Bihar	54	31012536	27425781	41	3
Goa	2	437202	431891	–	–
Gujarat	26	14666698	13862396	18	2
Haryana	10	6005913	5146943	9	1
Himachal Pradesh	4	1776034	1760483	2	–
Jammu & Kashmir	6	2378717	2076992	8	–
Karnataka	28	16147681	15662388	71	1
Kerala	20	10042379	10631488	10	–
Madhya Pradesh	40	22711323	21215929	75	5
Maharashtra	48	28669222	26585192	42	2
Manipur	2	641232	649758	3	–
Meghalaya	2	550148	542605	1	–
Mizoram	1	203746	204348	–	–
Nagaland	1	457901	416617	–	–
Orissa	21	11764783	10654335	8	2
Punjab	13	7634481	6855344	17	1
Rajasthan	25	16036429	14351928	25	4
Sikkim	1	119757	109403	1	–
Tamil Nadu	29	21397687	21090335	15	–
Tripura	2	844205	803703	2	–
Uttar Pradesh	85	55226430	45599875	107	9
West Bengal	42	23998543	21584511	21	4
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	120578	90648	–	–
Chandigarh	1	255580	195019	–	–
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	49806	45103	–	–
Daman & Diu	1	36527	33675	–	–
Delhi	7	4597944	3460997	24	2
Lakshdweep	1	17690	16421	–	–
Pondicherry	1	320502	313133	1	–
Total	543	309815776	282756512	599	39

Source: **Statistical Report on General Elections, 1996, Vol. I, Election Commission of India, 1996.**

In Kerala, where the women voters are more than the men, out of the 20 members representing the State in Lok Sabha, not even a single member is woman. The situation is no better in States like Andhra Pradesh, Mizoram and Manipur, where the size of the women electorate is bigger than that of men *(Table 4)*. Out of a total of 42 members from Andhra Pradesh, only 3 are women members. So far the Eighth Lok Sabha had a maximum of 44 members representing 8.1 per cent of the membership of the House. The Sixth Lok Sabha had the lowest number of women members with only 19 members. They represented 3.4 per cent of the strength of the House. The number of 39 women members in the present Lok Sabha which constitute even less than 8 per cent of the total strength of the House is quite low as compared to the strength of women members in 1996 in countries like Sweden (40.4), Narway (39.4), Finland (33.5) and Denmark (33.0). Even in China, women constitute 21 per cent of the National legislators.

The situation is not better in the case of State Legislative Assemblies. In West Bengal Legislative Assembly, the number of women members in 1991 was 21 of a total strength of 294 and in Uttar Pradesh it was only 14 out of a total of 422 (1993). Tamil Nadu had 32 out of 234 (1991), Rajasthan 9 out of 199 (1993) Punjab 6 out of 117 (1992), Orissa 8 out of 147 (1995), Maharashtra 11 out of 288 (1995), Madhya Pradesh 11 out of 320 (1993), Kerala 13 out of 140 (1996), Delhi 3 out of 70 (1993), Bihar 11 out of 324 (1995), Assam 6 out of 122 (1996) and Andhra Pradesh 8 out of 294 (1994). *(Table 5)*:

TABLE 5

Women Electors/Women Candidates/Women Members in State Legislative Assemblies

State/UT	Year	Total Seats	Total Electors	Male Electors	Female Electors	Total Candi-dates	No. of women Candi-date	No. of women elected
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andhra Pradesh	1994	294	44725091	22407008	22318083	3233	127	8
Arunachal Pradesh	1995*	60	534001	283862	250139	173	4	2
Assam	1996*	122	12587659	6670161	5917498	1228	45	6
Bihar	1995*	324	57767948	30530696	27237252	8422	264	11
Delhi	1993	70	5850545	3237048	2613497	1316	59	3
Goa	1994	40	822631	416519	406112	311	10	4
Gujarat	1995*	182	29022184	14888037	14134147	2545	94	2
Haryana	1996*	90	11152856	6005913	5146943	2608	93	4
Himachal Pradesh	1993	68	3267725	1643296	1624429	416	17	3
Jammu & Kashmir	1987 1996**	76	3555549	1937104	1618445	528	13	1
Kerala	1996*	140	20673867	10042379	10631488	1201	55	13
Madhya Pradesh	1993	320	41231409	20727736	20503673	3729	167	11
Maharashtra	1995*	288	55094090	28552120	26541970	4727	247	11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Manipur	1995*	60	1269746	631368	638378	347	11	Nil
Meghalaya	1993	60	1047354	527895	519459	290	7	1
Mizoram	1993	40	401669	201986	199683	121	3	Nil
Nagaland	1993	60	802901	421240	381661	178	1	Nil
Orissa	1995*	147	22075775	11588070	10487705	1384	74	8
Pondicherry	1991 1996**	30	593318	306632	286686	208	6	1
Punjab	1992	117	13171851	7115404	6056447	579	22	6
Rajasthan	1993	199	28342937	14958881	13384056	2437	96	9
Sikkim	1994	32	217743	114315	103428	186	9	1
Tamil Nadu	1991 1996**	234	39918787	20219587	19699201	2843	102	32
Tripura	1993	60	1673028	855052	817976	407	15	1
Uttar Pradesh	1993 1996**	422	89531738	49053353	40478385	9716	260	14
West Bengal	1991 1996**	294	41382825	22124253	19258572	1903	74	21

* The figures are provisional.
**Data under compilation.
Source: Various Reports of Election Commission of India.

Even in the Councils of Ministers both at the National and State levels, they are under-represented. India has never had more than one female Cabinet Minister at one time. Nor have women been given Cabinet charge of important Ministries Defence, Home, External Affairs or Finance except when Smt. Indira Gandhi held some portfolios as Prime Minister. Generally, they have been given Ministries like Education, Culture, Social Welfare, Information & Broadcasting, Tourism, etc.

Unfortunately, there is also very little women representation in the party organisations which to a great extent contribute to the lack of their participation in the process of policy making. Thus, there is a need for gender equality at the level of the party organisation also. In India, political parties tend to give few tickets to women for the parliamentary

elections. Details of women nominees of various political parties are given in *Table 6*:

TABLE 6

Performance of Women Candidates Fielded by the Major Political Parties in the 1996 General Elections

Parties	Total No. of candidates	Total No. of women candidates	Total No. of candidates elected	Total No. of women candidates elected
National Parties				
All India Indira Congress (Tiwari)	321	22	4	Nil
Bharatiya Janata Party	471	27	161	14
Communist Party of India	43	3	12	1
Communist Party of India (Marxist)	75	5	32	1
Indian National Congress	529	49	140	16
Janata Dal	196	11	46	4
Janata Party	102	4	Nil	Nil
Samata Party	81	3	8	Nil
Some other Parties				
Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)	20	Nil	20	Nil
Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	19	Nil	17	Nil
Samajwadi Party	112	8	17	2
Telugu Desam	36	3	16	1
Asom Gana Parishad	11	Nil	5	Nil
Bahujan Samaj Party	117	5	11	Nil

Source: **Statistical Report on General Election, 1996, Vol. I, Election Commission of India, 1996.**

The Committee on the Status of Women in India which submitted its report 'Towards Equality' in 1974 had recommended that political parties should sponsor to start with 15 per cent women candidates for election to Parliament and State Assemblies. The reality is yet to match this recommendation.

The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India are landmarks as far as the issue of women's participation is concerned. Both these amendments provided for reservation for women in the representative bodies at the village, block and district levels. This has led to a greater involvement of women in politics. As a result, there are vast avenues for an

estimated one million women in the representative bodies at the village, block and district levels. This itself is a milestone as far as the association of women in politics is concerned. *Table 7* depicts the profile of Panchayat membership including the representation of women in these bodies:

TABLE 7

Profile of Panchayat Membership

Gram Panchayats	
Total number of Panchayats	2,25,000
Total number of members of Panchayats (with approx. 10 persons per Panchayat)	22,50,000
Total number of women members (1/3 of the total)	7,50,000
Total number of the SC/ST members	1,50,000
Total number of 1/3 of SC/ST women members	50,000
Total number of Chairpersons	2,25,000
Total number of women Chairpersons (1/3 of total Chairpersons)	75,000
Intermediary Level	
Total number of Block Samitis	5,100
Total number of members of Block Samitis (with approx. 10 members each)	51,000
Total number of women members of Samitis (1/3 of the Total members)	17,000
Total number of Chairperson of Samiti	5,100
Total number of women Chairperson at Samiti Level (1/3 of the total Chairpersons)	1,700
District Level	
Total number of Zilla Parishads	475
Total number of members of Zilla Parishads (approx. 10 members per Zilla Parishad)	4,750
Total number of women members of Zilla Parishads (1/3 of total members)	1,538
Total number of Zilla Parishad Chairpersons	475
Total number of women Zilla Parishad Chairpersons	158

Source: Country Paper on India prepared by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Women and Child Development) on the occasion of the 4th World Conference on Women, Beijing, 1995.

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act extends similar provisions as in the 73rd Amendment to the Urban Local Bodies, Municipalities and Notified Area Authorities. It is, therefore, equally significant in the political empowerment process of women of the country.

Economic and Social Empowerment of Women

Needless to say political equality is meaningless in a society suffering from poverty, hunger, illiteracy, ill health and inequality in terms of status. And women suffer more than men in such a society. Therefore, political status of women cannot be delinked from their economic and social status. All are closely interlinked. Each one of them can act as a catalyst for the promotion of others. Looked from this angle, the political rights of women are instruments for achieving general equality of status and opportunities and social, economic and political justice. As such, it is impossible to refer to women's political participation in isolation.

The issues of equality and the integration of women into the mainstream of political, economic and social life have been on the national agenda for the last 50 years. Yet, the chasm between the objectives of our Constitution and the present realities as far as women's rights are concerned has not disappeared. The right to political equality has not enabled women to play their roles as partners and constituents in the political process. Instead, these rights have helped in building an illusion of equality and power which is frequently used by some quarters as an argument to resist special protective and acceleratory measures to enable women to achieve their just and equal position in society.

The Government of India as well as the State Governments are taking various steps to empower the women. The setting up of the National Commission for Women by an Act of Parliament in 1990 to safeguard the rights and legal entitlements of women, is one such step. Besides reviewing legislations affecting women, the Commission has raised awareness about women's issues and taken up evaluation of development of women in selected areas. There is now a proposal to appoint a Commissioner of Women's Rights. A significant event for the cause of Indian women was the launching of the Indira Mahila Yojana (IMY) to integrate various sectoral programmes for women's welfare. This is intended to make the delivery system more effective and streamline utilisation of funds. The Mahila Samridhi Yojana (MSY) has enabled millions of poor rural women to open their accounts. The Rastriya Mahila Kosh (RMK) set up to provide loans to poor women in unorganised sector has also made its mark by sanctioning credit assistance to women. Another measure taken by the Government is the enhancement of standard deduction for calculating income tax in the case of working women.

Gender disparity still exists in our country. Discrimination against girl children; adolescent girls and women still persists. Consequently, the access of women, majority of whom are in the rural areas and in the informal, unorganised sector, to education, health and productive resources among others, is inadequate.

Women constitute a significant part of the work-force in India. However they lag significantly behind males in terms of work participation employment etc., as is reflected in *Table 8* next page.

TABLE 8

Profile of Women (Relative to Men) in the Work-Force of India*

	Male	Female
Total Population (excluding J&K) (millions)	435	403
Total work-force (millions)	224	90
Work participation rate	51.56%	22.73%
Unemployment rate (1987-88)	5.50%	7.60%
Employment in urban areas (1987-88)	24.70%	13.50%
Employment in rural areas (1987-88)	75.30%	86.50%
Self-employment (1987-88)	53.80%	53.10%
Regular salaried employment	18.00%	8.30%
Casual wage employment (1987-88)	28.20%	38.60%
Annual rate of growth of employment (1977-78 to 1987-88)	1.90%	1.95%
Annual rate of growth of employment of the educated (1977-78 to 1987-88)	6.07%	8.58%

*Population and work-force figures are based on 1991 census, other data are based on the figures of the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO).

Source: **Annual Report, 1995-96**, Ministry of Labour.

Nonetheless, there are some positive trends. While there has been marginal improvement in annual rate of growth of female employment (0.05 per cent higher than for males), the annual rate of growth of employment of educated women is substantially higher. However, the workers participation rate *(Table 9)* continues to be substantially less for females than for males:

TABLE 9

Work Participation Rate in India, 1971-91

Year	Total Rural Urban	Persons	Males	Females
1971	Total	34.17	52.75	14.22
	Rural	35.33	53.78	15.92
	Urban	29.61	48.88	7.18
1981	Total	36.70	52.62	19.67
	Rural	38.79	53.77	23.06
	Urban	29.99	49.06	8.31
1991	Total	37.68	51.56	22.73
	Rural	40.24	52.50	27.20
	Urban	30.44	48.95	9.74

Note 1 Excludes Assam where the 1981 Census could not be held and Jammu & Kashmir where the 1991 Census has not been held.
Note 2 The 1971 Census figures include workers and non-workers with secondary work. The 1981 and 1991 Census figures include main workers and marginal workers.
Source: **Annual Report, 1995-96**, Ministry of Labour.

While there has been some improvement in the work participation rate of females since 1971, the improvement is not substantial, especially in urban areas. Work participation rate for women which was 7.18 per cent in urban areas in 1971 went up to only 9.74 per cent in 1991. As against this, in the rural areas, the female work participation rate has shown steady improvement since 1971. It has risen from 15.92 per cent in 1971 to 27.20 per cent in 1991. However, the female work participation rate continues to lag behind that of males. In 1991, it was little over half of the male work participation rate. Women's work participation rate widely differs from State to State. Moreover, majority of women workers are employed in the rural areas. Amongst rural women workers, 87 per cent are employed in agriculture—as labourers and cultivators. Amongst the women workers in urban areas about 80 per cent are employed in unorganized sectors like household industries, petty trades and services, building construction, etc.

The employment of women in the organised sector (both public and private sectors) as on 31 March 1995, was about 4.23 million. This constitutes 15.44 per cent to the total organised sector employment in the country. Within the organised sector, public sector accounts for more employment of women than the private sector. About 57.01 per cent of the women in the organised sector are employed in community, personal and social services, 17.4 per cent in manufacturing, 11.74 per cent in agriculture and allied occupations.

Women's access to employment is to a great extent, related to their access to education and skills. Women lag behind men in access to education as reflected by the sex-wise enrolment figures for different stages of education *(Table 10)*:

TABLE 10

Sex-wise Enrolment by Stages/Classes since 1951 School Level

Year	Primary			Upper Primary			High/Hr. Sec.		
	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
1950-51	13.8	5.4	19.2	2.6	0.5	3.1	1.3	0.2	1.5
1955-56	17.1	7.5	24.6	3.8	1.0	4.8	2.2	0.4	2.6
1960-61	23.6	11.4	35.0	5.1	1.6	6.7	2.7	0.7	3.4
1965-66	32.2	18.3	50.5	7.7	2.8	10.5	4.4	1.3	5.7
1970-71	35.7	21.3	57.0	9.4	3.9	13.3	5.7	1.9	7.6
1975-76	40.6	25.0	65.6	11.0	5.0	16.0	6.5	2.4	8.9
1980-81	45.3	28.5	73.8	13.9	6.8	20.7	7.6	3.4	11.0
1985-86	52.2	35.2	87.4	17.7	9.6	27.3	11.5	5.0	16.5
1990-91	57.0	40.4	97.4	21.5	12.5	34.0	12.8	6.3	19.1
1991-92	59.6	42.3	100.9	22.0	13.6	35.6	13.5	6.9	20.4
1992-93*	60.5	44.9	105.4	23.7	15.0	38.7	15.0	7.7	22.7
1993-94*	58.2	43.3	101.5	21.8	14.0	35.8	15.3	8.0	23.3
1994-95*	61.7	46.3	108.0	24.0	15.3	39.3	16.0	8.4	24.4

* Provisional

Source: **Annual Report, 1995-96**, Part I, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

The participation of girls at all stages of education is still not satisfactory. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) has brought under implementation several programmes for providing special access to education at all levels for women. Objectives of these programmes are universalisation of elementary education, vocationalisation of post-secondary education and modernisation of polytechnic and higher technical education.

It is indeed a matter of satisfaction that the growth in literacy rate of the females outstripped the growth in literacy rate of the males in the 1980s. The impact of Central and State initiatives was reflected in the decennial literacy growth rates: more than 7.5 per cent for men and 9.6 per cent for women. Nonetheless, it is a matter of concern that the rural urban differential in literacy increased from 34.6 per cent in 1981 to 35 per cent in 1991. There are also wide regional variations, between States as far as female literacy is concerned. As with other educational indicators, regional and gender disparities are conspicuous in regard to enrolment and retention. Girls enrolment has grown at the primary stage from 5.4 million in 1950-51 to 46.3 million in 1994-95 (provisional) and at the upper primary stage from 0.5 million to 15.3 million in 1994-95 (provisional) *(Table 10)*. The drop-out rate of girls at the primary and upper primary stage is higher than that of boys.

The National Policy on Education (NPE) of 1986, updated in 1992 is a landmark in Indian education. The policy proposes a dual track approach designed to promote simultaneous adult literacy and primary education with focus on girls and other disadvantaged groups. It postulates integration of gender perspectives in all aspects of planning. There is a pronounced policy shift from an equalisation of education opportunity to education for women's equality. It enjoins that the education system should play a positive interventionist role in the empowerment of women, foster the development of new values through revised curricula and text books, systematic training and orientation of teachers, decision-makers and administrators—all through the active involvement of education institution. The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to an retention in education, has been given an overriding priority.

Several innovative measures have been taken to enhance girls and women's involvement in literacy and education. Among the most successful is "Mahila Samakhaya" which literally means the equality of men and women through education. It is conceived as a women's empowerment process which does not aim to deliver services, but seeks to bring about changes in women's perspectives about themselves and that of the society in regard to women's traditional roles. It endeavours to create an environment for women to seek knowledge and information in order to make informed choices and create circumstances in which women can learn at their own pace and rhythm.

The Government of India has also set up a National Literacy Mission. The Literacy campaigns organised under the Mission are area specific, time-bound, volunteer based, cost effective, and outcome oriented. One major strength to the Mission has been the impressive participation of women in large numbers than men.

India has a huge network of higher education. According to the available data, there are 196 university level institutions serving 4.3 million students. The enrolment of women students at the beginning of the year 1993-94 was 16.64 lakh as against 15.94 lakh in the previous year. At the post-graduate level, the enrolment of women was 35.1 per cent of the total enrolment. The performance levels of women have also been satisfactory. The participation of women in technical and professional streams has shown marked increase from a little over 6,000 in 1950-51 to 1.46 lakh in 1986-87, an increase of 23 times. There has also been a noticeable growth in the number of women students in the Engineering and Technology streams in the Indian Institutes of Technology and Polytechnics. As against 40 women students in 1950-51 (0.3%) the number rose to 16.67 thousand in 1986-87 (7.7%) and 78.3 thousand in 1993-94 (13.1 per cent). There are also a large number of exclusive women's colleges and universities which seek to play a definite and distinct gender sensitive role, very critical in a traditional society such as ours. There are also women's study centres and cells in selected universities and colleges to further gender equity and justice.

Societal Reorientation and Gender Sensitization

Law alone cannot bring about change in a society. Legislations are not completely successful, as the law-enforcing agencies and institutions remain predominantly gender biased. It would be simplistic to assume the problem of low status of women is primarily attitudinal. Patriarchal values are constantly reinforced through tradition, religion, customs and

other socio-political institutions. These sometime tend to endorse many practices and beliefs which are derogatory to the dignity of women and perpetuate stereotypical images which individuals find hard to resist, fearing loss of identity. Further, new practices and beliefs are found to be constantly introduced with a view to curbing the spaces that women manage to gain through long and difficult struggles. Media also has an extremely critical role in the construction and promotion of gender stereotypes and negative images of women which reflect and deepen iniquitous gender relations effectively limiting prospects of freedom and dignity for women.

A societal reorientation is required to create a gender just society leading to transformation of all existing structures and institutions. Since the blases that exist and the inequality that prevails are not natural or biologically given, but are socially and politically constructed, sustained and perpetuated to maintain relationships of subordination, there is an urgent need for planning and implementation of a process to restructure the gender relations. This calls for creating an awareness about the connection between gender and control of power and building a commitment to redress the persistent and glaring inequality. It is necessary to acknowledge that empowerment means moving from a position of enforced powerlessness to a position of power. This would promote women's inherent strength and a positive self-image.

In the context of Indian society the role of the family is very crucial. It is here that the deep-rooted discrimination against women finds its expression. It is important, therefore that attitudes of both men and women within the family are changed in order that the gender bias is removed. The sensitization of males is essential not only to elicit their cooperation but also to reduce any friction or conflicts in the family which are likely to arise as a result of attempting changes in long-accepted perceptions and traditions often regarded as sacrosanct.

Several initiatives have been taken by the Government and non-Gevernmental sectors as part of this endeavour. Multi-media campaigns have been mounted to sensitize people to gender issues, using in addition to print and electronic media, songs, slogans, posters, and street plays, with a local appeal and flavour. The National Literacy Mission, through the Total Literacy Campaign has played a key role in raising awareness on issues of gender equality as have the women's Development Programme, "Mahila Samakhaya" and several other innovative programmes of the Government. The basic objective of these and other similar endeavours has been to enable women to become creators and producers of facets of social transformation and not remain mere passive recipients and consumers of images, ideologies, practices and norms, however, repressive they may be. Besides, one of the core mandates of the national machinery has been to advocate change of attitudes and values of the entire Governmental machinery from within. The Draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 1996 provides for conducting specially planned and well funded sensitization programmes on a regular basis for all sections of society. There will be special focus on functionaries of the State in the Executive, Legislative and Judicial Wings and in all developmental agencies, governmental and non-governmental. These programmes will, in a phased manner, be integrated as part of all ongoing training programmes, both in the public and private sectors.

Conclusion

There has been a perceptible change in the status of women in India in the last few decades. Child mortality rate has declined. Girls' enrolment have improved greatly at all levels in educational institutions, despite high drop-out-rates. Literacy levels for women have shown an improved trend too. Although most women are employed in agriculture, casual employment and the informal sector, the work participation rates of women have been rising steadily.

Gender equality is basic to the structure of Indian polity and is enshrined in the Constitution. The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments stipulating compulsory and minimum 1/3rd reservation for women in elected seats and in posts of chairpersons of all local bodies in the country is a landmark attempt to make women's political participation a reality. As a result of these amendments, hundreds of thousands of women have entered into public offices in the rural and urban areas. Now there is new sense of involvement as well as commitment among the women on the issues related to them.

However, the participation of women at the decision-making process has been very low. They are not adequately represented in the Parliament and the State Legislatures. Women representation in the Lok Sabha has hardly crossed 8 per cent of the total membership. There have not been sufficient number of women in the Council of Ministers. Generally speaking, women have not been holding portfolios like Defence, External Affairs or Finance at senior

levels and as a regular practice. Political parties have failed to give adequate number of party tickets for election to women. Even in party organisation, they are always in a lesser strength. All these prove that the Indian women constituting half of the population have never been equal to the men in terms of their representation in Legislatures, Council of Ministers, party organisations or in other Committees and Commissions in spite of various constitutional provisions granting equality between men and women.

The Constitution (Eighty-First Amendment) Bill, 1996 which has been introduced in Parliament seeks to reserve 1/3rd of seats for women in Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. This Bill when passed, seeks to enable women to participate more effectively in the decision-making political process. The large scale participation of women in local representative bodies has demonstrated the eagerness with which they utilise the opportunity to effectively participate in politics.

It is impossible to refer to political participation of women on an equal footing in isolation. Other consideration, in terms of civil, economic, social and cultural rights must also be taken into consideration. Besides breaking the old values and societal attitudes which inhibit women's participation in politics, there is also an effort to empower the women economically. Efforts are on to increase female literacy and their access to good health services so as to make them equal partners *vis-a-vis* men in the process of development. The Draft National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 1996 seeks to establish policies, programmes and systems to ensure mainstreaming of women's perspectives in all developmental processes as catalysts, participants, and recipients. It also makes provision for devising coordinating and monitoring mechanisms to assess from time to time the progress of such mainstreaming. The Policy, besides providing for meeting the basic needs of women seeks to encourage international, regional and sub-regional cooperation towards the empowerment of women through sharing of experiences, exchange of ideas and technology, networking with institutions and organisations and through bilateral and multilateral partnership.

The New Delhi Conference on 'Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics' is part of the Inter-Parliamentary Union's activities to promote representative democracy. The Conference seeks to focus on the democratic deficit resulting from the low representation of women in the Parliaments of most countries and find the means and ways to further a new contract for politics based on partnership between men and women. It will be quite useful for countries like India which have low women representation in National and State Legislatures.

4

SESSIONS OF THE ELEVENTH LOK SABHA— AN OVERVIEW

DR. A.K. PANDEY*

The Eleventh Lok Sabha will go down in the annals of our parliamentary history as the House with the shortest tenure so far. Since its constitution on 15 May 1996, the House had in all 125 sittings. During this short period, the House witnessed major procedural developments, including four confidence motions moved by different Governments. One of the unique features of the tenure of this Lok Sabha was the six-day Special Session convened as part of the Golden Jubilee celebrations of India's Independence. The Agenda for the Nation, adopted as a Resolution at the end of the Special Session, will always be remembered as a historic document.

During its six sessions spread over about one year and six months, the Eleventh Lok Sabha devoted 813 hours and 38 minutes to various kinds of business transacted by it in 125 sittings. Of the total time taken, Legislative Business claimed 15.66 per cent, Budget 17.60 per cent, Questions 9.59 per cent, Resolutions 4.57 per cent and Motions 17.33 per cent. The House, during its brief life, also witnessed disturbances and adjournments owing to disorderly scenes and interruptions which consumed 5.28 per cent of the total time.

A brief Session-wise resume of the important discussions held and other business transacted during the Eleventh Lok Sabha, is given below:

First Session

Since the Eleventh General Elections had not given a clear mandate to any party, the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma invited Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, leader of the single largest party in the Lok Sabha, *i.e.*, Bharatiya Janata Party to form the Government with the stipulation that it should prove its majority on the floor of the House by 31 May 1996. Hence, the new Lok Sabha was convened soon after its constitution on 15 May 1996.

The First Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha consisting of two parts commenced its sitting on 22 May 1996 and concluded on 12 June 1996. The first part of the Session was from 22 May 1996 to 28 May 1996 and the second from 10 June 1996 to 12 June 1996. During the Session, the House held eight sittings lasting for 36 hours and 35 minutes. On the opening day of the session, Shri Indrajit Gupta, the senior most member of the House, was appointed Speaker *pro-tem* by the President. The first two sittings of the House were devoted to members taking oath. The Speaker *pro-tem* administered the oath to the members.

The election to the office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha took place on 23 May 1996. Shri P.A. Sangma representing Tura Parliamentary Constituency of Meghalaya was unanimously elected the Speaker of the House.

As it was the first session of the new Lok Sabha, the President, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressed the members of both the Houses of Parliament assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament on 24 May 1996. The Motion of Thanks on the President's Address was, however, not moved till 12 June 1996, the day when the House was adjourned *sine die* and prorogued subsequently. As such the motion lapsed.

The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved the motion of confidence in the Council of Ministers on 27 May 1996. The Debate on the Motion went on for two days. At the end of the debate on

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28 May 1996, the Prime Minister announced that he was going to tender his resignation. The Speaker, thereupon, observed that in view of the resignation announced by the Prime Minister on the floor of the House, putting the Motion of Confidence to the vote of the House had become infructuous. The House was then adjourned *sine die*. Later in the evening, the President invited Shri H.D. Deve Gowda, Leader of the United Front to form the Government and to prove his majority support in the House by 12 June 1996.

The second part of the First Session began on 10 June 1996. The Motion of Confidence in the newly formed Council of Ministers was taken up for discussion on 11 June 1996 which concluded on 12 June 1996 after the Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda replied to the debate. The Motion was then put to vote and was adopted by the House. The debates on both the Motions of Confidence, which were telecast live by the Doordarshan, evoked widespread interest throughout the country.

Besides the two Motions of Confidence which provided members an opportunity to speak on a wide spectrum of issues of national importance, members during this brief session also raised issues relating to the incidents of ethnic violence in Assam and the incident of the killings of ten innocent persons in Doda district of Jammu and Kashmir.

Second Session

The Second Session (Budget Session) of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced on 10 July 1996 and concluded on 13 September 1996. During the Session the House held 30 sittings taking a time of 205 hours and 53 minutes. The election of Deputy Speaker was held on 12 July 1996. Shri Suraj Bhan of the Bharatiya Janata Party was unanimously elected the Deputy Speaker.

The Railway Budget for 1996-97 was presented by the Minister for Railways, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan on 16 July 1996. The general discussion on Railway Budget was taken up by the House on 24 July 1996. The discussion continued on 25 July 1996, as well, when the House sat till 7.17 a.m. of the next day, *i.e.*, 26 July which was the longest ever sitting. During this unprecedented debate, 109 members participated, of which 97 spoke on one day.

The General Budget for the year 1996-97 was presented by Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram on 22 July 1996. The general discussion thereon commenced on 26 August 1996 and concluded on 9 September 1996.

With a view to enabling the Departmentally Related Standing Committees to examine the Demands for Grants of various Ministries, the House was adjourned on 2 August 1996 to meet again on 26 August 1996. Due to paucity of time, the Demands for Grants of only two Ministries, namely, Rural Areas and Employment, and Agriculture could be discussed by the House while the remaining Demands were guillotined on 9 September 1996. The Finance (No. 2) Bill, 1996 was discussed on 11 September and passed on 12 September 1996.

Though the financial business dominated the Session, as many as 20 Bills were considered and passed by the House in the Legislative sphere which included the Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Bill, 1996, the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provision (Amendment) Bill, 1996 and the Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Services) Bill, 1996. An important Bill which was introduced on the concluding day of the Session, *i.e.* 13 September 1996 was the Lokpal Bill, 1996. The Bill was later referred to the Standing Committee on Home Affairs.

The House witnessed an unprecedented scene on 12 September, 1996 when all the women members cutting across party lines demanded that the Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 1996 seeking one-third reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, which was included in the List of Business of the day for introduction, should be passed the same day. The demand was so strong that the House on a motion moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee decided to suspend the Question Hour to allow the Prime Minister to introduce the Bill. Accordingly, after the first Starred Question was answered, the Question Hour was suspended and the Prime Minister introduced the Bill. However, in view of dissenting voices from some members, the Prime Minister suggested that leaders of all parties meet and discuss the suggestions to improve the Bill before taking it up for consideration in the House.

As there was no unanimity on passing the Bill without any discussion, the Bill was discussed on 12 and 13 September 1996. It emerged during the discussion that the Bill needed detailed examination and should be referred to a Joint Committee of both

the Houses. Deviating from the established procedure in this regard, the House authorised the Speaker to constitute a Joint Committee in consultation with the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. A Committee under Chairpersonship of Smt. Geeta Mukherjee was formed which was asked to submit its report on the last day of the first week of the Winter Session of Parliament.

In the arena of Private Members Business, 47 Bills were introduced by the members during the Session. Besides, Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria moved a resolution on 12 July 1996 urging the Government to check growing unemployment, to create more employment opportunities, to provide financial assistance to existing small scale industries, etc.

During the Session, as many as 159 matters pertaining mainly to their constituencies were raised by members under Rule 377. Members also made use of the device of "Calling Attention" to draw the attention of the Government to important matters of wider public interest like burning of sugarcane by sugarcane growers and non-payment of their dues by sugar factories, the situation arising out of closure of a number of jute mills in the country particularly in West Bengal etc.

On 11 July 1996, the House also discussed, under rule, 193, the steep pre-budget hike in the administered prices of petroleum products, its repercussion on the economy of the country and the hardship caused to the consumers. In the discussion that continued on 15 July 1996 also, eighteen members took part. It concluded with the Prime Minister's reply to the debate. The other three matters discussed under rule 193 related to the flood situation and natural calamities in different parts of the country, India's position with regard to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the loss of lives due to heavy rains and land-slides during the Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.

On four days during the Session, the Question Hour could either not be taken up or was interrupted. On 30 July 1996 and 2 September 1996, the Starred Questions listed for the day could not be called for oral answers as the House was adjourned after the obituary references. On the other two days, *i.e.*, 3 and 4 September 1996, the Starred Questions were treated as Unstarred Questions due to continuous interruptions in the House on the issue of sudden political developments in the State of Gujarat.

Third Session

The Third Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha which commenced on 20 November 1996 and adjourned *sine die* on 20 December 1996 was quite eventful. During the Session the House held 22 sittings taking a time of 123 hours and 30 minutes. The issues that figured prominently were the political stalemate in Uttar Pradesh, rise in the prices of essential commodities, deaths and disaster due to the devastating cyclone in Andhra Pradesh, the tragic and unending drought in Orissa and the aviation disaster near Delhi. The other important issues discussed by the House included deterioration in the standards of sports in the country, India's Foreign Policy and India's stand on Singapore Declaration of the World Trade Organisation.

Members "called attention" of the Ministers concerned, to important matters of wider public interest like the situation arising out the mid-air collision between the aeroplanes of the Saudi Arabian Airlines and the Kazakhstan Airlines near Charkhi Dadri in Haryana, widespread dengue fever in Delhi, Haryana and other parts of the country, the situation arising out of fire and subsidence taking place very fast in and around the areas of Jharia, Raniganj and Asansol coalfields and repeated stripping of a women in village Murukanhall of Mandya District, Karnataka in front of her husband leading to suicide by the women.

In the sphere of legislative business, twelve Bills were passed by the House during the Session. Imporant among these were: The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996. The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1996 and the Provisions of the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Bill, 1996.

In the arena of Private Members' Business out of thirty Bills introduced, only two bills were discussed. These were the Compulsory Education Bill, 1996 of Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy and the Government of Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Bill, 1996 brought forward by Shri Basudev Acharya. Private Members' Resolutions urging the Government to check growing unemployment, generate more employment opportunity and *inter alia* provide financial assistance to small scale industries; to protect the interests of Indian Agriculture and agriculturists and to increase productivity; and regarding large scale illegal immigration into the country were discussed. While the first two resolutions were withdrawn, discussion on the third resolution remained inconclusive.

The Statutory Resolution seeking approval of the President's Rule in U.P. was also discussed and adopted by the House.

As regards the Financial Business, the House passed the Budget in respect of the State of Uttar Pradesh for 1996-97 as it was under the President's Rule. The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) and (Railway) for 1996-97 were discussed, voted in full and connected Appropriation Bills were passed.

Even though the Session was short, a number of important statements were made/laid on the Table of the House. These included the statements by the Prime Minister on signing of a treaty on the sharing of Ganga Waters at Farakka with Bangladesh and on the Government's decision to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, by the Minister of External Affairs regarding the situation in Afghanistan and on the visit of the President of People's Republic of China to India and by the Minister of Defence on the Supply of 40 SU-30 MK aricraft from Russia for the IAF.

During the Session, members raised 108 matters of urgent public importance under Rule 377.

Fourth Session

With two motions of confidence in the Council of Ministers put to vote, the Fourth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha was indeed historic one. While the motion moved by the Prime Minister Shri H.D. Deve Gowda was negatived by the House on 11 April 1997, the motion moved by the new Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral was adopted on 22 April 1997.

The Session commenced on 20 February 1996 and concluded on 16 May 1996. During the Session, the House held 37 sittings lasting for 250 hours and 40 minutes. Being the Budget Session, the House took a break from 22 March 1997 to 29 April 1997 (except on 11, 21 and 22 April).

The Session commenced on 20 February 1997 with the President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma addressing the members of both the Houses of Parliament. The Motion of Thanks to the President for his address moved by Shri Sharad Yadav on 24 February 1997 was discussed for six days. The Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda replied to the debate on 4 March 1997.

The law and order situation in Uttar Pradesh and the issue of pay offs in the Bofors gun deal engaged the attention of members during the first half of the Session.

In the sphere of Financial Business, the Railway Budget was presented on 26 February 1997 by the Railway Minister Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. As many as ninety-seven members took part in the debate on the Railway Budget. Almost all the important aspects of the working of the Railways were discussed. The discussion on the Railway Budget which commenced on 6 March 1997 was concluded on 13 March 1997 with the passing of the Railway Budget.

The much awaited General Budget for the year 1997-98 was presented by the Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram on 28 February 1997. The discussion on the Budget, as usual, was in two phases. The general discussion commenced on 17 March and concluded with a vote on acccount. The House was adjourned on 21 March 1997 to meet again on 21 April 1997 for the second phase of the Budget Session. The discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants of individual Ministries were taken up in the second phase of the session continued up to 6 May 1997. The financial business concluded with the passage of the Finance Bill, 1997 on 9 May after the House discussed it for two days.

The second phase of the Budget Session started on a stormy note with several members expressing their dissatisfaction over the situation prevailing in Bihar, particularly over the issues relating to the widely reported fodder scam. The issue rocked the House again on 5 May when some members demanding the dismissal of the Government in Bihar, wanted to move an adjournment Motion to discuss the total breakdown of the law and order machinery in the State. On 13 May the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Indrajit Gupta made a statement in this regard.

A number of other important statements were made in the House during the Session. These included those on the successful firing of the *Prithvi* missile, the Targeted Public Distribution System, Prime Minister's visit to Male for the Ninth SAARC Summit, the Tripartite Agreement between India, Iran and Turkmenistan, bomb blast at Jullundhar in Punjab, Pilot corp insurance scheme and bonus to farmers, New Exploration Licensing Policy, etc.

In the arena of legislative business, while fourteen Bills were considered and passed by the House, two were referred, after consideration, to the respective Standing Committees by the leave of the House. Among the Bills passed were Rice Milling Industry

(Regulation) Repeal Bill, 1996, the Depositories Related Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997, the National Environment Appellate Authority Bill, 1997, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 1997 and the National Highways Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997. The Bills referred to the concerned Standing Committees were the Electricity Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997 and the Broadcasting Bill, 1997.

The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 1996 seeking to provide one-third reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies which was referred to Joint Select Committee came up before the House alongwith the Report of the Committee on the concluding day of the Session. It remained part-discussed.

So far as Private Members Business was concerned, a total of forty-six bills were introduced in the Session. A Resolution regarding large scale illegal immigration into the country since 1975, moved by Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona on 13 December 1996 was again taken up for discussion during the Session. The discussion, however, remained inconclusive.

As many as 235 matters of urgent public importance were raised under Rule 377. Besides, members called the attention of the concerned Minister on the situation arising out of the steep fall in the prices of natural rubber and other cash crops in Kerala and also the non-revival of the sick units of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. The House also took up for discussion another topic of urgent nature under rule 193 relating to the problems of textile industries in the country.

Among the important Paper Laid on the Table of the House was the Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002), laid on the Table on 26 February 1997.

The decision of the Rules Committee to constitute a new committee on Empowerment of Women was one of the important procedural developments. This was in pursuance of resolutions passed by both the Houses of Parliament on the occasion of the International Women's Day on 8 March 1996. The Joint Committee was constituted on 29 April 1997.

Fifth Session

The Fifth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha was historic as well as eventful. The House commenced its first sitting on 23 July 1997. It was adjourned on 14 August, 1997 to meet again on 26 August 1997 for a Special Session to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence. During the Session the House held 23 sittings lasting for 185 hours and 17 minutes.

The Session commenced on 23 July 1997 with the usual formalities. The next day, the Speaker gave his consent to the moving of an adjournment motion regarding serious situation arising out of "the passive attitude of the Central Government over developments in Bihar". The motion moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, the leader of the Opposition, was discussed for four days and as many as twenty-four members participated in the debate. After the reply to the debate by Shri Vajpayee on 29 July 1997, the motion was negatived.

Another matter of urgent public importance that was taken up under rule 184 related to atrocities committed on Dalits in Mumbai, Nagpur and other places in Maharashtra and in other parts of the country. As many as twenty-six members participated in the discussion. At the end, replying to the discussion, the Home Minister Shri Indrajit Gupta informed the House that a Judicial Commission of Inquiry was probing the firing incident. The motion was later negatived.

The House also took up two matters of urgent public importance under Rule 193. The first one concerned the "heavy loss of lives and property due to natural calamities" while the second related to the "need for streamlining of the Public distribution System."

During the Session, members also made use of the device of Rule 377 to raise 95 matters of urgent public importance, particularly those relating to their constituencies.

Several important statements were made by the Minister during the Session. These included statements on the collision between Karnataka Express and the

Himsagar Express at Faridabad (Haryana), Nagaland Peace Talks, an accident that occurred at the Madras Fertilisers Ltd. at Manali near Chennai and seeking of Army assistance by the CBI for the execution of the Warrant of Arrest in Patna.

On 6 August 1997, the Speaker made a reference to the 52nd Anniversary of the dropping of atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in which thousands of people were killed and millions maimed. Paying homage to the victims, members stood in silence for a minute.

On 8 August 1997, commemorating the 55th Anniversary of the 'Quit India Movement' launched on 9 August 1942 under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, the Speaker while making a special reference, paid homage to all those patriots who sacrificed their lives in the cause of the nation. The House then stood in silence for a short while in memory of the martyrs of the freedom movement.

In the sphere of Legislative Business, twelve Bills were introduced in the Lok Sabha. However, only seven Bills were passed by the House during the Session. One of the important Bills passed was the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections (Second Amendment) Bill, 1997. An important procedural development during the Session was the withdrawal of the Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill, 1996 by the Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaram.

In the realm of Financial Business, the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for 1997-98 and the Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 1997-98 were presented, discussed and passed.

Coming to the Private Members' Business, in all 35 Bills were introduced. Among these, three Bills, *viz.* The Constitution (Amendment) Bill, 1996, The Abolition of Begging Bill, 1996 and the 'The Private Investors Bill, 1996' were discussed. Of these, the first one was withdrawn, the second one negatived and the last one remained part-discussed. The House also took up two Private Members' Resolutions. The Resolution on illegal immigrants was withdrawn while the Resolution on steps for eradication of corruption remained part-discussed.

The year 1997 was a landmark year in the nation's history being the Golden Jubilee year of our Independence. To mark the occasion, a six-day Special Session* of Parliament, technically part of the Fifth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha was held from 26 August 1997 to 1 September 1997. On the opening day of the Session in Lok Sabha, the Speaker Shri P.A. Sangma, addressed the House under Rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. The entire six-day session was devoted to a single motion moved by the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and piloted by Leaders of all Parties and Groups together, to consider the state of our democracy and democratic institutions, economic situation, position of infrastructure and potential in the field of science and technology and the state of human development in the country. The Lok Sabha was adjourned *sine die* on 1 September 1997 after unanimously adopting the Resolution** consisting an 'Agenda for India'.

Sixth Session

The Sixth Session happened to be the last Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, commenced on 19 November 1997. This was a very brief and turbulent session. The House in its five sittings spent only 2 hours and 45 minutes on various items of business. Disorderly scenes/interruptions consumed 12 hours and 33 minutes.

The Session had a stormy beginning and the House was first adjourned *sine die* on 24 November 1997. It re-assembled on 2 December 1997 and was adjourned *sine die* the same day. The President of India dissolved the Eleventh Lok Sabha on 4 December 1997.

On the opening day of the session after obituary references the House was adjourned for the day. When the House met the next day, the Jain commission Report on assassination of the former Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi and the demand for dropping of the Ministers belonging to the Dravida Munnetra

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* For details *see* pp. 60-72.

** For Text of the Resolution *see* pp. 11-12.

Kazhagam (DMK) from the Union Council of Ministers created uproarious scenes in the House. As a result of continuous interruptions, the House had to be adjourned twice during the day. On 21 November 1997 these issues were raised again. As the interruptions continued unabated, the House was adjourned to meet on 24 November 1997. On 24 November, 1997, members again raised the issue regarding dropping of DMK Ministers from the Union Council of Ministers. The House was adjourned to assemble again later the same day. When the House re-assembled certain formal items of business were disposed off. Thereafter, several members raising the same issue started shouting slogans. Observing slogan shouting, demonstration and continued disruption of the proceedings as a sad breach of the Resolution of the Golden Jubilee Session of the House held in August-September 1997 as far as it concerns commitment in respect of an orderly conduct of business, the Speaker Shri Sangma, giving his historic ruling decided to adjourn the House *sine die*.

The Lok Sabha met again on 2 December 1997 in the backdrop of hectic political activities. When the United Front Government did not accede to the Congress (I) demand for the dropping of the DMK Ministers from the Union Council of Ministers, the Congress (I) withdrew its support to the Government. Following this, the Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral called on the President and tendered his resignation. The House was reconvened by the Speaker with the assurance from the leaders of various parties that they would cooperate with him in its smooth functioning. The proceedings of the House remained very quiet and brief on the last day with only formal items of business being disposed of. Thereafter, with the tabling of the copy of the letter regarding resignation of the Council of Ministers, the Speaker adjourned the House *sine die* bringing down the curtain on the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Later on 4 December 1997, the President Shri K.R. Narayanan dissolved the House and directed that the next Lok Sabha be constituted by 15 March 1998.

5

GOLDEN JUBILEE COMMEMORATIVE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT

G.C. MALHOTRA*

The six-day Special Session of Parliament—technically part of the Fifth Session of the Lok Sabha and the One Hundred and Eighty First Session of the Rajya Sabha—began on 26 August 1997 to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence and came to an end on 1 September 1997.

Agenda for India

At the end of the Special Session, both the Houses, sitting separately, adopted unanimously a Resolution setting an "Agenda for India". The Resolution called for bringing about electoral reforms; transparency, probity and accountability in public life; maintaining the authority and dignity of Parliament; and launching of a vigorous national campaign by all political parties to rid the polity of criminalisation and checking population growth. The members expressed their solemn commitment to make education employment-oriented and to achieve universal primary education by the year 2005. They also called for prudent management of the national economy and a time-bound effort to achieve basic minimum needs like nutrition, health, potable water, sanitation and shelter. The Resolution was signed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, the Prime Minister, Ministers and Members of Parliament.

Lok Sabha

During the Special Session of the Lok Sabha, new records were created while many previous ones were broken. For the first time, the entire Session was devoted to discuss exclusively a single motion. The motion itself was, for the first time, piloted by Leaders of all Parties and Groups together. For the first time again in the history of the Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma took the floor while remaining in the Chair and addressed the House under rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha setting the tone for the debate on the motion and giving it a direction.

Unprecedented Participation

Table 1, which contains data about members' participation in the special debate, shows that an unprecedented 209 members, including the Speaker, Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister and nine Ministers of the Union Government spoke on the occasion. In addition, for the first time, as many as 103 members, including five Ministers, were allowed to lay their speeches on the table of the House. The Prime Minister too availed of this opportunity and laid some parts of his speech on the Table. All the speeches that were laid formed part of the proceedings of the debate. The total number of members who took part in the debate thus came to 312 which accounts for 57.25 per cent of the total strength (545) of the House. Among the individual parties, the Communist Party of India (CPI) topped with 9 of its 12 members (75 per cent of its strength) having taken part in the proceedings. Party-wise, the Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) scored first position with its 105 members, out of the total of 312 having participated, thus accounting for a percentage of 33.65. As regards participation of women, of the total of 40 women members in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 25 participated accounting for

* Additional Secretary, Lok Sabha Secretariat.

TABLE 1

Lok Sabha Special Debate—Party-wise Participation of Members

Party	Strength	Spoke	Laid	Total Participated (3+4)	% of Participation (5/2x100)	Party's % Participation (5/Totalx100)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		(Brackets contain figures showing women members)				
BJP	163 (14)	58 (8)	47 (4)	105 (12)	64.41 (85.71)	33.65 (48)
CONGRESS	139* (15)	52* (5)	26 (2)	78* (7)	56.11 (46.67)	25 (28)
JD	45 (4)	19 (-)	11 (1)	31 (1)	68.89 (25)	9.93 (4)
CPI(M)	32 (1)	11 (1)	1 (-)	12 (1)	37.50 (100)	3.85 (4)
TMC(M)	20	4	-	4	20	1.28
DMK	17	4	2	6	35.29	1.92
SAMAJWADI PARTY	17 (2)	7 (-)	3 (2)	10 (2)	58.82 (100)	3.20 (8)
TDP	17 (1)	4 (1)	2 (-)	6 (1)	35.29 (100)	1.92 (4)
SHIV SENA	15	9	1	10	66.67	3.20
CPI	12 (1)	6 (1)	3 (-)	9 (1)	75 (100)	2.88 (4)
BSP	11	6	2	8	72.73	2.56
SAD	8 (1)	3 (-)	-	3 (-)	37.50 (-)	0.96 (-)
SAMATA PARTY	5	3	2	5	100	1.60
RSP	5	2	1	3	60	0.96
AGP	5	2	-	2	40	0.64
PARTIES WITH STRENGTH OF LESS THAN FIVE MEMBERS	23	13	1	14	60.87	4.49
INDEPENDENTS AND NOMINATED	11 (1)	5 (1)	1 (-)	6 (1)	54.55 (100)	1.92 (4)
TOTAL	545* (40)	209* (17)	103 (8)	312* (25)	57.25 62.50	- -

*Including the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

62.50 per cent of their total strength. Of these, 12 belonged to BJP, which alone accounted for 48 per cent of the total.

Another unique feature was the significant contribution to the special debate by the new and young first-timers and back-benchers. Nearly 50 of the total of 312 participants were new and young first-timers, who took the opportunity of making their maiden speeches, while approximately another 100 were from among the back-benchers. Their contributions were the outcome of a lot of research inputs and deep study and were, therefore, rich in quality and content. The House benefited considerably, first by their valuable contributions and secondly by the discovery of many new, potential, but hitherto, latent talents.

Longest Debate

Another landmark, as may be seen from Table 2, was that the debate lasted six days with extended sittings and went through two nights spanning 64 hours and 29 minutes. Party-wise, the maximum time of the debate was taken up by BJP, since it is the largest party in the House. The six days' debate ran into 1788 typed pages.

The Speaker paid special compliments to Shri P.C. Chacko, a member on the Panel of Chairmen, for having created history by presiding over the House continuously for 7 hours 58 minutes through the midnight of 31 August 1997.

The transaction of business was non-partisan and without political rancour or recrimination. Not a single minute of the time of the House was lost in interruptions and disorderliness. There was unbroken live telecast of the entire proceedings.

Second Freedom Struggle

In his inspiring address, delivered on the opening day of the Special Session, the Speaker, Shri Sangma lauded the holding of eleven General Elections and over 300 State elections in the country after Independence and the smooth and peaceful transfer of power to successive Governments. Shri Sangma emphasised that while ensuring of probity and standards in public life was needed for carrying credibility with the public, the credibility was to be carried by demonstrable action rather than public pronouncements. He said that the electorate must be educated to exercise their franchise with great caution and return to the legislative bodies candidates reputed for their probity and aptitude for public service. Shri Sangma said that our administration had regretfully got significantly politicised. It should be depoliticised and made responsive to the public and responsible only to the Rule of Law. Our country was rich, but our people were poor. This was due to the unceasing population explosion. The route to finding solutions to most of our problems lay in successfully addressing this simple but basic problem. Making a general review of the events of the past 50 years, Shri Sangma identified several issues of public importance that needed close focus to complete India's tryst with destiny. He called for a Second Freedom Struggle— this time, a struggle for freedom from our own internal contradictions between our prosperity and poverty, between the plenty of our resource endowments and the scarcity of their prudent management, between our culture of peace and tolerance and our current conduct sliding towards violence, intolerance and discrimination. Concluding, the Speaker said that India would be amongst the top nations of the world in the next millennium if this Second Freedom Struggle became successful.

Motion

The Motion that this House do consider the state of our democracy and democratic institutions, the economic situation, the position of the infrastructure, achievements and potential in the field of science and technology and the state of human development in the country was drawn up in very wide terms and had a large canvas. It was listed in the name of the Leader of the Opposition and former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee (BJP) and 19 others.

At the outset, the Speaker, Shri Sangma appealed to all members for free and frank expression of the views with constructive. criticism as well as appreciation, wherever it was called for.

Moving the motion, Shri Vajpayee called for introspection into the gains and failures of the last fifty years. He said India had disproved the prophets of doom by remaining united and strong as a Republic.

TABLE 2

Lok Sabha Special Debate—Party-wise Time Taken

Party	Strength	Proportionate Strength of Party (%)	Time Taken		Proportionate Time Taken (%)
			Hours	Minutes	
BJP	163	29.90	16	57	26.29
Congress	139*	25.50	16	42	25.90
JD	45	8.26	7	13	11.19
CPI(M)	32	5.87	3	27	5.35
TMC(M)	20	3.67	0	51	1.32
DMK	17	3.12	0	45	1.16
Samajwadi Party	17	3.12	2	48	4.34
TDP	17	3.12	0	54	1.40
Shiv Sena	15	2.75	2	24	3.72
CPI	12	2.20	1	48	2.79
BSP	11	2.02	1	44	2.69
SAD	8	1.47	1	35	2.46
Samata Party	5	0.92	1	17	1.99
RSP	5	0.92	0	33	0.85
AGP	5	0.92	0	44	1.14
Parties with strength of less than five members	23	4.22	3	44	5.79
Independents and Nominated	11	2.02	1	03	1.63
Total	545*	100.00	64	29	100.00

* Including the Speaker, Lok Sabha.

Democracy had survived and there had been change of Governments through elections. Criminalisation of politics was a danger to democracy and political parties should ensure that people with criminal record did not get election tickets. Another threat to democracy was the increasing expenditure in contesting elections. Serious consideration should be given to the option of public funding of the elections. Another way of reducing expenditure was that 50 per cent of the members be directly elected from the constituencies while the remaining 50 per cent of the seats could be filled through the List System, *i.e.* the system of proportional representation. Shri Vajpayee emphasised the need for checking corruption effectively so as to save the honour of the country and suggested that politicians should not only give complete details of their property but also that of their relatives. He said that the House must be run with grace. There should be no disturbance during the Question Hour and no member should be allowed to enter the well of the House.

Shri Madhavrao Scindia (Congress) said that the venom of criminalisation, corruption, casteism and communalism has permeated into our society. He endorsed the call for a fight against corruption. There was a need to take steps to instill a sense of security amongst the minorities. The policy of economic liberalisation should be implemented in certain fields like infrastructure, communication, power, transport and ports etc. Shri Scindia called for amendment of electoral laws and empowerment of women through devolution of power. He said that no compromise should be made in safeguarding India's frontiers in the face of external aggression.

Shri Sharad Yadav (JD) said that the country was facing the problems of poverty and unemployment. Although the natural resources, including water resources, were abundant in the country, their proper utilisation was not there. People should come forward and raise their voice against corruption. Population growth needed to be controlled immediately. Training institutes for artisans needed to be established with the provision of financial and marketing facilities made available to them. Shri Yadav wanted the shackles of caste system to be broken away to remove social inequalities and that 50 per cent reservation be made for the persons opting for inter-caste marriages.

The veteran CPI (M) leader Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that the quasi-federal administrative set-up has not served the country well. In spite of the recommendations of the Sarkaria Commission, decisions for giving more powers to the States were not taken. Some parts of the Indian Constitution were found to be woefully wanting in protecting the rights of the State. Expressing concern over the misuse of article 356 of the Constitution relating to imposition of President's rule in States, Shri Chatterjee said that this provision was almost a blot on the Indian Constitution. Stating that the very basis of the Constitution was Executive's accountability to the House and the accountability of the House to the people, he called for enforcing this accountability fully. State funding of elections was necessary and all political parties must commit to put up candidates against whom there were no allegations. The commitment to secularism should not be given up at any cost. Shri Chatterjee further stated that this was the right occasion for having a national agenda for population control, eradication of poverty, removal of unemployment, provision of health care and compulsory education and solution of women's problems.

The Minister of Agriculture, Shri Chaturanan Mishra, (CPI) said that necessary steps should be taken to check corruption at the earliest. He pleaded for ending the nexus between criminals and politicians and suggested that no party should give tickets to any person with a criminal record. Political parties must go for regular intra-party elections. All efforts in the direction of bringing the Muslim community to the national mainstream must be encouraged. Even the Hindu society was witnessing a change as the *dalits* (the downtrodden) were demanding a share in power. More funds should be allocated for agriculture, and research and development and the farming community should be treated properly.

The Forward Bloc leader, Shri Chitta Basu pleaded for taking action against the increasing trend of criminalisation of politics. Having regard to the vastness of the country, its pluralism and its culture, parliamentary democracy was more suitable and it should be further strengthened.

Shri P. Kodandaramaiah (JD) called for a consensus in the House on some national issues. Speaking on the enormity of the population problem which was more than neutralising the rate of growth of the economy, he pleaded that the country had to aim at achieving a zero rate of population growth by the year 2025 and a minus rate by the year 2050.

Shri George Fernandes (Samata Party) observed that even after Fifty years of Independence, the country has not been able to provide a right place to Hindi and other national languages. Unemployment and poverty were the reasons for violence and criminalisation in many parts of India. Had there been sufficient employment opportunities, the demand for reservation in services would also not have surfaced. Shri Fernandes demanded that the House should look into the question of the flow of narcotics and transmission of AIDS into the country. He was critical of the United Front Government for blindly following the liberalisation policy of the previous Congress Government. He called for launching a national movement to eradicate corruption from public and political life. Demanding immediate constitution of an 'Ethics Committee', Shri Fernandes emphasised the need to muster courage and show the will power to remove the black sheep from the membership of the House. Referring to the Indian land which was still under Chinese occupation since the 1962 war, he said that no concrete steps had been taken by the Government to recover that land.

The former Prime Minister, Shri Chandra Shekhar, [Samajwadi Janata Party (Rashtriya)] participating in the debate on 27 August 1997, took pride that India

was the only country among many Third World nations that got freedom along with us, where democracy was still continuing. However, there was a need to understand the psyche of the minorities and have a tolerant and sympathetic approach to their problems. The leadership had defaulted on crucial issues like poverty, hunger, basic education and provision of drinking water. All the girl children must be educated to solve the burning problem of population explosion. Shri Chandra Shekhar was of the opinion that corruption was not a major issue before the nation as only five percent of the pepole were involved in it. The real issue before the nation and the Parliament was that of effecting social changes. There was a need to recognise the latent power of the country.

Shri Sharad Pawar, the leader of the Congress Party in the Lok Sabha, welcomed the suggestions of Shri Vajpayee that under no circumstances a member would go to the well of the House and that there would be no interruptions during the Question Hour. He expressed concern over the increase in non-plan expenditure in administration. Pointing out that population explosion was the biggest problem facing the country, Shri Pawar stressed the need for launching a crusade against it by evolving a proper programme involving all political parties and the media.

Calling for strict measures to control population growth, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee (CPI) said that the target group must be men and not women as it was not the women who determined it. She demanded implementation of the programme of action adopted at the International Conference on Population and Development held at Cairo in 1994 and agreed upon by the Government of India. Since development was closely related with empowerment of women, she demanded that the question of reservation of seats for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies be discussed and placed for vote of the House in the next Session.

Participating in the debate, Shri Kanshi Ram of the Bahujan Samaj Party made a strong attack on the country's record of dealing with the scheduled castes. Many promises were made and resolutions passed by various Governments to protect the interests of the oppressed and the downtrodden, but they were never implemented. For restoring political democracy in the real sense, there was an urgent need to bring about electoral reforms and changes in social and economic fronts.

The former Prime Minister and Congress leader, Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao was the first Speaker of the day in the continued debate on 28 August 1997. He said that the most important aspect of our existence, at the confluence of two millennia, was nuclear disarmament which was a *must* for the survival of the world. This was acknowledged but not acted upon. The Cold War was over and it was hoped that there would be international peace and co-operation. However, the nuclear weapon States believe that there would be a cultural confrontation, and thus the dream of peaceful world has been punctured. India must keep up the tradition of saying what is right and going alone, if necessary. She must play a crucial role in the doing whatever was possible for nuclear disarmament all over the world. All the dualities, which we call *dwandhwas* that were created between the individual and the society; the public and the private; the *status quo* and pro change; the orthodox and the liberal, etc., had been subsumed in the Indian philosophy by following a middle path. Non-alignment was a child of the middle path. The middle path was the freedom to stick to one's ideas. Shri Rao was sceptical of the gigantism being pursued in industrialisation. He, however, clarified that he was not in favour of primitivism. He suggested the harnessing of the wind and water energy to meet the demand for electricity and advocated more attention towards the Indian systems of medicine.

Smt. Sushma Swaraj (BJP) dealt at length on the subject of human resource development. Giving a grim picture of the primary level education in the country, she expressed concern at not achieving the goal of universalisation of education. Smt. Swaraj was critical of the present system of aimless and directionless education which not only led to unemployment but also picturised nationalism as communalism and sacrificed morality in the name of secularism. For the development of a nation, it was essential that there was dignity of labour and empowerment of women. Girls must be educated to take decisions and prevent their exploitation. There had to be an agenda for improving the lot of the artisans and farmers. The youth of the country constituted a prominent human resource and their energies must be harnessed and developed in the proper direction. Unemployment was to be removed as it generated dejection and despair in the youth. Making a reference to what was said earlier that 95 per cent of the population was honest whereas only 5 per cent people were corrupt, Smt. Swaraj said that the problem lay in the fact that 95 per cent of the people had accepted the 5 per cent

part as their ideal. She called for building national character and discipline based on humanity purely in an Indian style.

The Minister of Defence, Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav (Samajwadi Party) said that India was poor because it did not raise the economic standard of the farming community. The prosperity of the cities was based on that of the villages. There was no need for bringing in and depending upon heavy machinery for the manufacture of day to day petty items. The entire caste system needed to be changed. Social change, instead of social justice, was the need of the hour. Minorities had made significant contribution in the development of the country, but their condition was pitiable. There was a need to check the tendency of suspecting the minorities. Students and intellectuals must be awakened for launching another freedom struggle. He pleaded for reservation for the poor belonging to all communities and castes, including the higher castes. He clarified that his party was not against reservation for women. However, it could not support the women's Bill in the present form as it did not contain any provision for the deprived women in the society who would continue to be neglected. The Election Commission should derecognise political parties if these failed to provide a fixed percentage of reservation for women. The criminalisation of politics must be stopped. Indian languages needed encouragement. The Defence Minister said that India was not for an arms race, but was ready to give a befitting reply whenever attacked.

Participating in the discussion, the former Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Shri Shivraj V. Patil (Congress) advocated the strengthening and expansion of the Committee System. The Constitution should be amended to ensure that the Executive remained reasonably stable. The Judiciary was to be modernised so as to dispose of cases quickly. There were millions of scientists and technologists in the country. India had made achievements in the fields of space, atomic energy and defence technology. However, there were paucity of funds and misconceptions that the use of advanced technology would kill employment potential. This had to be removed. Planning was essential for economic development. Technology and medicine must be developed to control the population. There was a need to develop technology to harness solar energy, wind energy and wave energy to solve the energy problem. Space and ocean resources needed to be explored to meet the demands. Science and spirituality taken together would result in a new culture that would give a holistic approach to the problem which was being faced by the humanity.

Sardar Surjit Singh Barnala (Akali Dal) alleged that article 356 of the Constitution was being misused against those States which did not fall in line with the Centre. Calling for decentralisation of the Indian Union and implementation of the Sarkaria Commission Report to safeguard federalism, Shri Barnala sharply criticised the army action against militants in the Golden Tample at Amritsar and the alleged inaction of the Centre over the massacre of Sikhs in the Capital in 1984. Such episodes damaged the minority psyche and led to feelings of insecurity amongst them. Shri Barnala stressed the need to forcibly restrict the population growth. He also called for taking concrete measures to check the criminalisation of politics.

The Minister of Railways, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan who was the first to take the floor on 29 August 1997 said that the caste system had deprived dalits, backward classes and women of their genuine rights. A determined fight had to be carried out against religious hypocrisy and a consensus evolved for wiping out corruption.

The BJP leader, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi lamented that the House had shown very little interest in science and technology since it had not devoted even 45 hours on the subject during its entire tenure of 45 years from 1952 to 1997. Lauding the progress made in this field by various scientific laboratories, he said that commendable work had been done by the Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO). He wanted the budgetary allocation for research and development to be increased. Expenditure incurred on research should be classified as investment and not subsidy and there was a need to change the mind-set of bureaucracy in this regard. Dr. Joshi said that development of atomic energy had become essential from the viewpoints of medicine, power, agriculture and defence. Dr. Joshi felt that English language was the greatest hindrance in the development of science and technology.

Shri P. Upendra (Congress) said that the benefits of the poverty alleviation programmes did not reach the poor. Funds were diverted for other schemes. Judiciary was independent and impartial but the common people did not get justice. Judicial activism was a matter of worry. There was also a need for administrative reforms to ensure accountability of the Executive. Electoral reforms needed top priority, observed Shri Upendra.

Speaking on 30 August 1997, Shri Rajesh Pilot (Congress) demanded paying of more attention towards the rural areas and the farmers as well as on

reducing the rich-poor and urban-rural gaps. He attributed many ills facing the country to a fall in political character in the post-Independence period. He also advocated the recognition of the right to work.

The Minister of Home Affairs and senior CPI leader, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that corruption in public life and criminalisation of politics were two diseases which had spread throughout the society. The Minister proposed a resolution to make an undertaking in the House by all political parties not to give ticket to any person who was connected in any criminal case during the last ten years or was chargesheeted or challanned in any criminal case, or was a history sheeter in the criminal records of the police or was otherwise publicly known as an anti-social or criminal element. Governments, both at the Centre and in the States, should come up speedily with suitable legislation on the above lines, including other aspects of electoral reforms, he said.

On 1 September 1997, the Chief Whip of the Congress, Shri Sontosh Mohan Deb conveyed his party's consent to the suggestions made by the Home Minister, Shri Indrajit Gupta.

The Minister of Tourism and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, Shri Srikanta Jena observed that coalition politics had already come and would stay in the country because no party was in a position to get a clear mandate. Regional imbalances had to be eradicated to preserve national unity and integrity. Declaration of assets by the elected representatives would pave the way for bringing in probity in public life.

Shri Jaswant Singh (BJP) said that it was the moral infrastructure of the country which in the last fifty years had got enfeebled rather than strengthened. It was the bounden duty of those assembled in the House to restore to the nation a sense of ethics in the cultural, social and political conduct. Economic liberalisation outside a moral universe was not liberalisation. Similarly, education outside a moral universe was not liberalisation. Similarly, education out side a clear understanding of culture was not education, observed Shri Singh.

Intervening in the debate, the Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral said that the discussion had been useful, educative and thought-provoking. He said that the unity of diversities was the flag that must continue to fly high on the strong mast of Indian liberation. Shri Gujral called upon the youth to shoulder the responsibility of strengthening the nation. Backwardness must be removed and new ideas must be welcomed. The armed forces would be given the latest technology that was required for the security of the country.

Referring to the issue of corruption, Shri Gujral said that a revised Lokpal Bill would be introduced during the Winter Session of Parliament. A special effort had been made to speed up the issue of sanction for prosecution in respect of public servants involved in corruption cases. Measures to improve the quality of investigation and follow-up of corruption cases in the courts were being finalised and steps were being taken in consultation with the States to ensure that corruption cases were disposed of expeditiously in a time-bound manner. He further stated that the Government would introduce the Right to Information Bill in the next Session of Parliament to bring transparency in Government functioning. The Prime Minister also expressed his commitment to bring about electoral reforms. Touching upon various aspects of Indian foreign policy, Shri Gujral said that India had always sought to have good relations with not only Pakistan but with all her neighbours based on trust, friendship and co-operation.

Earlier, replying to the debate, the Leader of the Opposition, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asserted that stringent action was called for to tackle criminalisation of politics and corruption in public life. The sincerity to root out corruption should not be merely reflected by words but by action as well. Shri Vajpayee wanted the members to maintain the dignity of the House. He suggested that opportunities may be provided to the back benchers to show their brilliance. He also wanted the Government to be more responsive in responding to the points raised by the members. No delay should be allowed in the matters of redressal of public grievances.

After a 64-hour 29-minute marathon Session, the Lok Sabha was adjourned *sine die* on 1 September 1997. The debate surpassed the previous record which was on the debate on the Demands for Grants for Railways which had lasted five days from 6 to 13 March 1997, spanning 26 hours and five minutes.

Rajya Sabha

The Rajya Sabha started its proceedings of the Special Session on 26 August 1997 with warm felicitations to its new Chairman and the recently elected Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant. The Session concluded on 1 September 1997 after the

House adopted unanimously a Resolution which was identical to the one passed by the Lok Sabha.

The Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla listed the achievements of the country in the last five decades. She said that while accomplishments were impressive, there were several shortfalls as well. She appealed to the private sector to join hands with the Government in the process of nation-building. Dr. Heptualla proposed that the House may adopt a Resolution in the course of the special sitting.

The Rajya Sabha chose four topics for discussion during the Special Session. These were: Human Development and Science & Technology; Economy and Infrastructure; India and the World; and Parliamentary Democracy. The debate on the first three topics lasted one day each, while the last three days were devoted to discuss the fourth topic, *viz.*, Parliamentary Democracy.

Massive Participation

In all, the discussion lasted for 45 hours and 24 minutes (*See* Tables 3 and 4) in which 158 members, including the Prime Minister and six Ministers, took part. The total participation accounted for 65.02 per cent of the strength (243) of the Rajya Sabha. So far as party-wise participation is concerned, the CPI topped (100 per cent) with all its five members taking part in the debate. Being the largest party in Rajya Sabha, the Members of the Congress accounted for maximum participation (30.38 per cent of the total) taking proportionately the maximum time (35.87 per cent) in comparison to other parties.

TABLE 3

Rajya Sabha Special Debate—Party-wise Participation of Members

Party	Strength	Participated	% of participation (3/2x100)	Party's % of participation (3/Totalx100)
	(Brackets contain figures showing women members)			
CONGRESS	86 (10)	48 (4)	55.81 (40)	30.38 (44.44)
BJP	45 (2)	35 (2)	77.78 (100)	22.15 (22.22)
JD	15 (2)	9 (-)	60 (-)	5.70 (-)
CPI(M)	15 (2)	9 (1)	60 50	5.70 (11.11)
TELUGU DESAM	8 (2)	7 (1)	87.50 (50)	4.43 (11.11)
RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL	8	5	62.50	3.16
AIADMK-I	7	5	71.43	3.16
AIADMK-II	7	2	28.57	1.27
SAMAJWADI PARTY	7	6	85.71	3.80
CPI	5	5	100	3.16
PARTIES WITH STRENGTH OF LESS THAN FIVE MEMBERS	21	14	66.67	8.86
INDEPENDENTS AND NOMINATED	19 (3)	13 (1)	68.42 (33.33)	8.23 (11.11)
TOTAL	243* (21)	158 (9)	65.02 (42.85)	

* Excluding two vacancies.

TABLE 4

Rajya Sabha Debate—Party-wise Time Taken

Party	Strength	Proportionate Strength of Party (%)	Time Taken		Proportionate time taken (%)
			Hours	Minutes	
CONGRESS	86	35.39	16	17	35.87
BJP	45	18.52	8	47	19.35
JD	15	6.17	3	48	8.37
CPI (M)	15	6.17	2	55	6.42
TELUGU DESAM	8	3.29	1	17	2.83
RASHTRIYA JANATA DAL	8	3.29	1	21	2.97
AIADMK-I	7	2.88	1	16	2.79
AIADMK-II	7	2.88	0	19	0.70
SAMAJWADI PARTY	7	2.88	1	47	3.93
CPI	5	2.06	1	10	2.57
PARTIES WITH STRENGTH OF LESS THAN FIVE MEMBERS	21	8.65	3	15	7.16
INDEPENDENTS AND NOMINATED	19	7.82	3	12	7.04
TOTAL	243*	100.00	45	24	100.00

* Excluding two vacancies.

Of the total 21 women members in the Rajya Sabha, nine spoke on different subjects of the special debate accounting for 42.85 per cent of the total.

The total special debate ran into 1403 typed pages. The Rajya Sabha sittings were also telecast live simultaneously.

Human Development and Science and Technology

Initiating the debate on Human Development and Science and Technology on 26 August, 1997, the Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha, Shri Sikander Bakht (BJP) expressed concern at the socio-political situation in the country. Ethics and morality were vanishing; political stability was on the decline; and the effectiveness of instruments of governance had since eroded while corruption was on the increase. There had been tremendous progress in various fields of science. However, human relationships were breaking up and there was loneliness in life, observed Shri Bakht.

The Congress leader, Shri S. B. Chavan said that the population explosion was a big problem and it might not be possible to control it, unless women were given education. There had been some success in the field of universalisation of education. To solve the employment problem, it was essential that a linkage was established between the requirement of industry and vocational education. He said that the scientists should be given encouragement to develop technology that could solve the various problems faced by the country.

The Minister of State of the Ministry of Science and Technology, Prof. Yoginder K. Alagh, while lauding the achievements of Indian scientists in various fields such as space, nuclear power and agriculture, admitted that there was need for measures to check brain drain. He recommended provision of adequate incentives to the scientists.

The Human Resource Development Minister Shri S.R. Bommai (JD) called for giving top priority to education in the Resolution to be adopted. Education of women could solve the problem of population explosion. Stressing the need for a national agricultural policy, he said that industrialisation and modernisation would be futile exercises unless purchasing power and employment are given to the rural farmers and the rural poor.

Shri V. Rajan Chellappa (AIADMK) said that unemployed youth was not only a colossal waste of manpower, but also created several problems like militancy, insurgency and other crimes. He appealed to the Government to formulate a scheme for the youth, both literates and illiterates, with sufficient funds to involve them in nation-building.

Participating in the debate, Dr. Karan Singh (Independent) said no nation could grow without universal primary education and the country had failed to give education to all its children. The definition of socialism and secularism had become anti-religious and the society was getting fragmented on the basis of different religions and castes. Dr. Singh suggested making the Fundamental Duties an integral part of the educational curriculum.

Economy and Infrastructure

On 27 August, the Rajya Sabha discussed the state of the Indian economy and infrastructure and most of the members underlined the urgent need for further strengthening food supply and improvement in the power sector. Initiating the discussion, senior Congress leader, Shri Pranab Mukherjee observed that even though India had achieved self-sufficiency in food production, the performance of the Indian economy was not so significant as compared to the economies of South-East Asia. A national consensus must be evolved on economic policy. He stressed that India had to depend substantially on her own strengths and resources rather than on investment from abroad. He expressed concern over the emergence of regionalism in the global economy.

Dr. Ashok Mitra of the CPI(M) felt that the policies framed in the last fifty years benefited only the elite and the rich. Development in education is a must if the country is to achieve economic progress. Only an effective implementation of land reforms can lift the condition of the poor and the downtrodden.

The former Finance Minister and the architect of the liberalisation policy, Dr. Manmohan Singh (Congress) expressed optimism that India would emerge as the third or fourth largest economic power in the world if the country made good use of the opportunities available globally. He allayed the apprehension of the IMF or the World Bank or the WTO dictating terms to India.

Shri Ved Prakash Goyal (BJP) said that there should be unhindered inflow of funds and technology from all sources. He also emphasised the need for an integrated approach towards transport.

India and the World

On 28 August, initiating a discussion on 'India and the World', the Prime Minister Shri Inder Kumar Gujral said that the purpose of diplomacy was to transform, not to transact. India had succeeded in transforming the World's outlook and succeeded in extinguishing the forces of oppression and powef. The shadows of Cold War in South Asia made it difficult for India to build good neighbourly relationships. The Prime Minister regretted that the most difficult test for India's foreign policy continued to be its relations with Pakistan. He made it clear that while New Delhi was willing to go more than half way, the sovereignty of the country or its borders would not be open to any negotiations. He said that the two countries should learn to respect each other's sovereignty with regard to borders. Shri Gujral declared that the country would never be let down for want of defence technologies.

Shri Pranab Mukherjee (Congress) expressed concern over manufacture of the most sophisticated lethal weapons in the world. He said that the United Nations should take effective steps to check cross-border terrorism. Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra (BJP) said the country should be strong enough to repulse enemies even while continuing with its efforts to promote peace and friendly relations with other countries. Dr. Biplab Dasgupta [CPI (M)] said India's foreign policy should be reinforced by a strong economic policy aimed at self-sufficiency. He suggested a broad alliance of non-aligned countries which could force the western countries to renegotiate the World Trade Organisation Treaty. Shri Ram Gopal Yadav (SP) underlined the need for strengthening the country's defence. He further said that military technology must be developed to be able to run a free foreign policy. Shri K.M. Saifullah (TD) emphasised the importance of stability and peace to attract foreign investment in the country.

Parliamentary Democracy

The Rajya Sabha debated the topic 'Parliamentary Democracy' on three days—on 29 and 30 August and 1 September 1997. Several members called for effective steps to put an end to corruption and welcomed the Election Commission's order banning convicted politicians from contesting elections. Initiating the discussion, the CPI(M) leader, Shri E. Balanandan said money power and the nexus between politicians and criminals should be fought. The effect of unrestricted opening of the economy to foreign multinationals would be against development and would result in de-industrialisation. Shri Jitendra Prasad (Congress) too welcomed the Election Commission's order that convicted politicians would be barred from contesting elections. Members of Parliament should take a pledge to ensure that politics was not criminalised. The right to information should be made a statutory right. He called for taking steps to ensure that the funds earmarked for anti-poverty programmes reached the poor.

The CPI leader, Shri Gurudas Dasgupta said that the political system in the country during the past fifty years had utterly failed to root out unemployment, poverty, social atrocities and perversity in public life and unending corruption. He demanded that MPs should be recalled if they were not found fit to carry out the tasks that were assigned to them. Criminalisation of politics and politicisation of criminals, the rate of black money and the opportunistic ganging up of political parties were against the very spirit of parliamentary democracy. He also called for a total overhauling of the electoral system.

The former Prime Minister and Janata Dal leader Shri H.D. Deve Gowda said parliamentary democracy had, to some extent, lost its importance and suggested the convening of an all party meeting to discuss the various aspects of the system. He called for finding out a solution to revive the supermacy of both Houses of Parliament. He remarked that the coalition system of government might continue for some more years to come. Shri S.S. Bhandari (BJP) said Parliament should debate whether a comprehensive review of the Constitution should be undertaken to find out how effective and useful some of its provisions were in the present situation. Senior Congress member, Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad said, politicians of the day should make an introspection and find out reasons for their receding stature. Shri T.N. Chaturvedi (BJP) too said that over the last five decades most of the democratic institutions had been denigrated and it was time for them to introspect why they had fallen in the eyes of

the general public. Shri Ahmed Patel (Congress) regretted that Parliamentary democracy was facing challenges because of criminalisation of politics. He suggested that political parties should not give tickets to criminals. Shri K. Karunakaran, also from Congress, wanted that the political parties should wage a war against corruption and devise ways and means to reduce election expenditure. Shri V.P. Duraisamy (DMK) suggested that technocrats should be allowed to have a say in shaping the policies and programmes of the nation.

On the concluding day on 1 September 1997, the Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral spoke on his Government's commitment to end corruption. He said that while framing policies on various subjects it must be ensured that the efforts to take the country into the era of science and technology got a boost. He assured the armed forces that the country would not let them down in respect of science and technology and technology would be upgraded.

Earlier, resuming the discussion on 1 September, Shri Ramakrishna Hegde said that the system of Parliamentary democracy had failed in the country. Though much was being talked about the progress the country had made so far, the people in the villages continued to be denied the benefits of economic development. If the present system had to continue for some time, then it was necessary to bring about drastic changes in the electoral system. Shri V.N. Gadgil (Congress) observed that the Legislature had failed in its primary duty of enacting legislations. He demanded a code of conduct for the members of Parliament. Criminals should be debarred from entering politics and there should be state financing of elections. M.Ps should be made to declare their assets and liabilities. There must be Ethics Committee for both Houses to look into the norms and behaviour of M.Ps. Congress leader, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj regretted that Parliament had allowed its powers to be usurped by the Judiciary. Shri S.R. Reddy (TDP) said that any redrafting of the Constitution or switching to the Presidential form of government would further weaken the country. Miss Nirmala Deshpande (Nominated) advocated decentralisation of power for democracy to succeed in the country. Shri Suresh Keswani (Independent) urged the reorganisation of States into smaller States.

The Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha, Dr. (Shrimati) Najma Heptulla concluded the discussion. She said that it was a matter of regret that very few speakers referred to the status of women in the country. She said that many of the bills in the House were adopted without any discussion which was not a healthy trend for the survival of democracy in the country.

PART II

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

1

CONSTITUTION AND COMPOSITION OF LOK SABHA

Elections

The Constitution of India empowers Parliament to make laws regarding elections. Two major laws were accordingly enacted by Parliament in 1950 and 1951 for the purpose. Statutory rules were formulated under these Acts for the conduct of elections. While the Representation of the People Act 1950 provides for the allocation of seats in and the delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of election to the House of the People and the Legislatures of States, the qualifications of voters at such elections, the preparation of electroal rolls, etc., the Representation of the People Act 1951 provides for the conduct of elections to the Houses of Parliament and to the House or Houses of the Legislature of each State, the qualifications and disqualifications for membership of those Houses, the corrupt practices and other offences at or in connection with such elections and the decision of doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with such elections.

The Constitution also provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. In the Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha held during April-May 1996, 79 and 41 seats were reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively.

Statement 1 shows Statewise number of seats reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Eleventh General Elections.

Since the commencement of the Constitution, India has held till January 1998, eleven General Elections to the Lok Sabha based on universal adult franchise. The first General Elections were held in December 1951–February 1952, the second in February –March 1957, the third in February 1962, the fourth in February 1967, the fifth in March 1971, the sixth in March 1977, the seventh in December 1979–January 1980, the eighth in December 1984, the ninth in November 1989, and the tenth in May–June 1991. Polling in respect of 543 seats for General Elections to the Eleventh Lok Sabha were held on 27 April; 2, 7, 23 and 30 May, 1996. Polling was held in respect of 543 seats.

The Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May 1996 with the Election Commission issuing a notification under section 73 of the Representation of People Act, 1951. The first sitting of the House was held on 22 May 1996. Statement 2 indicates the programme of the Eleventh General Elections.

Political Parties

In the Eleventh General Elections to the Lok Sabha, candidates of eight national parties, thirty State Parties and one hundred seventy one other registered parties contested.

Statements 3, 3(A) and 3(B) respectively provide the details of national parties, State parties and other registered parties which took part in the elections.

Party Position

Initially 540 members were elected and two members were nominated by the President under article 331 of the Constitution as detailed in Statement 4. No single party could get an absolute majority in the House. The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) emerged as the single largest party followed by Congress (I).

Statement 5 provides the party-wise position as on 15 May 1996, *i.e.* the day the Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted.

Swearing-in by Members

The eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May, 1996. On the day of its constitution, the Eleventh Lok Sabha comprised 534* members elected

*Excluding 3 vacant seats and 6 seats in Jammu & Kashmir where elections were completed on 30 May 1996 after the Constitution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

from different parliamentary constituencies. Two members were nominated under article 331 of the Constitution on 24 February 1997. During the First Session, 540 members made the oath or affirmation under article 99 of the Constitution. Of them 203 did so in Hindi, 79 in English, 47 in Sanskrit, 40 in Tamil, 34 each in Bengali and Marathi, 22 in Telugu, 19 in Kannada, 13 in Malayalam, 12 in Punjabi, 10 each in Oriya and Urdu, 7 in Gujarati, 6 in Assamese and 1 each in Nepali, Manipuri, Konkani and Kashmiri.

Statement 6 indicates the languages used by the members for subscribing to the oath or affirmation.

Bye-elections

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 10 bye-elections were held. These bye-elections were held due to either resignation or death of the sitting members as detailed in the Statement-7.

Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

The Eleventh Lok Sabha created history at the very beginning when for the first time a member of the Opposition was elected as Speaker. The Eleventh Lok Sabha which was constituted on 15 May 1996 met for the first time on 22 May 1996. Shri Indrajit Gupta who was appointed Speaker *Pro-tem* by the President of India on 18 May 1996 presided on 22 and 23 May 1996. On 23 May 1996, Shri Purno Agitok Sangma was unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. On 12 July 1996, Shri Suraj Bhan was elected unanimously as the Deputy Speaker of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Statement 8 provides names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen with tenure.

Leader of the House

Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was the Leader of the House from 15 May till his resignation as Prime Minister on 28 May 1996. Since the next two Prime Ministers, *viz.* Shri H.D. Devegowda and Shri I.K. Gujaral were members of Rajya Sabha, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan was recognised as the Leader of the House, by the Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma with effect from 11 June 1996.

Leader of the Opposition

The Speaker recognised Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, the Leader of the Congress (I) in the Lok Sabha, as the Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha with effect from 16 May 1996. After his resignation from the post of Prime Minister on 28 May 1996, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee was recognised by the Speaker as the Leader of the Opposition of Lok Sabha with effect from 1 June 1996.

Socio-economic Profile* of the Members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

The Eleventh Lok Sabha was represented by members with diverse social, political as well as professional background. The average age of the members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 52.82 years, compared to 51.5 years in the Tenth Lok Sabha. As far as professional background is concerned, Agriculturists dominated the House (38.98 per cent) followed by Political and Social Workers (19.58 per cent) and Lawyers (12.24 per cent). The corresponding figures for the Tenth Lok Sabha were 32.09 per cent, 18.11 per cent and 16.34 per cent. The Eleventh Lok Sabha had a little over 42.94 per cent Graduates including those with equivalent technical qualifications, and 28.82 per cent Post-graduates, including those with equivalent technical qualifications. 5.60 per cent of the members possessed Doctoral or similar other high academic qualifications. The Eleventh Lok Sabha also had the lowest percentage (2.90 per cent) of Under-matriculates as compared to earlier Lok Sabhas. Similar data for the Tenth Lok Sabha had been 43.65 per cent, 28.77 per cent and 3.97 per cent respectively. There were 40 women members in the Eleventh Lok Sabha comprising 7.36 per cent of the total membership of the House as against 37 women members constituting 7.07 per cent of the total during the Tenth Lok Sabha.

Of the 543 members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 290 members were new to the House while the remaining 253 had been members of one or more of the earlier ten Lok Sabhas. A total of 170 of these 290 new members were absolutely new to the House without any previous legislative experience, while the other 120 had the experience either of the Rajya Sabha or one of the State legislatures in India. Twenty-eight political parties/groups as detailed in Statement-9 were represented in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

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*For details *see* Chapter 2 of Part-I of the Publication.

Seating Arrangement for Members

The Chamber of the Lok Sabha is semi-circular in shape. The Chair of the Speaker is placed conspicuously at the centre of the diameter connecting the two ends of the semi-circle. In the pit of the Chamber just below the Speaker's Chair is the Table of the Secretary-General of the House.

The Chamber has a seating accommodation for 550 members. The seats are divided into six blocks each with eleven rows. On the right of the Chair of the Speaker are the Treasury Benches and on the left are seats for the Opposition members.

A Chart showing the seating arrangement in the Lok Sabha Chamber is appended at the end of the publication.

STATEMENT 1

Reserved Seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

States/Union Territories	1996—General Elections		
	Total Seats	SC	ST
1	2	3	4
States			
Andhra Pradesh	42	6	2
Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0
Assam	14	1	2
Bihar	54	8	5
Goa	2	0	0
Gujarat	26	2	4
Haryana	10	2	0
Himachal Pradesh	4	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	6	0	0
Karnataka	28	4	0
Kerala	20	2	0
Madhya Pradesh	40	6	9
Maharashtra	48	3	4
Manipur	2	0	1
Meghalaya	2	0	0
Mizoram	1	0	1
Nagaland	1	0	0
Orissa	21	3	5
Punjab	13	3	0
Rajasthan	25	4	3

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
Sikkim	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu	39	7	0
Tripura	2	0	1
Uttar Pradesh	85	18	0
West Bengal	42	8	2
Union Territories			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	0	0
Chandigarh	1	0	0
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
Daman & Diu	1	0	0
Delhi	7	1	0
Lakshadweep	1	0	1
Pondicherry	1	0	0
Total	543	79	41

STATEMENT 2

Programme of the Eleventh General Elections

Sl. No.	Programme	Date
1.	Date of issue of Notification	27.03.1996
2.	Last date for filing nominations	03.04.1996
3.	Date of scrutiny of nominations	04.04.1996
4.	Last date for withdrawal of candidatures	06.04.1996
5.	Dates on which poll was held	27.04.1996 02.05.1996 07.05.1996 23.05.1996 30.05.1996
6.	Date on which the Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted	15.05.1996

STATEMENT 3

General Elections to the Lok Sabha 1996— List of National Parties and Symbols

Sl. No.	National Parties	Symbols Reserved
1.	All India Indira Congress (Tiwari)	Woman with Lamp
2.	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	Lotus
3.	Communist Party of India (CPI)	Ears of Corn and Sickle
4.	Communist Party of India (Marxist) (CPM)	Hammer, Sickle and Star
5.	Indian National Congress (INC)	Hand
6.	Janata Dal (JD)	*Chakra* (Wheel)
7.	Janata Party (JP)	*Haldhar* within Wheel
8.	Samata Party (SAP)	Flaming Torch

STATEMENT 3(A)

List of State Parties and Symbols

Sl. No.	State Parties	Symbol Reserved	State/Union Territories in
1	2	3	4
1.	All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Two Leaves	Tamil Nadu
2.	Asom Gana Parishad	Elephant	Assam
3.	Autonomous State Demand Committee	Boy and Girl	Assam
4.	Bahujan Samaj Party	Elephant	Uttar Pradesh & Punjab
5.	Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Rising Sun	Tamil Nadu
6.	All India Forward Bloc	Lion	West Bengal
7.	Federal Party of Manipur	Rising Sun	Manipur

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
8.	Haryana Vikas Party	Boy and Girl	Haryana
9.	Indian Congress (Socialist)	*Charkha*	Kerala and Manipur
10.	Jharkhand Mukti Morcha	Bow and Arrow	Bihar
11.	Jammu & Kashmir Panthers Party	Bicycle	Jammu & Kashmir
12.	Karnataka Congress Party	Bicycle	Karnataka
13.	Kerala Congress (M)	Two Leaves	Kerala
14.	Maharashtrawadi Gomantak Party	Lion	Goa
15.	Marumalarchi Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam	Umbrella	Tamil Nadu
16.	Mizo National Front	Star	Mizoram
17.	Manipur Peoples' Party	Bicycle	Manipur
18.	Muslim League	Ladder	Kerala
19.	NTR Telugu Desam Party (Lakshmi Parvathi)	Lion	Andhra Pradesh
20.	Pattali Makkal Katchi	Elephant	Tamil Nadu
21.	Revolutionary Socialist Party	Spade and Stoker	West Bengal
22.	Shiromani Akali Dal	Scales	Punjab
23.	Sikkim Democratic Front	Umbrella	Sikkim
24.	Shiv Sena	Bow and Arrow	Maharashtra
25.	Samajwadi Party	Bicycle	Uttar Pradesh
26.	Sikkim Sangram Parishad	Elephant	Sikkim
27.	Telugu Desam Party	Bicycle	Andhra Pradesh
28.	Tamil Maanila Congress (Moopanar)	Bicycle	Tamil Nadu
29.	Tripura Upajati Juba Samity	Two Leaves	Tripura
30.	United Goans Democratic Party	Two Leaves	Goa

STATEMENT 3(B)

Names of the Unrecognised Political Parties Registered with the Election Commission

1. Akhil Bharatiya Bhrastachar Nirmoolan Sena
2. Akhil Bharatiya Berozgaar Party
3. Akhil Bharatiya Desh Bhakt Morcha
4. Akhil Bharatiya Dharmnirpeksh Dal
5. Akhil Bharatiya Dalit Utthan Party
6. Akhil Bharat Hindu Mahasabha
7. Akhil Bharatiya Jagrook Nagrik Dal
8. Akhil Bharatiya Jan Sangh
9. Akhil Bharatiya Janata Vikas Party
10. Akhil Bharatiya Kisan Mazdoor Morcha
11. Akhil Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Alp-Sankhyak Jan Morcha
12. Akhil Bharatiya Loktantra Party
13. Akhil Bharatiya Manav Seva Dal
14. Akhil Bharatiya Mahasand Sarvahara Krantikari Party
15. Akhil Bharatiya Rashtriya Azad Hind Party
16. Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad
17. Akhil Bharatiya Ram Rajya Parishad (Prem Ballabh Vyas)
18. Akhil Bharatiya Rajarya Sabha
19. Akhil Bharatiya Shivsena Rashtrawadi
20. Apna Dal
21. All India Azad Hind Mazdur & Jan Kalyan Party
22. All India Democratic People Federation
23. All India Majlis-e-Ittehadul Muslimoon
24. Ambedkar Kranti Dal
25. Adarash Lok Dal
26. Amra Bangalee
27. Arya Sabha
28. Anaithinthiya Thamizhaga Munnetra Kazhag
29. Bharatiya Azad Party
30. Bharipa Bahujan Mahasangh
31. Bhrashtachar Virodhi Dal
32. Bhartiya Ekta Party
33. Bharat Jan Party
34. Bhoomijotak Samooh
35. Bhartiya Jan Kisan Party
36. Bharatiya Jan Sabha
37. Bharatiya Jantantrik Parishad
38. Bahujan Kranti Dal
39. Bahujan Kranti Dal (Jai)
40. Bharatiya Kranti Sena
41. Bharatiya Krishi Udyog Sangh
42. Bharatiya Labour Party
43. Bharatiya Lok Panchayat
44. Bharatiya Lok Tantrik Mazdoor Dal
45. Bahujan Loktantrik Party
46. Bharatiya Manav Raksha Dal
47. Bharatiya Minorities Suraksha Mahasangh
48. Bharatiya Nethaji Party
49. Bira Oriya Party
50. Bharat Pensioner's Front
51. Bolshevik Party of India
52. Bharatiya Parivartan Morcha
53. Bharatiya Rajiv Congress

(Contd.)

54. Bharatiya Rashtrawadi Dal
55. Bharatiya Rashtriya Morcha
56. Bharatiya Rashtriya Party
57. Bharatiya Sarvkalyan Krantidal
58. Bahujan Samaj Party (Ambedkar)
59. Bahujan Samaj Party (Raj Bahadur)
60. Bharatiya Samaj Sangathan Morcha
61. Bharatiya Samajwadi Vikas Party
62. Chhattisgarh Mukti Morcha
63. Congress of People
64. Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist) (Liberation)
65. Desh Bhakt Party
66. Ekta Kranti Dal U.P.
67. Ekta Samaj Party
68. Forward Bloc (Socialist)
69 Federation of Sabhas
70. Gujarat Adijati Vikash Paksh
71. Gondvana Gantantra Party
72. Gujarat Janata Parishad
73. Gareebjan Samaj Party
74. Hul Jharkhand Party
75. Hindustan Janata Party
76. Hind Kisan Mazdoor Party
77. Hind National Party
78. Hindu Praja Party
79. Indian Bahujan Samajwadi Party
80. Indian Democratic Party
81. Indian Democratic People's Party
82. Indian National League
83. Indian Secular Congress
84. Indian Union Muslim League
85. Jan Ekta Morcha
86. Janhit Morcha
87. Janata Kranti Congress
88. Jharkhand Party
89. Jharkhand Party (Noren)
90. Jharkhand People's Party
91. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (Mardi)
92. Jan Parishad
93. Jansatta Party
94. Jan Swarajya Party
95. Kannada Chalevali Vatal Paksha
96. Kerala Congress
97. Kannada Paksha
98. Kranti Dal
99. Krantikari Samajwadi Manch
100. Kisan Vyawasayee Mazdoor Party
101. Lok Dal
102. Lok Hit Party
103. Lok Party
104. Labour Party of India (V.V. Prasad)
105. Mukt Bharat
106. Majlis Bachao Tahreek
107. Marxist Coordination
108. Marxist Communist Party of India (S.S. Srivastava)
109. Marxist Engelist Leninist Proletariat Health Commune
110. Mahakushal Vikas Party
111. Mahabharath Mahajan Sabha
112. Maharashtra Pradesh Krantikari Party
113. Madhya Pradesh Vikas Congress
114. Manav Samaj Party
115. Manav Sewa Sangh
116. National Democratic Peoples' Front
117. New India Party
118. National Republican Party

(Contd.)

119. Nag Vidarbha Andolan Samiti
120. Pachim Banga Rajya Muslim League
121. Peoples Democratic League of India
122. Peoples Democratic Party
123. Pavitra Hindustan Kaazhagam
124. Pragtisheel Manav Samaj Party
125. Political Party of National Management Service
126. Poorvanchal Rashtriya Congress
127. Pragatisheel Party
128. Pratap Shiv Sena
129. Proutist Sarva Samaj Samiti
130. Punjab Vikas Party (Punjab)
131. Peasants and Workers Party of India
132. Rashtriya Aikta Manch
133. Rashtriya Bharat Nav Nirman Sangathan
134. Revolutionary Communist Party of India (Rasik Bhatt)
135. Rashtriya Krantikari Dal
136. Rashtriya Kisan Party
137. Rashtriya Mazdoor Ekta Party
138. Rashtriya Nyaya Party
139. Republican Party of India
140. Republican Party of India (A)
141. Republican Party of India (Democratic)
142. Republican Party of India (Khobragade)
143. Republican Party of India (Sivaraj)
144. Republican Presidium Party of India
145. Rashtriya Samdarshi Party
146. Rashtriya Samajwadi Party 'Pragatisheel'
147. Rashtriya Surajya Parishad
148. Rashtriya Samaj Sevak Dal
149. Rashtriya Unnatisheel Dal
150. Sabjan Party
151. Shiromani Akali Dal (Simranjit Singh Mann)
152. Sachet Bharat Party
153. Sarvadharam Party (Madhya Pradesh)
154. Shoshit Samaj Party
155. Samajwadi Janata Party (Maharashtra)
156. Samajik Kranti Dal
157. Socialist League of India
158. Socialist Party (Lohia)
159. Socialist Party (Ramakant Pandey)
160. Satya Marg Party
161. Shoshit Samaj Dal
162. Surajya Party
163. Savarn Samaj Party
164. Samajwadi Dal
165. Satya Yug Party
166. Tamil Nadu Hindu Vellalar Youth Kazhagam
167. United Indian Democratic Council
168. United Minorities Front, Assam
169. Uttar Pradesh Republican Party
170. United Tribal Nationalists Liberation Front
171. Vijeta Party

STATEMENT 4

Number of Members Initially Elected/Nominated to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

1.	Members Elected	540
2.	Members Nominated under article 331 of the Constitution	2
	Total	542

STATEMENT 5

Strength of Political Parties in the Eleventh Lok Sabha

(As on 15.05.1996)

Sl. No.	Names of States/ Union Territories	Seats	BJP	Cong. (I)	Janata Dal	CPI (M)	CPI	Other Parties	Ind.	Total	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
States											
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42	-	22	-	1	1	17(a)	-	41	1
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	-
3.	Assam	14	1	5	-	1	-	6(b)	1	14	-
4.	Bihar	54	18	2	21	-	3	8(c)	1	53	1
5.	Goa	2	-	-	-	-	-	2(d)	-	2	-
6.	Gujarat	26	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	26	-
7.	Haryana	10	4	2	-	-	-	3(e)	1	10	-
8.	Himachal Pradesh	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
9.	Jammu & Kashmir*	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Karnataka	28	6	5	15	-	-	1(f)	-	27	1
11.	Kerala	20	-	7	1	5	2	4(g)	1	20	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40	27	8	-	-	-	4(h)	1	40	
13.	Maharashtra	48	18	15	-	-	-	15(i)	-	48	-
14.	Manipur	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
15.	Meghalaya	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
16.	Mizoram	1		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
17.	Nagaland	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
18.	Orissa	21	-	16	4	-	-	1(j)	-	21	-
19.	Punjab	13	-	2	-	-	-	11(k)	-	13	-
20.	Rajasthan	25	12	12	-	-	-	1(l)	-	25	-

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
21.	Sikkim	1	-	-	-	-	-	1(m)	-	1	-
22.	Tamil Nadu	39	-	-	-	-	2	37(n)	-	39	-
23.	Tripura	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85	52	5	2	-	-	25(o)	1	85	-
25.	West Bengal	42	-	9	-	23	3	7(p)	-	42	-
Union Territories											
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
27.	Chandigarh	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
29.	Daman & Diu	1	-	1	-	-	-	-		1	-
30.	Delhi	7	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
31.	Lakshadweep	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
32.	Pondicherry	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	Total	543	160	136	43	32	11	143	9	534	3

*Elections for 6 seats in Jammu & Kashmir were completed on May 30, 1996, after the Constitution of Eleventh Lok Sabha.

(a) Telugu Desam 16, All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen-1.

(b) Autonomous State Demand Committee -1; and Asom Gana Parishad-5.

(c) Samajwadi Party-1; Samata Party-6; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha-1.

(d) Haryana Vikas Party-3.

(e) Karnataka Congress Party-1.

(f) Muslim League-2; Revolutionary Socialist Party-1; Kerala Congress (M)-1.

(g) All India Congress (T)-1; Bahujan Samaj Party-2; Madhya Pradesh Vikas Congress-1.

(h) Shiv Sena-15.

(i) SMP-1.

(j) Bahujan Samaj Party-3; Shiromani Akali Dal-8.

(k) All India Congress (T)-1.

(l) Sikkim Democratic Front-1.

(m) Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam-17; Tamil Manila Congress-20.

(n) All India Forward Block-3; Revolutionary Socialist Party-4.

STATEMENT 6

Language-wise Break-up of the Number of Members who Made and Subscribed Oath or Affirmation during the First Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Language	Number of Members
Hindi	203
English	79
Sanskrit	47
Tamil	40
Bengali	34
Marathi	34
Telugu	22
Kannada	19
Malayalam	13
Punjabi	12
Oriya	10
Urdu	10
Gujarati	7
Assamese	6
Kashmiri	1
Konkani	1
Manipuri	1
Nepali	1
Total	540

STATEMENT 7

Bye-elections held during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Constituency & State	Date of bye-election	Date of Oath/ Affirmation Taking Seat in the House	Reasons for bye-elections
1.	Shri Bhuma Nagi Reddy	Nandyal (Andhra Pradesh)	11.10.96	20.11.1996	Seat vacated by Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, who was elected from two constituencies.
2.	Shri Vijay Harish Chandra Patel	Gandhi Nagar (Gujarat)	11.10.96	20.11.1996	Seat vacated by Shri A.B.Vajpayee, who was elected from two constituencies.
3.	Shri Anadi Charan Sahu	Cuttak (Orissa)	11.10.96	20.11.1996	Seat vacated by Shri Biju Patnaik, who was elected from two constituencies.
4.	Smt. Satwinder Kaur Dhaliwal	Ropar (Punjab)	7.2.97	20.02.1997	Death of Shri Basant Singh Khalsa.
5.	Shri Bhanu Prakash Mirdha	Nagaur (Rajasthan)	7.2.97	20.02.1997	Death of Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha.
6.	Shri Ajit Singh	Baghpat (Uttar Pradesh)	8.2.97	20.02.1997	Shri Ajit Singh resigned as per requirement of Anti-defection Law.
7.	Shri Sunderlal Patwa	Chhindwara (Madhya Pradesh)	8.2.97	20.02.1997	Seat vacated by Smt. Alka Nath
8.	Shri Lal Bihari Tiwari	East-Delhi (Delhi)	29.5.97	23.07.1997	Seat vacated by Shri B.L. Sharma 'Prem'.
9.	Shri Sebastian Paul	Ernakulam (Kerala)	29.5.97	23.07.1997	Death of Shri Xavier Arakal.
10.	Shri Naveen Patnaik	Aska (Orissa)	29.5.97	23.07.1997	Death of Shri Biju Patnaik.

STATEMENT 8

Names of Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Panel of Chairmen

	Period	
	From	To
Pro-tem Speaker		
Shri Indrajit Gupta	18.05.1996	23.5.1996
Speaker		
Shri Purno Agitok Sangma	23.05.1996	23.3.1998
Deputy Speaker		
Shri Suraj Bhan	12.07.96	4.12.1997
Panel of Chairmen		
Shri Basudeb Acharia	13.9.1996	4.12.1997
Shri Chitta Basu*	13.9.1996	5.10.1997
Shri P.C. Chacko	13.9.1996	4.12.1997
Shri Nitish Kumar	13.9.1996	4.12.1997
Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	13.9.1996	4.12.1997
Shri P.M. Sayeed	13.9.1996	4.12.1997
Col. Rao Ram Singh	13.9.1996	4.12.1997
Prof. Rita Verma	13.9.1996	4.12.1997

* Shri Chitta Basu, Member of Panel of Chairmen died on 5.10.1997.

STATEMENT 9

Representation of Political Parties in the Eleventh Lok Sabha

1. All India Forward Bloc
2. All India Indira Congress (Tiwari)
3. All India Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen
4. Asom Gana Parishad
5. Autonomous State Demand Committee
6. Bahujan Samaj Party
7. Bharatiya Janata Party
8. Communist Party of India
9. Communist Party of India (Marxist)
10. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam
11. Haryana Vikas Party
12. Indian National Congress
13. Janata Dal
14. Janata Party
15. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
16. Karnataka Congress Party
17. Kerala Congress (Mani)
18. Madhya Pradesh Vikas Congress
19. Muslim League
20. Jammu and Kashmir National Conference
21. Revolutionary Socialist Party
22. Samajwadi Party
23. Samata Party
24. Satya Mary Party
25. Shiromani Akali Dal
26. Shiv Sena
27. Tamil Manila Congress
28. Telugu Desam

2

SESSIONS OF LOK SABHA

Parliament is the supreme legislative body of country. Our Parliament comprises the President and the two Houses – Lok Sabha (the House of the People) and Rajya Sabha (the Council of States). The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament and to dissolve Lok Sabha.

Sessions of Lok Sabha

Normally, three sessions of the Lok Sabha are held in a year as follows:

(1) Budget Session : February-May

(2) Monsoon Session: July-August

(3) Winter Session: November-December

After the coming into force of the Constitution of India on 26 January 1950 and following the First General Election held under the Constitution from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952, the first elected Parliament was constituted on 17 April 1952. The First Lok Sabha met for the first time on 13 May 1952 and was dissolved by the President on 4 April 1957, thirty-eight days earlier than its normal life of five years. The Second Lok Sabha, which held its first sitting on 10 May 1957, was dissolved on 31 March 1962, forty days earlier than its normal life. The Third Lok Sabha held its first sitting on 16 April 1962 and was dissolved on 3 March 1967, forty-four days before the expiry of its term. The Fourth Lok Sabha met for the first time on 16 March 1967 and was dissolved on 27 December 1970, one year and seventy-nine days before the expiry of its term.

The first sitting of the Fifth Lok Sabha was held on 19 March 1971. The term of the Fifth Lok Sabha, which was to expire on 18 March 1976, was extended by a period of one year, *i.e.*, upto 18 March 1977 by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Act, 1976. Again, the term was extended for a further period of one year, *i.e.*, upto 18 March 1978, by the House of the People (Extension of Duration) Amendment Act, 1976. However, the House was dissolved on 18 January 1977 after having been in existence for a period of 5 years, 10 months and 6 days.

The Sixth Lok Sabha met for the first time on 25 March 1977 after the Sixth General Elections. The normal term of the Lok Sabha was restored to five years under the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978. The House was, however, dissolved on 22 August 1979 after having been in existence for a period of 2 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The Seventh Lok Sabha had its first sitting on 21 January 1980. It was dissolved on 31 December 1984 after having been in existence for a period of 4 years, 11 months and 10 days.

The Eighth Lok Sabha was constituted on 31 December 1984 and the first sitting of the House was held on 15 January 1985. The Eighth Lok Sabha, whose term was to end on 14 January 1990 was dissolved on 27 November 1989 after having been in existence for a period of 4 years, 10 months and 16 days.

The Ninth Lok Sabha met for the first time on 18 December 1989. After having been in existence for a period of one year, 2 months and 26 days, the House was dissolved on 13 March 1991.

The Ninth Lok Sabha, constituted on 2 December 1989, had the shortest life of all the Lok Sabhas constituted since 1952. The longest tenure on record is that of the Fifth Lok Sabha with a total of 5 years, 10 months and 6 days.*

* The 42nd Constitution Amendment enacted during the Emergency had extended the life of the Lok Sabha and State Assemblies to six years.

The Tenth Lok Sabha was constituted on 20 June 1991 and the first sitting of the House was held on 9 July 1991. It was dissolved on 10 May 1996 after having been in existence for a period of 4 years, 10 months and 3 day.

The Eleventh Lok Sabha was constituted on 15 May 1996 and the first sitting of the House was held on 22 May 1996. It was prematurely dissolved on 4 December 1997 after having been in existence for a short period of one year, 6 months and 14 days, the second shortest term after the Ninth Lok Sabha. Statement 10 shows the dates of commencement and termination of sessions of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

During its span, the Eleventh Lok Sabha devoted 813 hours and 38 minutes to various kinds of business transacted by it in 125 sittings during 6 sessions. In comparison, the Tenth Lok Sabha devoted 2,527 hours and 52 minutes in 423 sittings during 16 sessions, the Ninth 754 hours in 109 Sittings during 7 sessions, the Eighth 3,223 hours and 52 minutes in 485 sittings during 14 sessions, and the Seventh 3,324 hours and 1 minute in 465 sittings during its 15 sessions. The Sixth Lok Sabha held 267 sittings of about 1,753 hours duration during its 9 sessions, the Fifth 613 sittings of about 4,071 hours duration during 18 sessions, the Fourth 467 sittings of about 3,029 hours duration during 12 sessions, the Third 578 sittings of about 3,733 hours duration during 16 sessions, the Second 567 sittings of about 3,651 hours duration during 16 sessions, and the First Lok Sabha 677 sittings of about 3,784 hours duration during its 14 sessions.

The average duration of sittings during the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 6 hours and 30 minutes as compared to 6 hours and 55 minutes of the Tenth Lok Sabha, 7 hours and 30 minutes of the Ninth, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Eighth, 7 hours and 10 minutes of the Seventh, 6 hours and 34 minutes of the Sixth, 6 hours and 38 minutes of the Fifth, 6 hours and 29 minutes of the Fourth, 6 hours and 27 minutes of the Third, 6 hours and 26 minutes of the Second and 5 hours and 35 minutes of the First Lok Sabha.

Compared with the earlier periods of the Central Legislative Assembly and the Constituent Assembly (Legislative), there has been a marked increase in the number of annual sittings of Lok Sabha and their duration from 1952 onwards, revealing an increasing tempo in the activities of the House during these years. Analysis of the total number of sittings since 1929 provides certain interesting facts. During the period 1929 to 1951, the average annual duration of the sittings was 365 hours and an average day's sittings was for 4 hours and 57 minutes. However, during the next twenty-three years *i.e.*, between 1952 and 1974, the average annual duration of sittings was 772 hours which showed an increase in the daily sitting duration to 6 hours and 24 minutes. Notably, from 1975 to 1997 though the average annual duration of the sittings has come down to 600 hours, the duration per sitting has further increased to 6 hours and 36 minutes on an average, *i.e.*, an increase of 12 minutes per sitting as compared to the period from 1952 to 1974 and an increase of 1 hour and 39 minutes as compared to the period from 1929 to 1951.

Statement 11 shows the number and duration of sittings of the House from 1929 onwards.

Time Spent on various kinds of Business

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, of the total time of 813 hours and 38 minutes taken by the House, Legislative business (excluding Budget) claimed 128 hours and 15 minutes or 15.66 per cent as against 560 hours and 03 minutes or 22.16 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha; 122 hours 37 minutes or 16.23 per cent in the Ninth; 806 hours and 59 minutes or 25 per cent in the Eighth, 797 hours and 48 minutes or 23.99 per cent in the Seventh, 23.51 per cent in the Sixth, 27.55 per cent in the Fifth, 22.08 per cent in the Fourth, 23 per cent in the Third, 28.2 per cent in the Second and 48.8 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The time involved in discussion on Budgets* was 17.60 per cent of the total in the Eleventh Lok Sabha as against 17.38 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, 16 per cent in the Ninth, 21.74 per cent in the Eighth, 20.84 per cent in the Seventh, 23.26 per cent in the Sixth, 21.64 per cent in the Fifth, 19.13 per cent in the Fourth, 25 per cent in the Third, 20.9 percent in the Second and 18.5 percent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of the time taken on Questions during the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 9.58 compared with 11.80 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, 10.14 per cent in the Ninth, 12.80 per cent in the Eighth, 12.20 in the Seventh, 13.70 in the Sixth, 12.61 in the Fifth, 15.94 in the Fourth, 15.1 in the Third and the Second and 14.6 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The percentage of time taken on Resolutions in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 4.59 of the total as against 6.23 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, 5.77 per cent in the Ninth, 5.47 in the Eighth, 3.96 in the Seventh, 3.72 in the Sixth, 5.17 in the Fifth. It was 6.45 per cent in the Fourth while in the Third it was 5.9 and in the Second 5.5 per cent. The First Lok Sabha devoted 6.3 per cent of its time on Resolutions.

The time taken on Motions in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was 17.33 per cent of the total time as against 6.33 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha, 4.34 per cent in the Ninth, 3.66 per cent in the Eighth, 6.35 per cent

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* General Budget, Railway Budget, Supplementary Demands for Grants and Budgets of States and Union territories under President's Rule.

in the Seventh, 10.70 per cent in the Sixth, 6.55 per cent in the Fifth, 9.22 per cent in the Fourth, 13.2 per cent in the Third, 13.7 per cent in the Second and 7.1 per cent in the First Lok Sabha.

The remaining time was taken on Adjournment Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Discussions under Rules 55 and 193, Debates on President's Address, Statements by Ministers, Points of Order and other miscellaneous items as per details given in Statement 12.

Statement 13 enumerates, in a chronological order, the important items of business transacted by the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 10

Dates of Commencement and Termination of the Sessions of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sessions	Date of commencement	Date of termination	Total Number of days on which sittings were held	Total number of days on which the House sat during the year
		1996		
First (Part I)	22.5.1996	28.5.1996	5	
(Part II)	10.6.1996	12.6.1996	3	60
Second	10.7.1996	13.9.1996	30	
Third	20.11.1996	20.12.1996	22	
		1997		
Fourth	20.2.1997	16.5.1997	37	
Fifth	23.7.1997	1.9.1997	23	65
Sixth	19.11.1997	2.12.1997	5	

STATEMENT 11

Number and Duration of the Sittings of the Lok Sabha*
(A Comparative Profile)

Year	No. of Sittings	Duration of Sittings (in hours approx.)
1	2	3
1929	62	295
1930	55	261
1931	83	394
1932	68	396
1933	109	510
1934	89	423
1935	66	206
1936	86	409
1937	78	468
1938	99	468
1939	59	280
1940	52	247
1941	46	219
1942	41	194
1943	67	319
1944	52	247
1945	41	194
1946	75	356
1947	68	323
1948	74	352
1949	79	362
1950	99	496
1951	150	987
1952	123	880
1953	137	749
1954	137	716
1955	139	859
1956	151	1,026
1957	106	668
1958	125	781
1959	123	792
1960	121	798

*Figures relate to Lok Sabha from 13 May 1952 onwards. In respect of the earlier periods, these relate to either the Central Legislative Assembly (from 28 January 1929 to 3 February 1947) or the Constituent Assembly (Legislative) (from 17 November 1947 to 28 November 1949) or the Provisional Parliament (from 28 January 1950 to 5 February 1952).

(Contd.)

1	2	3
1961	102	668
1962	116	730
1963	122	787
1964	122	753
1965	113	730
1966	119	810
1967	110	699
1968	120	801
1969	120	747
1970	119	782
1971	102	616
1972	111	700
1973	120	814
1974	119	853
1975	63	442
1976	98	645
1977	86	568
1978	115	768
1979	66	417
1980	98	679
1981	105	721
1982	92	640
1983	93	709
1984	77	575
1985	109	729
1986	98	693
1987	102	646
1988	102	677
1989	83	546
1990	81	584
1991	90	592
1992	98	575
1993	89	570
1994	77	445
1995	78	403
1996	71	394
1997@	65	447

@ The last sitting of the Eleventh Lok Sabha was held on 2 December 1997.

STATEMENT 12

Time Taken by Eleventh Lok Sabha on Various Kinds of Business

Sl. No.	Type of Business	Time Taken		Percentage of total time
		Hrs.	Mts.	
1.	Adjournment Motions	7	57	0.98
2.	Bills			
	(a) Government Bills	103	27	12.71
	(b) Private Members' Bills	24	48	2.95
3.	Budget			
	(a) Railway Budget	79	24	9.76
	(b) General Budget	53	45	6.61
	(c) Budget in respect of States/ UTs under President's Rule	10	02	1.23
4.	Calling Attention Notices (under rule 197)	6	51	0.84
5.	Discussions			
	(a) Half-an-Hour Discussion (under rule 55)	5	02	0.62
	(b) Short Duration Discussion (under rule 193)	63	02	7.74
6.	Matters of Urgent Public Importance Raised after the Question Hour	80	54	9.94
7.	Matters under rule 377	16	09	1.98
8.	Motions			
	(a) Under rules 191 and 342	139	52	17.19
	(b) Under rule 388	1	08	0.14
9.	Debates on President's Address	16	30	2.03
10.	Questions	77	56	9.58
11.	Resolutions			
	(a) Resolutions placed before the House by the Speaker	0	08	0.02
	(b) Government Resolutions	0	02	0.004
	(c) Statutory Resolutions	11	54	1.46
	(d) Private Members' Resolutions	25	19	3.11
12.	Statements (under rules 357 and 372)	10	28	1.29
13.	Other Matters such as Oath or Affirmation, Papers Laid on the Table, Obituary References, Points of Order, Questions of Privilege, Personal Explanations etc.	79	00	9.71
	Total :	813	38	100.00*

*Rounded off.

STATEMENT 13

Chronology of Important Events

1996

22.5.1996	The First Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced.
23.5.1996	Election to the office of the Speaker, Lok Sabha took place. The motion moved by Shri Murasoli Maran was unanimously adopted by the House and Shri P.A. Sangma was declared elected as the Speaker. It was for the first time that a person not belonging to the Ruling Party was elected the Speaker.
24.5.1996	The President Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma adressed the members of both the Houses assembled together in the Central Hall of Parliament House.
27.5.1996 28.5.1996	The Prime Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved the motion on 27.5.1996 expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers. The debate on the motion went on for two days. At the end of the debate on 28.5.1996, the Prime Minister announced his resignation on the Floor of the House. The Speaker, therefore, observed that the motion had become infructuous.
11.6.1996 12.6.1996	The Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda moved the motion on 11.6.1996 expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers. The debate on the motion went on for two days and the motion was adopted on 12.6.1996.
12.6.1996	The First Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha concluded.
10.7.1996	The Second Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced.
11.7.1996 15.7.1996	Discussion under rule 193 regarding 'Steep Pre-Budget hike in administered prices of petrol, LPG, diesel and other petroleum products; its repercussions on the economy of the country and hardship to the consumers'.
12.7.1996	Statutory resolution regarding continuance of the President's Rule in Jammu and Kashmir for a further period of six months with effect from 18.7.1996 adopted. Announcement by the Speaker regarding appointment of Shri S. Gopalan, as Secretary-General, Lok Sabha. Motion for election of Deputy Speaker, Shri Suraj Bhan moved and adopted unanimously.
15.7.1996	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement regarding 'Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty'.
16.7.1996	Railway Budget 1996-97 presented.
17.7.1996 18.7.1996	Discussion under rule 193 on 'Flood situation and natural calamities in different parts of the country'.
22.7.1996	General Budget 1996-97 presented.
23.7.1996	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding situation in Jammu and Kashmir.
24.7.1996 25.7.1996 30.7.1996	General Discussion on Railway Budget, 1996-97.
31.7.1996	The Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Animal Husbandry and Dairying made a statement regarding 'reported sale of synthetic milk in the country'.

(Contd.)

26.8.1996	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding Amarnath Yatra. The Minister of External Affairs made a statement regarding 'India's position with regard to Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)'.
26.8.1996 27.8.1996 29.8.1996 30.8.1996 06.9.1996	General Discussion on General Budget, 1996-97.
3.9.1996	The Minister of Finance made a statement regarding 'Changes in MODVAT Scheme for Textile fabrics.'
6.9.1996	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement regarding attack by the United States of America on Iraq'.
9.9.1996	A Member (Shri Ajit Singh) resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha.
	The Minister of Human Resource Development made a statement regarding 'Government's decision to celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of India's Independence'.
12.9.1996	The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement regarding 'Amarnath Tragedy'.
	The House witnessed an unprecedented scene when all the women members cutting across party lines demanded the Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 1996 which was included in the List of Business of the day for introduction, should be passed the same day. The Bill sought to provide 33.33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. In view of the intensity of the demand, the House on a motion moved by Shri Somnath Chatterjee decided to suspend the Question Hour to allow the Prime Minister to introduce the Bill. Accordingly, after the first Starred Question was answered the Question Hour was suspended and the Prime Minister introduced the Bill.
13.9.1996	The Second Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha concluded.
20.11.1996	The Third Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced.
	The House adjourned for the day without transacting any business after the obituary references were made to the passing away of the sitting members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, Shri Basant Singh Khalsa; Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore and Shri Aurobindo Ghosal, Members of Second Lok Sabha; Shri Sunil Maitra, a Member of the Seventh Lok Sabha; Shri Kalka Das, a Member of the Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabha; Shri Saeed Murtaza, a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha; Shri Ansar Harvani, a member of the Second and the Third Lok Sabha; and Shri Halimmuddin Ahmed, a Member of the Sixth Lok Sabha.
27.11.1996 28.11.1996 29.11.1996	Discussion under rule 193 on 'drought situation in Orissa.'
5.12.1996	Statutory resolution regarding continuance of the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh for a further period of six months with effect from 17.10.1996.
11.12.1996 12.12.1996 16.12.1996	Discussion under rule 193 on 'rise in prices of essential commodities.'
16.12.1996 20.12.1996	Discussion under rule 193 on 'India's stand on Singapore Declaration on World Trade Organisation.'
17.12.1996	The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Bill, 1996 passed (passed by Rajya Sabha on 27.12.1996, and got President's Assent on 8.1.1997).
19.12.1996	The Minister of State for Non-Conventional Energy Sources made a statement regarding 'ban on collection of sea sand and stone quarrying in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.'

(Contd.)

	The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Bill, 1996 passed (passed earlier by Rajya Sabha on 3.12.1996, got President's Assent on 8.1.1997)
20.12.1996	The Prime Minister made a statement regarding 'Government's decision to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose.'
	The Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill, 1996 referred by the Speaker to the Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Finance for consideration and examination.
	The Third Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha concluded.
31.12.1996	A member (Smt. Alka Nath) resigned from the membership of the Lok Sabha.
	1997
20.2.1997	President's Address to both the Houses.
	The Fourth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced.
	The House adjourned for the day without transacting any business after the obituary references were made to the passing away of Shri Xavier Arakal, a sitting member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha; Shri Manibhai J. Patel, a member of the Fourth Lok Sabha and Dr. Datta Samant, a member of the Eighth Lok Sabha.
24.2.1997	The Prime Minister made statements regarding '(i) successful testing of Prithivi Missile and (ii) The Targeted Public Distribution System.'
24.2.1997 25.2.1997 26.2.1997 27.2.1997 28.2.1997 03.3.1997 04.3.1997	Discussion on the Motion of Thanks to the President's Address.
26.2.1997	Railway Budget for 1997-98 presented.
27.2.1997	The Minister of Communications made a statement regarding 'Village Public Telephones'.
28.2.1997	General Budget 1997-98 presented.
6.3.1997	A member (Shri B.L. Sharma 'Prem') resigned from the membership of the Lok Sabha.
06.3.1997 10.3.1997 11.3.1997 12.3.1997 13.3.1997	General Discussion on Railway Budget, 1997-98.
11.3.1997	The Minister of External Affairs made a statement regarding 'the First Ministerial Conference on the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation'.
14.3.1997	Statutory resolution regarding continuance of the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh for the further period of six months with effect from 17.4.1997 adopted.
14.3.1997 17.3.1997 18.3.1997 19.3.1997 20.3.1997	General Discussion on General Budget, 1997-98
18.3.1997	The Minister of State for Petroleum and Natural Gas made a statement regarding 'New Exploration Licencing Policy'.
	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 1997 passed (passed by Rajya Sabha on 20.3.1997 and got President's Assent on 28.3.1997).
11.4.1997	Motion moved under rule 191 by the Prime Minister, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers negatived.
21.4.1997	The House adjourned for the day without transacting any business after making obituary reference to the passing away of Shri Biju Patnaik, a sitting Member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

(Contd.)

22.4.1997	Motion moved under rule 191 by the Prime Minister, Shri I.K. Gujral expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers adopted.
7.5.1997	The Minister of State for Law and Justice made a statement regarding 'loss of lives and injuries to Indian pilgrims in the fire at Mina during the Haj on 15.4.1997.'
12.5.1997 13.5.1997	Discussion on the 'Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)'
14.5.1997 15.5.1997	Discussion under rule 193 on 'Problem of Textile Industry'.
16.5.1997	The Fourth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha concluded.
23.7.1997	Fifth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced.
	The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement regarding 'the act of desecration of the statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and police firing in Mumbai.'
24.7.1997	Adjournment Motion regarding 'serious situation arising out of passive attitude of the Central Government over recent developments in Bihar' admitted and discussed. On the same day with the consent of the mover and the House, the Adjournment Motion was converted into motion under rule 184 and it was discussed on 25, 28 and 29 July 1997.
1.8.1997	The Minister of Home Affairs made a statement regarding 'seeking army assistance by C.B.I. for execution of a warrant of arrest in Patna'.
6.8.1997	The Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill, 1996 was withdrawn by the Government by leave of the House.
7.8.1997 8.8.1997 11.8.1997 12.8.1997	Discussion under rule 193 on 'need for streamlining the Public Distribution System'.
26.8.1997	The six-day Special Session of Parliament, technically part of the Fifth Session of the Lok Sabha, began to commemorate the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence.
	For the first time in the history of Lok Sabha, the Speaker Shri P.A. Sangma addressed the House under rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.
26.8.1997 27.8.1997 28.8.1997 29.8.1997 30.8.1997 01.9.1997	Motion under rule 342 regarding 'State of our democracy and democratic institutions, the economic situation, the position of infrastruture, achievements and potential in the field of science and technology and the state of human development in the country, discussed.
1.9.1997	Resolution placed before the House by the Speaker regarding 'commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Independence of the country and setting the "Agenda for India" on the historic occasion' adopted unanimously.
	The Fifth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha concluded.
19.11.1997	The Sixth Session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha commenced. The House adjourned for the day without transacting any business after the obituary references were made to the passing away of Mother Teresa, and Shri Chitta Basu and Shri N.V.N. Somu, sitting Members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.
24.11.1997	The Speaker adjourned the House *sine die* since no business could be transacted due to continued interruption.
04.12.1997	The Eleventh Lok Sabha was dissolved prematurely.

3

MEMBERS AND MINISTERS

Membership of Lok Sabha

Article 81 of the Constitution of India provides that the House of the People (Lok Sabha) shall consist of not more than 530 members chosen by direct election from the territorial constituencies in the States and not more than 20 members to represent the Union territories. Under article 331 of the Constitution, the President may, if he is of the opinion that the Anglo-Indian community is not adequately represented in the House, nominate not more than two members of that community to the House. In pursuance of this provision, two members of this community have been nominated to all the Lok Sabhas so far.

Article 82 of the Constitution as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 provides that the number of seats as allocated and the territorial extent of Constituencies as determined by the Delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly Constituencies Order, 1976, are unalterable until publication of the population figures of the first census following the year 2000. In other words, till the population figures taken in the census of year 2001 are published there can be no change in the existing number of seats allotted in Lok Sabha to various States and Union territories and also there can be no fresh delimitation of parliamentary constituencies in the States and Union territories. As per the existing delimitation of constituencies, there are 543 elective seats in the Lok Sabha.

The allocation of seats in the Eleventh Lok Sabha to the various States and Union territories is indicated in the following statement.

STATEMENT 14

Allocation of Seats to States and Union Territories in the Eleventh Lok Sabha

States/Union Territory		No. of Seats
1		2
I. States		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	02
3.	Assam	14
4.	Bihar	54
5.	Goa	02
6.	Gujarat	26
7.	Haryana	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	04
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	06
10.	Karnataka	28
11.	Kerala	20
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40
13	Maharashtra	48
14.	Manipur	02
15.	Meghalaya	02
16.	Mizoram	01
17.	Nagaland	01

(Contd.)

1		2
18.	Orissa	21
19.	Punjab	13
20.	Rajasthan	25
21.	Sikkim	01
22.	Tamil Nadu	39
23.	Tripura	02
24.	Uttar Pradesh	85
25.	West Bengal	42
II. Union Territories		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	01
27.	Chandigarh	01
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	01
29.	Daman & Diu	01
30.	Delhi	07
31.	Lakshadweep	01
32.	Pondicherry	01

Following the completion of General Elections held on 27th April, 2 and 7 May 1996, the Eleventh Lok Sabha was Constituted on 15 May 1996. It comprised 534 members elected from various parliamentary constituencies in States and Union territories except Jammu & Kashmir where elections were held for 6 seats on 7, 23 and 30 May 1996. There were in all 34 vacancies in the Eleventh Lok Sabha at the time of its Constitution as well as at its first sitting held on 22 May 1996. Two persons from the Anglo-Indian community were nominated by the President on 24 February 1997 in terms of article 331 of the Constitution.

Age Distribution of Members

On the very first day of the sitting of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, Shri Nihal Chand Chauhan was its youngest member being 26 years old and Shri Ishwarbhai K. Chavda was the oldest being 84 years of age. Among the women members, Smt. Vijayaraje Scindia (77 years) was the oldest, while Smt. Divya Singh (33 years) was the youngest. The House had the average age of 52.08 years (calculated on the basis of the information furnished by 516 members). In terms of averages, the Eleventh Lok Sabha becomes the oldest House thus far (52.08 years) followed by the Sixth Lok Sabha with the average age being 52.01 years. The distribution of members by age groups and average age in various Lok Sabhas is indicated in Statement 15.

In the Tenth and Eleventh Lok Sabhas, maximum number of members (87 and 82 respectively) were in the age group of 46-50 years, while in the Ninth Lok Sabha this age group comprised 92 members.

In the Eighth Lok Sabha, the maximum number of members (80 or 15.1 per cent) were in the age group 56-60 years as against only 87 members or 16.8 per cent in this span in the Seventh Lok Sabha. In the Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas, the maximum number of members were grouped in 46-50 years, whereas the age-groups 41-45, 36-40 and 51-55 claimed the maximum number of members in the Third, Second and First Lok Sabha, respectively.

The minimum number of members in the Eleventh, Tenth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Lok Sabhas were in the age group of 81-85 whereas in the Second and the First Lok Sabhas, the minimum number was in the age group of 71-75. While in the Ninth Lok Sabha minimum number of members (1 each) were in the age groups of 76-80 and 86-90.

Occupational Pattern

In the Eleventh Lok Sabha agriculturists constituted the largest group accounting for 38.98 per cent of the total membership. In the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabhas also this was the largest group and the percentage-wise representation of this category was 27.4; 30.6; 33.2; 36; 39.3; 38.3; 44.13 and 32.09 respectively. In the First and Second Lok Sabhas this

was the second largest group with 22 and 29.1 per cent of total membership, respectively.

After agriculturists, the second largest category of members in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was that of political and social workers who had 19.58 per cent representation in the House. In the Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth and Third Lok Sabhas this percentage was 18.11, 17.08, 16, 17.2, 20, 19, 22.9 and 18.7 respectively.

The third largest group in the Eleventh Lok Sabha was that of lawyers with 12.24 per cent representation. In the Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth and Fourth Lok Sabhas this group held the position with 16.34 15.35, 19, 22.2, 23.4, 20.5 and 17.5 per cent representation, respectively. In the First, Second and the Third Lok Sabhas the percentage representation of this group to the total membership was 35.6, 30.5 and 24.5 respectively.

Other categories which had sizable representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha were (i) Teachers and Educationists (8.09 per cent), (ii) Businessmen (5.83 per cent), (iii) Medical practitioners (3.01 per cent), (iv) Traders and Industrialists (2.63 per cent), (v) Civil and Military Service (2.44 per cent), (vi) Engineers and Technologists (1.69 per cent), (vii) Journalists and Writers (1.50 per cent), (viii) Artists (1.31 per cent) and (ix) Industrial Workers/Trade Unionists/ Cooperative Leaders/Diplomats (0.75 per cent each).

One of the most significant developments in the occupational composition of the Lok Sabha between the First and the Eleventh Lok Sabhas, has been the gradual replacement of members from legal profession by the agriculturists. From a position of being the largest professional group in the First Lok Sabha, lawyers as a group had been pushed down to the third position. This shift reflects a profound change in the power configuration of the country.

Statement 16 gives detailed information on members of the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha by prior occupation.

Educational Background

Though the Constitution does not stipulate any formal educational qualification for being the member of Parliament, it would be observed that members elected to the Eleventh Lok Sabha possessed high educational qualifications and it showed an upward swing with each successive Lok Sabha.

With 77.36 per cent of its members having educational qualifications of the level of graduation and above, the Eleventh Lok Sabha comes next only to the Ninth Lok Sabha which had the distinction of being the highest educated Lok Sabha so far with the largest proportion of educated members (78.24 per cent) belonging to the category of Graduates and above. The percentage of representation for this category showed little decline to 76.39 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Notably, Post-graduates and Doctoral or equivalent degree holders had the highest ever representation of 32.74 per cent in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The undergraduates (*i.e.* members who have studied for Graduation without completing it) who had 11.31 per cent representation in the Tenth Lok Sabha, recorded a marked decline in their representation to 1.54 per cent only in the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The category of Matriculates/Higher Secondary/Intermediate Certificate holders had 18.18 per cent representation in the Eleventh Lok Sabha in comparison to 8.73 per cent in the Tenth Lok Sabha. The under-matriculates, in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, had about 2.90 per cent representation which was 3.57 per cent in the previous House and 2.09 per cent, the lowest ever, in the Ninth Lok Sabha.

The detailed information about the educational background of members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha is contained in Statement 17.

Women Members

The Eleventh Lok Sabha had 40 (7.36 per cent) women members out of which 39 (7.16 per cent) were elected and one nominated. The Eighth Lok Sabha had the distinction of having the largest ever number of women representation (44) whereas the lowest so far was in the Sixth Lok Sabha (19). The Seventh and the Ninth Lok Sabhas had an equal number of women

members, *i.e.* 28 each. The Tenth Lok Sabha in the beginning had 36 women members but their representation subsequently increased to 40.

The number of women members in First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas were 22, 27, 34, 31, 22, 19 and 28 respectively.

Legislative Experience

The complexion of the Eleventh Lok Sabha had changed considerably, wearing a new look with more than half of its total members (543) being new entrants—the members having their previous legislative experience confined either to the Rajya Sabha or the State Legislatures or having no legislative experience at all. Out of 290 new entrants to the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 14 members had the experience of serving in the Upper House of Parliament, 106 members were with experience in State Legislatures and as many as 170 members were totally fresh and had no experience in the Legislative arena. The last two categories taken together comprised those 276 members who did not have previous legislative experience in either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. The corresponding figure for the Tenth Lok Sabha was 180 and for the Ninth Lok Sabha was 264. The Eleventh Lok Sabha had no member with experience in the Central Legislative Assembly, or the Constituent Assembly or the Provisional Parliament.

Expenditure on Members

Information on annual expenditure incurred on members from First to Tenth Lok Sabhas is contained in Statement 18.

Council of Ministers

Leader of the single largest party in Lok Sabha, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee of Bharatiya Janata Party was sworn in as the Prime Minister on 16 May 1996. However, Shri Vajpayee continued for a very short period and submitted his resignation on 28 May 1996. After that, Shri H.D. Deve Gowda of the United Front was sworn in as the Prime Minister on 1 June 1996. Shri Deve Gowda remained in office for nearly eleven months and was replaced by Shri I.K. Gujral of the United Front who assumed the office of the Prime Minister on 21 April 1997.

Statement 19 indicates names of members of the Union Council of Ministers alongwith their portfolios held by each from time to time during the term of Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Leader of Opposition

To give statutory recognition to the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, 'The Salary and Allowances of Leaders of Opposition in Parliament Act, 1977' was passed providing for the payment of salary and other facilities to them. In the Eleventh Lok Sabha, first Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao, Leader of the Congress (I) in the Lok Sabha was recognised as the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha with effect from 16 May 1996 and then Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Leader of the Bharatiya Janata Party was recognised as Leader of the Opposition in Lok Sabha with effect from 1 June 1996.

Leave of Absence

During the span of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 22 members were granted leave of absence from the sittings of the House.

Statement 20 gives details of leave of absence granted to members.

Resignations by Members

In all six members resigned their seats in the House during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Statement 21 lists the members who resigned from the House.

Death of Sitting Members

The following six sitting members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha died during its tenure : Sarvashri Nathu Ram Mirdha, Basant Singh Khalsa, Xavier Arakal, Biju Patnaik, Chitta Basu and N.V.N. Somu.

Obituary References

The Eleventh Lok Sabha made in all 79 obituary references. Details of obituary references are given in Statement 22.

STATEMENT 15

Distribution of Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha by Age Group

Age Group	1st L.S.		2nd L.S.		3rd L.S.		4th L.S.		5th L.S.		6th L.S.		7th L.S.		8th L.S.		9th L.S.		10th L.S.		11th L.S.	
Years	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25-30	28	6.00	13	2.60	11	2.30	22	4.40	16	3.10	18	3.50	09	1.70	07	1.30	14	2.68	8	1.58	11	2.13
31-35	54	11.60	60	12.30	34	7.10	37	7.50	28	5.50	26	5.00	43	8.30	36	6.80	17	3.25	32	6.34	22	4.26
36-40	58	12.50	91	18.70	64	13.70	68	13.70	62	12.30	62	11.90	71	13.70	60	11.30	55	10.53	50	9.90	43	8.32
41-45	68	14.70	71	14.60	79	16.60	84	17.00	76	15.00	69	13.30	75	14.50	73	13.70	76	14.55	75	14.85	77	14.92
46-50	74	16.00	64	13.10	73	15.40	85	17.00	99	19.60	94	18.10	70	13.50	77	14.50	92	17.62	87	17.23	82	15.89
51-55	93	20.30	76	15.60	69	14.50	69	14.00	94	18.60	94	18.10	84	16.20	74	13.90	82	15.70	71	14.06	80	15.50
56-60	47	10.10	70	14.40	58	12.20	55	11.00	57	11.30	66	12.70	87	16.80	80	15.10	68	13.02	65	12.87	65	12.59
61-65	29	6.20	25	5.10	58	12.20	39	7.90	35	6.90	41	8.00	41	7.90	74	13.90	63	12.06	66	13.07	59	11.43
66-70	10	2.00	12	2.40	21	4.40	25	5.00	25	4.90	33	6.40	24	4.60	30	5.70	41	7.85	32	6.34	47	9.10
71-75	01	0.20	04	1.00	06	1.20	10	2.00	09	1.70	11	2.10	11	2.10	11	2.10	12	2.29	14	2.77	19	3.68
76-80	–	–	–	–	01	0.20	01	0.20	02	0.40	04	0.70	03	0.60	06	1.10	01	0.19	4	0.79	8	1.55
81-85	–	–	–	–	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	01	0.20	03	0.60	–	–	1	0.29	3	0.58
86-90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	01	0.19	–	–	–	–
Total	462		486		475		496		504		519		519		531		522	–	505	–	516	–
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529	–	509	–	543	–
Average age	45.08		46.04		48.10		48.07		49.02		52.01		49.09		51.04		51.03	–	51.05	–	52.08	–

STATEMENT 16

Occupational Background of Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Prior Occupation	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Agriculturists/ Horticulturists	97	22.5	141	29.1	129	27.4	154	30.6	168	33.2	189	36.0	206	39.3	203	38.3	230	44.14	163	32.09	207	38.98
Artists	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	5	0.9	4	0.76	5	0.98	7	1.31
Businessmen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	23	4.53	31	5.83
Civil, Police & Military Service	16	3.7	19	4.0	4	0.9	16	3.2	17	3.4	9	1.7	5	0.9	16	3.0	6	1.15	16	3.15	13	2.44
Co-operative Leaders	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	0.75
Diplomats	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	0.57	4	0.79	4	0.75
Economists	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	–	–	1	0.18
Engineers and Technologist	–	–	–	–	4	0.9	7	1.4	6	1.2	5	0.9	6	1.1	4	0.8	11	2.11	7	1.38	9	1.69
Former Rulers	5	1.1	7	1.4	10	2.1	7	1.4	2	0.4	3	0.6	1	0.2	3	0.6	2	0.38	3	0.59	–	–
Industrial Workers/Trade Unionist	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.2	–	–	9	1.7	4	0.8	7	1.3	2	0.38	4	0.79	4	0.75
Journalists/ Writers	45	10.4	50	10.2	27	5.8	24	4.8	32	6.3	11	2.7	15	2.9	7	1.3	14	2.68	11	2.17	8	1.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Lawyers	153	35.6	147	30.5	115	24.5	88	17.5	103	20.5	123	23.4	116	22.2	101	19.1	80	15.35	83	16.34	65	12.24
Management Consultants	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.37
Medical Practitioners	21	4.9	17	3.5	14	3.0	14	2.8	9	1.7	10	1.9	10	1.9	21	4.0	18	3.45	25	4.92	16	3.01
Pilots	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.19	1	0.20	2	0.37
Political and Social Workers	–	–	–	–	88	18.7	115	22.9	96	19.0	105	20.0	90	17.2	85	16.0	89	17.08	92	18.11	104	19.58
Religious Missionaries	–	–	–	–	1	0.2	4	0.8	2	0.4	–	–	1	0.2	1	0.2	–	–	3	0.59	1	0.18
Scientists	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	0.20	–	–
Sportsmen	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	0.39	–	–
Teachers and Educationists	43	9.9	55	11.3	27	5.8	33	6.5	36	7.1	44	8.4	35	6.7	41	7.7	41	7.86	49	9.65	43	8.09
Traders and Industrialists	52	12.0	50	10.2	50	10.3	39	7.5	35	6.8	17	3.3	33	6.3	36	6.8	19	3.64	16	3.15	14	2.63
Total number of members who have supplied information	432		486		470		503		506		525		523		530		521		508		531	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543	

STATEMENT 17

Educational Background of Members from the First to the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Educational Background	1st Lok Sabha		2nd Lok Sabha		3rd Lok Sabha		4th Lok Sabha		5th Lok Sabha		6th Lok Sabha		7th Lok Sabha		8th Lok Sabha		9th Lok Sabha		10th Lok Sabha		11th Lok Sabha	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Under-Matriculates	112	23.2	120	25.4	141	28.7	54	11.5	119	23.1	52	9.8	53	10.0	42	7.9	10	2.09	18	3.57	15	2.90
Matriculates/ Higher Secondary or Intermediate Certificate holders	88	18.4	90	19.1	87	17.7	101	22.1	82	16.0	132	24.9	118	22.3	112	21.0	94	19.66	44	8.73	94	18.18
Under Graduates	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	57	11.31	8	154
Graduates (including those with equivalent technical qualifications)	177	37.1	160	33.9	157	32.0	172	35.4	178	34.6	205	38.7	213	40.3	238	44.6	233	48.74	220	43.65	222	42.94
Post-Graduates (including technical qualifications)	85	17.8	92	19.5	98	20.0	113	24.7	127	24.7	132	24.9	136	25.8	131	24.6	124	25.94	145	28.77	149	28.82
Doctoral Degree or other high academic qualification holders	15	3.5	9	2.1	7	1.6	17	3.7	8	1.5	9	1.7	8	1.5	10	19	17	3.55	20	3.97	29	5.60
Total number of members who have supplied information	477		471		490		457		514		530		528		533		478		504		517	
Total number of seats	499		500		503		523		521		544		544		544		529		509		543	

STATEMENT 18

Expenditure on Members

Lok Sabha	Year	Expenditure Incurred (in Rupees)
1	2	3
First Lok Sabha	1952-53	37,96,818
	1953-54	38,89,783
	1954-55	46,00,620
	1955-56	52,03,214
	1956-57	43,89,087
	Total	2,18,79,522
Second Lok Sabha	1957-58	48,61,383
	1958-59	45,80,692
	1959-60	47,40,870
	1960-61	44,79,964
	1961-62 (Up to December, 1961)	32,76,756
	Total	2,19,39,665
Third Lok Sabha	1962-63	50,02,715
	1963-64	48,29,589
	1964-65	68,23,153
	1965-66	47,45,730
	(Up to November 1966)	
	Total	2,14,01,187
Fourth Lok Sabha	1967-68	76,81,929
	1968-69	81,81,379
	1969-70	1,11,52,543
	1970-71 (Up to December 1970)	88,22,725
	Total	3,58,38,576
Fifth Lok Sabha	1971-72	1,11,94,646
	1972-73	1,43,64,276
	1973-74	1,36,97,156
	1974-75	1,61,38,257
	1975-76	1,67,63,224
	1976-77 (Up to December, 1976)	1,38,24,598
	Total	8,59,82,157
Sixth Lok Sabha	1977-78	1,88,30,567
	1978-79	3,12,65,993
	1979-80 (Up to 22.08.1979)	84,50,374
	Total	5,85,46,934
Seventh Lok Sabha	1980-81	2,98,46,458
	1981-82	3,76,24,227
	1982-83	3,92,66,880
	1983-84	4,29,55,090
	1984-85 (Up to 30.09.1984)	1,63,73,035
	Total	16,60,65,690
Eighth Lok Sabha	1985-86	2,13,89,199
	1986-87	3,74,68,338
	1987-88	4,79,64,617
	1988-89	5,17,33,529
	1989-90 (Up to 30.09.1989)	2,43,33,197
	Total	18,28,88,880
Ninth Lok Sabha	1989-90	7,78,08,044
	1990-91 (Up to 13.03.1991)	9,95,31,936
	Total	17,73,39,980
Tenth Lok Sabha	1991-92	10,22,10,512
	1992-93	13,54,71,709
	1993-94	22,61,31,333
	1994-95	22,28,54,276
	1995-96 (Up to 31.03.1996)	30,77,30,769
	Total	99,43,98,599
Eleventh Lok Sabha	1996-97	13,11,25,147
	1997-98 (Up to 04.12.1997)	16,28,95,967
	Total	29,40,21,114

STATEMENT 19

Names and Portfolios of Members of Union Council of Ministers during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

PART I

PRIME MINISTERS

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
1	2	3
1.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari	Prime Minister and also in charge of Ministries/Departments of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution, Coal, Commerce, Communications, Environment and Forests, Food Processing Industries, Human Resource Development, Labour, Mines, Non-Conventional Energy Sources, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Planning and Programme Implementation, Power, Railways, Rural Areas and Employment, Science and Technology, Steel, Surface Transport, Textiles, Water Resources, Atomic Energy, Electronics, Jammu & Kashmir Affairs, Ocean Development, Space and other subjects not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996). Also held charge of Ministry of External Affairs (From 16.5.1996 to 21.5.1996).
2.	Deve Gowda, Shri H.D.	Prime Minister and also in charge of Ministries/Departments of Petroleum and Chemicals, Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, Atomic Energy, Power as well as all other Ministries/Departments not allocated to any other Cabinet Minister or Minister of State (Independent charge) (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997). Held charge of Ministries of Home and Agriculture (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996). Also held charge of Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 1.6.1996 to 6.7.1996) Held charge of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Incharge of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 29.6.1996 to 20.2.1997)
3.	Gujral, Shri Inder Kumar	Prime Minister and also in charge of Ministries/Departments of Atomic Energy, Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions, Electronics, External Affairs, Jammu and Kashmir Affairs, Ocean Development & Space (21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998). Also held charge of the: (i) Ministries of Urban Affairs and Employment, Petroleum and Natural Gas and Power (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) (ii) Ministries of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution (From 21.4.1997 to 23.4.1997) (iii) Ministries of Finance and Labour (From 21.4.1997 to 1.5.1997) Holding charge of the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and Planning and Programme Implementation (9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)

(Contd.)

PART II

CABINET MINISTERS

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
1	2	3
1.	Arunachalam, Shri M.	Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996) Minister of Labour (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 1.5.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of Chemicals and Fertilizers (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
2.	Baishya, Shri Birendra Prasad	Minister of Steel and Mines (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
3.	Bakht, Shri Sikander	Minister of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996) Minister of External Affairs (From 21.5.1996 to 1.6.1996).
4.	Bommai, Shri S.R.	Minister of Human Resource Development (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996 and From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998).
5.	Chidambaram, Shri P.	Minister of Finance (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 1.5.1997 to 19.3.1998) Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996) Minister of Department of Company Affairs (Fom 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997)
6.	Dhananjaya Kumar, Shri V.	Minister of Civil Aviation and Tourism (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
7.	Gujral, Shri I.K.	Minister of External Affairs (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of Water Resources (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996).
8.	Gupta, Shri Indrajit	Minister of Home Affairs (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998).
9.	Ibrahim, Shri C.M.	Minister of Civil Aviation (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998) Minister of Information and Broadcasting (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 21.4.1997 to 1.5.1997) Minister of Tourism (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996).
10.	Jalappa, Shri R.L.	Minister of Textiles (From 21.4.1997 to 21.1.1998)
11.	Jena, Shri Srikanta Kumar	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Tourism (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
12.	Jethmalani, Shri Ram	Minister of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
13.	Joshi, Dr. Murli Manohar	Minister of Home Affairs (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
14.	Mahajan, Shri Pramod	Minister of Defence and Parliamentary Affairs (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
15.	Maran, Shri Murasoli	Minister of Industry (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)

(Contd.)

1	2	3
16.	Mishra, Shri Chaturanan	Minister of Agriculture (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of Agriculture (including Animal Husbandry and Dairying (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998) Minister of Food, Civil Supplies and Consumer Affairs (From 23.4.1997 to 9.6.1997).
17.	Mishra, Shri Janeshwar	Minister of Water Resources (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
18.	Munda, Shri Karia	Minister of Welfare (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
19.	Naidu, Shri Yerran K.	Minister of Rural Areas and Employment (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
20.	Paswan, Shri Ram Vilas	Minister of Railways (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998) Minister of Parliamentry Affairs (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996)
21.	Prabhu, Shri Suresh	Minister of Industry (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
22.	Ramoowalia, Shri Balwant Singh	Minister of Welfare (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998) Minister of Labour (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996).
23.	Reddy, Shri S. Jaipal	Minister of Information and Broadcasting (From 1.5.1997 to 19.3.1998)
24.	Singh, Shri Jaswant	Minister of Finance (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
25.	Singh, Shri Sartaj	Minister of Health and Family Welfare (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
26.	Soz, Prof. Saifuddin	Minister of Environment and Forests (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
27.	Suraj Bhan, Shri	Minister of Agriculture (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
28.	Swaraj, Smt. Sushma	Minister of Information and Broadcasting (From 16.5.1996 to 1.6.1996)
29.	Varma, Shri Beni Prasad	Minister of Communications (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
30.	Venkataraman, Shri T.G.	Minister of Surface Transport (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
31.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	Minister of Food and Minister of Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs, and Public Distribution (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of Commerce (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996).
32.	Yadav, Shri Mulayam Singh	Minister of Defence (From 1.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)

(Contd.)

PART III

MINISTERS OF STATE (INDEPENDENT CHARGE)

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
1	2	3
1.	Alagh, Shri Yogendra K.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation and Department of Science and Technology (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, Science and Technology (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Science and Technology and Power (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
2.	Jai Narayan Prasad Nishad, Shri	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 29.6.1996 to 20.2.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 20.2.1997 to 21.4.1997 and From 21.4.1997 to 9.1.1998)
3.	Kanti Singh, Smt.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Coal (From 29.6.1996 to 20.2.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Coal (From 21.4.1997 to 9.1.1998)
4.	Khalap, Shri Ramakant D.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs (Excluding Department of Company Affairs) (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Law and Justice (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
5.	Ola, Shri Shees Ram	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Water Resources (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
6.	Raghubans Prasad Singh, Shri	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (From 9.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food and Consumer Affairs (9.6.1997 to 9.1.1998)
7.	Ramaiah, Shri B.B.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Commerce (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Commerce (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)

(Contd.)

1	2	3
8.	Ray, Shri Dilip Kumar	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying (From 29.6.1996 to 6.7.1996) Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 6.7.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Food Processing Industries (From 21.4.1997 to 16.12.1997)
9.	Saleem Iqbal Shervani, Shri	Minister of State (Independent Charge) in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997 and from 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997)
10.	Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 20.2.1997 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State of Finance (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Labour (From 9.6.1996 to 19.3.1998)
11.	Venkateswarlu, Dr. U.	Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)

PART IV

MINISTERS OF STATE

Sl. No.	Name	Portfolio(s) with period thereof
1	2	3
1.	Balasubramanian, Shri S.R.	Minister of State in Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (From 1.5.1997 to 9.6.1997) (Again from 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
2.	Baalu, Shri T.R.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
3.	Chowdhury, Smt. Renuka	Minister of State (Without portfolio) (From 3.6.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
4.	Dar, Shri Mohammad Maqbool	Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs (From 1.5.1997 to 19.3.1998)

(Contd.)

1	2	3
5.	Dhanushkodi Atithan, Shri R.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Youth Affairs and Sports) (From 1.5.1997 to 9.6.1997) (Again from 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
6.	Natarajan, Smt. Jayanthi	Minister of State (Without portfolio) (From 3.6.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Civil Aviation and in Parliamentary Affairs (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
7.	Nishad, Shri Jai Narayan Prasad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Environment and Forests (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996)
8.	Saikia, Shri Muhi Ram	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) (From 21.4.1997 to 19.3.1998)
9.	Satpalji Maharaj, Shri	Minister of State in the Ministry of Railways (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
10.	Savanoor, Smt. Ratnamala Dhareshwar	Minister of State (Without portfolio) (From 3.6.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
11.	Shervani, Shri Saleem Iqbal	Minister of State in External Affairs (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
12.	Sinha, Smt. Kamla	Minister of State (Without portfolio) (From 3.6.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of External Affairs (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
13.	Singh, Smt. Kanti	Minister of State in the Ministry of Human Resource Development (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996)
14.	Somu, Shri N.V.N.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence (From 21.4.1997 to 14.11.1997)
15.	Varma, Shri Chandradeo Prasad	Minister of State in the Ministry of Rural Areas and Employment (From 21.4.1997 to 20.6.1997 the date of his resignation)
16.	Venugopalachari, Dr. S.	Minister of State in the Ministry of Power and Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources (From 1.6.1997 to 20.2.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Power (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Agriculture (From 9.6.1997 to 19.3.1998)
17.	Venkateshwarlu, Dr. U.	Minister of State in the Ministries of Agriculture and Parliamentary Affairs (From 1.6.1996 to 29.6.1996) Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment (From 29.6.1996 to 21.4.1997) Minister of State in the Ministry of Urban Affairs and Employment and in Parliamentary Affairs (From 21.4.1997 to 9.6.1997)

STATEMENT 20

Leave of Absence to Members

Sl. No.	Name of Member	Period for which leave granted	Date when leave granted
1	2	3	4
1.	Smt. Bhavana Chikhalia	10.7.1996 26.7.1996	9.12.1996
2.	Smt. Vasundhara Raje	10.7.1996 to 2.8.1996 and 26.8.1996 to 13.9.1996	
3.	Shri P. Kodanda Ramaiah	26.8.1996 to 13.9.1996	
4.	Shri S.D.N.R. Wadiyar	26.8.1996 to 13.9.1996	
5.	Shri Louis Islary	20.11.1996 to 20.12.1996	
6.	Shri Hindu Rao Naik Nimbalkar	20.11.1996 to 6.12.1996	17.3.1997
7.	Shri S. Ramachandra Reddy	20.11.1996 to 11.12.1996	
8.	Shri C. Narayanaswamy	20.11.1996 to 5.12.1996	
9.	Dr. Amrit Lal Bharti	29.11.1996 to 15.12.1996	
10.	Shri S.D.N.R. Wadiyar	1.12.1996 to 20.12.1996	
11.	Shri Mohammad Shahabuddin	26.8.1996 to 13.9.1996 and 20.11.1996 to 20.12.1996	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
12.	Shri Shibu Soren	26.8.1996 to 13.9.1996 and 20.11.1996 to 20.12.1996	17.3.1997
13.	Shri Bhim Prasad Dahal	25.2.1997 to 21.3.1997	
14.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	20.2.1997 to 21.3.1997 and 21.4.1997 to 9.5.1997	
15.	Shri G.M. Kunturkar	20.2.1997 to 6.3.1997	
16.	Shri Shivaji V. Kamble	20.11.1996 to 20.12.1996 and 20.2.1997 to 6.3.1997	
17.	Shri Prakash Vishwanath Paranjpe	20.2.1997 to 10.3.1997	
18.	Shri Pradeep Jaiswal	20.2.1997 to 6.3.1997	16.5.1997
19.	Shri Mohammad Shahabuddin	20.2.1997 to 21.3.1997 21.4.1997 to 22.4.1997 and 30.4.1997 to 16.5.1997	
20.	Shri S.D.N.R. Wadiyar	30.4.1997 to 16.5.1997	14.8.1997
21.	Shri G. Mallikar Junappa	21.4.1997 to 22.4.1997 and 30.4.1997 to 16.5.1997	
22.	Shri Anant Kumar Hegde	23.7.1997 to 14.8.1997	

STATEMENT 21

Resignation by Members

Sl. No.	Name of Member	State	Constituency	Date from which accepted by Speaker	Reason for resignation
1.	Shri Biju Patnaik	Orissa	Cuttack	21.5.1996	Consequent on his election from more than one constituency
2.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Gujarat	Gandhi-Nagar	21.5.1996	Consequent on his election from more than one constituency
3.	Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao	Andhra Pradesh	Nandyal	23.5.1996	Consequent on his election from more than one constituency
4.	Shri Ajit Singh	Uttar Pradesh	Baghpat	9.9.1996	Resigned as per requirement of Anti-defection Law
5.	Smt. Alka Nath	Madhya Pradesh	Chhind-wara	31.12.1996	–
6.	Shri B.L. Sharma 'Prem'	Delhi	East Delhi	6.3.1997	–

STATEMENT 22

Obituary References

Sl.No.	Name of Member/Dignitary and Particulars	Date of Death	Date of Obituary	Time Hrs.	Time Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dr. Govind Das Richhariya (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	18.3.1996			
2.	Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	24.3.1996			
3.	Shri Onkar Lal Berwa (Member, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas)	10.4.1996	24.5.1996	0	05
4.	Shri Hukum Chand Kachwai (Member, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Lok Sabhas)	21.4.1996			

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	Shri Ram Swarup (Member, Third, Fourth and Fifth Lok Sabhas)	2.5.1996	24.5.1996	0	05
6.	Shri Prakash Koko Brahm Bhatt (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	11.5.1996			
7.	Dr. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy (Former President of India)	1.6.1996	10.6.1996	1	06
8.	Shri Ram Charan (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	15.3.1996			
9.	Shri Valmiki Choudhury (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	28.3.1996			
10.	Shri D.D. Suri (Member, Third Lok Sabha)	22.4.1996			
11.	Shri P.A. Antony (Member, Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas)	24.4.1996			
12.	Shri Vijay Pal Singh (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	6.5.1996			
13.	Shri Shyam Lal Kamal (Member, Tenth Lok Sabha)	30.5.1996			
14.	Shri Raghavendra Singh (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	5.6.1996	12.6.1996	0	04
15.	Shri M. Subha Reddy (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.6.1996	10.7.1996	0	05
16.	Shri Yagya Datt Sharma (Member, Fourth and Sixth Lok Sabhas)	4.7.1996			
17.	Shri Manoj Pandey (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	3.7.1996			
18.	Shri R. Jeevarathinam (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	20.6.1996	19.7.1996	0	02
19.	Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali (Freedom Fighter)	29.7.1996	30.7.1996	0	03
20.	Shri Karan Singh Yadav (Member, Fifth Lok Sabha)	27.7.1996	2.8.1996	0	02
21.	Shri C. Srinivasa Rao (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	4.7.1996	26.8.1996	0	02

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Victims of Amarnath Yatra Tragedy	22.8.1996	26.8.1996	0	06
23.	Shri Nathu Ram Mirdha (Sitting Member of Eleventh Lok Sabha)	30.8.1996	2.9.1996	0	22
24.	Shri A.K. Sen (Member, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas)	31.8.1996			
25.	Shri Tek Chand (Member, First Lok Sabha)	16.6.1996	13.9.1996	0	03
26.	Shri F.H. Mohsin (Member, Third to Seventh Lok Sabhas)	3.9.1996			
27.	Shri Basant Singh Khalsa (Sitting Member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha)	20.10.1996	20.11.1996	0	10
28.	Shri Motisinh Bahadursinh Thakore (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	24.5.1996			
29.	Shri Aurobindo Ghosal (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	4.9.1996			
30.	Shri Sunil Maitra (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	18.9.1996			
31.	Shri Kalka Das (Member, Ninth & Tenth Lok Sabhas)	27.9.1996			
32.	Shri Saeed Murtaza (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	30.9.1996			
33.	Shri Ansar Harvani (Member, Second & Third Lok Sabhas)	28.10.1996			
34.	Shri Halimuddin Ahmed (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	14.11.1996			
35.	References to Cyclonic havoc in A.P. & mid-air collision of aircrafts over Charkhi Dadri, Haryana	—			
36.	Dr. M. Chenna Reddy (Member of Provisional Parliament & Governor, U.P. and Tamil Nadu)	2.12.1996	2.12.1996	0	10

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Shri K.J. Abbasi (Member, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas)	7.11.1996	6.12.1996	0	02
38.	Shri Kanhaiya Lal Bherulal Malvia (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	27.9.1996	19.12.1996	0	02
39.	Shri Xavier Arakal (Sitting Member of Eleventh Lok Sabha)	9.2.1997			
40.	Shri Manibhai J. Patel (Member of Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.6.1996	20.2.1997	0	6
41.	Dr. Datta Samant (Member of Eighth Lok Sabha)	16.1.1997			
42.	Mr. Deng Xiaoping (Chinese Leader)	19.2.1997	21.2.1997	0	3
43.	Devastating fire in Baripada (Orissa)	23.2.1997	24.2.1997	0	8
44.	Shri Sushil Bhattacharya (Member of Seventh Lok Sabha)	28.12.1996	25.02.1997	0	3
45.	Shri D.L. Baitha (Member of Seventh Lok Sabha)	10.2.1997	26.2.1997	0	2
46.	Shri Shyamlal Dhurve (Member of Sixth Lok Sabha)	21.2.1997	10.3.1997	0	5
47.	Shri B. Gopala Reddi (Member of Third Lok Sabha)	9.3.1997			
48.	Shri Veerendra Patil (Member of Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas and Former Chief Minister of Mysore State)	14.3.1997	14.3.197	0	3
49.	Shri Vishveshvar Rao Raje (Member of Sixth Lok Sabha)	27.3.1997	11.4.1997	0	3
50.	Shri Biju Patnaik (Sitting Member of Eleventh Lok Sabha)	17.4.1997	21.4.1997	1	17

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
51.	Fire Tragedy on Haj Pilgrims at Saudi Arabia	–	21.4.1997	1	17
52.	Shri G. Yallamanda Reddy (Member of Third Lok Sabha)	27.4.1997	6.5.1997	0	3
53.	Earthquake Tragedy in Iran	10.5.1997	12.5.1997	0	2
54.	Shri B. Bhagvati (Member of Second, Third and Fourth Lok Sabhas)	8.5.1997	14.5.1997	0	3
55.	Smt. Renuka Ray (Member, Central Legislative Assembly, Constituent Assembly, Provisional Parliament and Second Lok Sabhas)	11.4.1997			
56.	Shri Deep Narain Ban Mahanth (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	9.5.1997			
57.	Shri Y. Ramakrishna (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	25.5.1997			
58.	Shri Anand Narain Mulla (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	12.6.1997	23.7.1997	0	9
59.	Shri Hari Krishna Shastri (Member, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Lok Sabhas)	17.6.1997			
60.	Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri (Member, Sixth and Ninth Lok Sabhas)	20.6.1997			
61.	Shri Erasmo de Sequeira (Member, Sixth and Ninth Lok Sabhas)	16.7.1997			
62.	Shri Mohammad Asrar Ahmad (Member, Seventh Lok Sabha)	1.9.1995	29.7.1997	0	4
63.	Shri Bijoy Singh Nahar (Member, Sixth Lok Sabha)	15.6.1997	31.7.1997	0	4
64.	Shri C. Ramaswamy Mudaliar (Member, First Lok Sabha)	9.7.1997			
65.	Victims of Flash Floods in Shimla and Kinnaur (Himachal Pradesh)		14.8.1997	0	4

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
66.	Mother Teresa	5.9.1997			
67.	Shri Chitta Basu (Sitting Member of Eleventh Lok Sabha and Member of Sixth, Seventh, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas)	5.10.1997			
68.	Shri N.V.N. Somu (Sitting Member of Eleventh Lok Sabha and member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	14.11.1997			
69.	Shri Mahabir Prasad Yadav (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	13.8.1997			
70.	Shri P. Ankineedu Prasadarao (Member, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas)	27.8.1997			
71.	Shri Dharampal Singh (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	4.9.1997	19.11.1997	0	20
72.	Shri Satish Agarwal (Member, Sixth and Seventh Lok Sabhas)	10.9.1997			
73.	Pandit Jwala Prasad Jyotishi (Member, Second and Third Lok Sabhas)	10.9.1997			
74.	Shri Mandali Venkata Krishna Rao (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	27.9.1997			
75.	Shri Peter G. Marbaniang (Member, Ninth and Tenth Lok Sabhas)	29.9.1997			
76.	Shri Hardwari Lal (Member, Eighth Lok Sabha)	21.10.1997			
77.	Death of School Children when a School Bus carrying them fell into the Yamuna at Wazirabad in North Delhi	18.11.1997			
78.	Shri M. Kamalanathan (Member, Fourth Lok Sabha)	17.8.1997	20.11.1997	0	3
79.	Shri Laisram Achaw Singh (Member, Second Lok Sabha)	14.11.1997	21.11.1997	0	3
80.	Shri Kapil Dev Shastri (Member, Ninth Lok Sabha)	25.9.1997	2.12.1997	0	4

4

QUESTIONS

Generally, the first hour of a sitting of Lok Sabha is devoted to questions and that hour is called the Question Hour. Asking questions is an inherent and unfettered parliamentary right of private members. During the Question Hour, members may ask questions on any aspect of administration and governmental activity.

The Question Hour has a special significance in the proceedings of Parliament. Although a question mainly seeks information and tries to elicit facts on a particular subject, there are many a time lively and quick exchanges of words between the members asking the questions and Ministers answering them. These exchanges are sometimes coupled with flashes of wit and humour. That is why the public and the Press galleries are packed to capacity during the Question Hours.

Types of Questions

Parliamentary questions are classified into three categories, namely, **'Starred'**, **'Unstarred'**, and **'Short Notice Questions'**.

A **Starred Question** is one to which a member desires an oral answer in the House. It is distinguished by an asterisk mark.

An **Unstarred Question** is one which is not called for oral answer in the House and on it no supplementary questions can be asked. A written answer to such a question is not formally laid by the Ministers, but is deemed to have been laid on the Table of the House at the end of the Question Hour. It is printed in the Official Report of the sitting of the House for which it is put down.

A **Short Notice Question** is one which is related to a matter of urgent public importance and can be asked with shorter notice than the period of notice prescribed for an ordinary question.

A question is primarily asked for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public importance. Questions that contain arguments, inferences or defamatory statements or otherwise refer to the character or conduct of any person, except his official or public capacity, are not admitted. Questions which are in substance the repetitions of those that have been answered previously or in regard to which information is available in accessible documents or in ordinary works of reference, are also not admitted. Besides, if the subject matter of a question is pending for judgement before any court of law, or any other tribunal or body set up under law, or is under consideration before a parliamentary committee, the same is not permitted to be asked. Questions making discourteous references to foreign countries with whom India has friendly relations are disallowed. Similarly, questions raising larger issues of policy are not allowed for it is not possible to enunciate policies within the compass of an answer to a question.

Allotment of Days for Questions

Immediately on fixation of the dates of sittings of a session of Lok Sabha, days are allotted for the

answering of questions relating to various Ministries of Government of India. For this purpose, the Ministries are divided into five groups and fixed days are allotted to groups of Ministries during a week.

Questions which have been admitted are separated from those which have been disallowed. Thereafter separate lists are prepared for Starred and Unstarred Questions. Admitted questions are entered in the List of Questions for the day for oral or written answers, as the case may be, in the order of priority obtained in the ballot.

The classification of Ministries into groups for the purpose of answering questions is done in such a way that each group of Ministries has, as far as practicable, approximately the same number of questions. It is also ensured that allotment of Ministries does not clash with the allotment decided for answering questions in Rajya Sabha so that the Ministers are able to be present in both Houses on their respective days allotted for answering questions.

Not more than five questions are admitted in the name of a member for each sitting of which not more than one is put down for oral answer. Normally, not more than twenty questions are placed on the list of Questions for oral answer on any one day; also not more than one Short Notice Question is put down for answer on any one day. Not more than 230 Questions are normally included in the List of Questions for written answer. While compiling the list of Unstarred Questions, care is taken to see that one question of each member is included in the list of questions of the date. The remaining Unstarred Questions are thereafter put in the list according to *inter-se* priority obtained through the ballot.

After the Starred Questions have been answered, Short Notice Question, if any, for that day, is taken up and disposed of in the same way as the questions for oral answers.

A total of 96,863 notices of questions were received from members during the Eleventh Lok Sabha as against 3,30,325 during the Tenth Lok Sabha, and 75,228; 2,50,098; 2,69,221; 1,37,045; 2,52,700; 264,742; 1,62,334; 1,43,651; 92,134 during Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas, respectively. Out of the notices received, 23,681 questions, representing 24.44 per cent of the total were admitted during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The corresponding figures for the Tenth, Ninth, Eighth, Seventh, Sixth, Fifth, Fourth, Third, Second and First Lok Sabhas respectively were 90,695 or 27.45 per cent, 21,550 or 28.64 per cent, 98,390 or 39.34 per cent, 1,02,959 or 38.24 per cent, 93,538 or 35.30 per cent, 58,355 or 36.00 per cent, 63,607 or 44.27 per cent and 42,725 or 46.37 per cent of the total notices received.

Of the total number of questions admitted during the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 21,613 or 91.27 per cent were Unstarred, 2,060 or 8.69 per cent were Starred and only 8 or 0.03 per cent were Short Notice Questions.

The top five Ministries to whom the largest number of questions were addressed were those of Railways : 2,042, Finance : 1,894, Home Affairs : 1,144, Human Resource Development : 1,130 and Communications : 1,057.

The minimum and the maximum number of questions orally answered on any particular day were 1 and 8, respectively. Incidentally, not even single question was orally answered during the Sixth session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.*

Statements 23–28 show the disposal of questions received Session-wise, disposal of notices of questions received Session-wise, questions asked on subjects under various Ministries, the maximum and the minimum number of questions orally answered on a single day number of questions notices of which were received in Hindi and the number of questions asked by the individual members of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

*[The maximum number of questions admitted in the name of a member (Shri T. Subbarami Reddy) was 446]

STATEMENT 23

Session-wise Disposal of Starred, Unstarred and Short Notice Questions

Year & Session	Orally Answered	Starred Questions		Unstarred Questions Admitted and answered	Short Notice Questions Admitted & answered	Total (4+5+6)
		Replies Laid on the Table	Total Admitted			
1996						
First	–	–	There was no Question Hour			
Second	93	507	600	5,811	5*	6,416
Third	77	363	440	4,439	2**	4,881
1997						
Fourth	135	465	600	6,699	1@	7,300
Fifth	64	276	340	3,756	–	4,096
Sixth	Nil	–	80	908	–	988
Total :	369	1,611	2,060	21,613	8	23,681

* 3 questions admitted as SNQ and 2 admitted as USQ.
** 1 question admitted as SNQ and 1 admitted as SQ.
@ The question admitted as USQ.

STATEMENT 24

Disposal of Notices of Questions Received from Members during the Eleventh Lok Sabha (Figures in bracket show the percentage of total notices received/admitted during the session.)

Year and Session	Starred Questions			Unstarred Questions		Short Notice Questions				Total Questions Admitted as SQ,USQ&SNQ 3+4+6+8+9+10 (%)
	Notices received	Admitted as SQ (%)	Admitted as USQ (%)	Notices received	Admitted as USQ (%)	Notices received	Admitted as SNQ (%)	SQ (%)	USQ (%)	
1996										
First	—There was no Question Hour—									
Second	15,390	600 (3.89)	4,696 (30.51)	3,506 –	1,165 (33.22)	31 –	3 (9.67)	– –	2 (6.45)	6,416 (33.89)
Third	12,469 –	440 (3.52)	3,291 (26.39)	3,245 –	1,148 (35.37)	30 –	1 (3.33)	1 (3.33)	–	4,881 (31.00)
1997										
Fourth	24,040 –	600 (2.49)	5,232 (21.76)	4,642 –	1,467 (31.60)	17 –	– –	– –	1 (5.88)	7,300 (25.43)
Fifth	13,506 –	340 (2.51)	2,836 (20.99)	2,719 –	920 (33.83)	9 –	– –	– –	– –	4,096 (25.23)
Sixth	14,297 –	80 (0.55)	700 (4.89)	2,962 –	208 (7.02)	– –	– –	– –	– –	988 (5.72)
Total	79,702 –	2,060 (2.58)	16,705 (20.95)	17,074 –	4,908 (28.74)	87 –	4 (4.59)	1 (1.14)	3 (3.44)	23,681 (24.44)

STATEMENT 25

Ministry-wise Disposal of Questions

Sl. No.	Ministry	No. of Questions Admitted			Total
		SQ	USQ	SNQ	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Agriculture	104	788	1	893
2.	Animal Husbandry and Dairying	6	118	2	126
3.	Atomic Energy	13	90	–	103
4.	Chemicals and Fertilizers	27	303	–	330
5.	Civil Aviation	78	640	1	719

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	17	166	–	183
7.	Commerce	69	844	–	913
8.	Company Affairs	4	29	–	33
9.	Coal	46	380	–	426
10.	Communications	73	984	–	1,057
11.	Defence	24	458	–	482
12.	Electronics	5	43	–	48
13.	Environment and Forests	63	645	–	708
14.	External Affairs	61	506	–	567
15.	Finance	165	1,729	–	1,894
16.	Food and Consumer Affairs	65	544	–	509
17.	Food Processing Industries	14	120	–	134
18.	Health and Family Welfare	121	909	–	1,039
19.	Home Affairs	71	1,073	–	1,144
20.	Human Resource Development	79	1,051	–	1,130
21.	Industry	74	736	–	810
22.	Information and Broadcasting	60	508	–	568
23.	Jammu and Kashmir Affairs	8	171	–	179
24.	Labour	40	380	–	420
25.	Law and Justice	24	237	–	261
26.	Mines	27	167	–	194
27.	Non-conventional Energy Sources	18	101	–	119
28.	Ocean Development	1	20	–	21
29.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	10	276	–	286
30.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	104	710	–	814
31.	Planning and Programme Implementation	28	348	–	376
32.	Prime Minister's Office	–	–	–	–
33.	Parliamentary Affairs	2	2	–	4

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
34.	Power	91	656	–	747
35.	Railways	108	1,936	–	2,042
36.	Rural Areas and Employment	39	492	–	531
37.	Science and Technology	14	93	–	107
38.	Space	8	81	–	89
39.	Steel	31	207	–	238
40.	Textiles	55	396	–	451
41.	Tourism	24	293	–	317
42.	Surface Transport	54	585	–	639
43.	Urban Affairs and Employment	34	906	–	940
44.	Water Resources	52	556	–	608
45.	Welfare	35	448	–	483

STATEMENT 26

Maximum and Minimum Number of Questions Orally Answered on a Single Day during Various Sessions of the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Year and Session	Maximum No. of Questions	Date(s)	Minimum No. of Questions	Date(s)
1996				
First		There was no Question Hour		
Second	6	26.8.1996	1	3.9.1996
Third	8	29.11.1996	3	17.12.1996
1997				
Fourth	8	10.3.1997	2	6.5.1997
Fifth	5	24 & 30.7.1997 2,4,8,11 & 14.8.1997	3	29 & 31.7.1997 15,5,7, & 12.8.1997
Sixth	NIL		NIL	

STATEMENT 27

Total Number of Questions Notices of which were received in Hindi during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Year and Sessions	No. of Notices received in Hindi
1996	
Second	6,397
Third	4,794
1997	
Fourth	7,989
Fifth	4,646
Sixth	5,161

STATEMENT 28

Questions Admitted during Eleventh Lok Sabha (Member-wise Analysis)

Sl. No.	Name of the Member	Questions Admitted			Total (3+4+5)
		Starred	Unstarred	Short Notice	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Acharia, Shri Basudeb	20	131	–	151
2.	Adsul, Shri Anandrao Vithoba	1	17	–	18
3.	Agarwal, Shri Dhirendra	8	69	–	77
4.	Agarwal, Shri Jai Prakash	27	293	–	320
5.	Agnihotri, Shri Rajendra	13	65	–	78
6.	Ahamed, Shri E.	6	67	–	73
7.	Ahir, Shri Hansraj	5	55	–	60
8.	Ajay Kumar, Shri S.	1	44	–	45

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Alagiri, Shri Samy, V.	1	6	–	7
10.	Alemao, Shri Churchill	2	43	–	45
11.	Ali, Shri Mohammad Idris	–	1	–	1
12.	Ananth Kumar, Shri	12	112	–	124
13.	Anis, Shri Mukhtar	4	91	–	95
14.	Antulay, Shri Abdul Rehman	2	–	–	2
15.	Anwar, Shri Tariq	10	144	–	154
16.	Arakal, Shri Xavier	1	12	–	13
17.	Argal, Shri Ashok	1	17	–	18
18.	Athawalay, Shri Narayan Gajanan	12	114	–	126
19.	Awade, Shri Kallappa	–	3	–	3
20.	Azmi, Shri Illiyas	2	57	–	59
21.	Badade, Shri Bhimrao Vishnuji	5	57	–	62
22.	Badal, Shri Sukhbir Singh	3	32	–	35
23.	Bagul, Dr. Sahebrao Sukram	3	29	–	32
24.	Bala, Dr. Asim	10	123	–	133
25.	Baliram, Dr.	9	185	–	194
26.	Banatwalla, Shri G.M.	7	50	–	57
27.	Banerjee, Kumari Mamata	2	41	–	43
28.	Bangarappa, Shri S.	–	5	–	5
29.	Bansiwal, Shri Shyam Lal	3	18	–	21
30.	Barman, Shri Uddhab	6	78	–	84
31.	Barnala, Sardar Surjit Singh	–	3	–	3
32.	Basu, Shri Anil	4	67	–	71

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
33.	Basu, Shri Chitta	17	100	–	117
34.	Baxla, Shri Joachim	–	5	–	5
35.	Bedanti, Dr. Ram Vilas	4	48	–	52
36.	Bhagat, Shri Vishweshwar	7	79	–	86
37.	Bhagora, Shri Tarachand	4	51	–	55
38.	Bhakta, Shri Manoranjan	7	28	–	35
39.	Bhardwaj, Shri Paras Ram	12	135	–	147
40.	Bhardwaj, Shri Nitish	6	33	–	39
41.	Bhargav, Shri Girdhari Lal	7	61	–	68
42.	Bharti, Dr. Amrit Lal	1	11	–	12
43.	Bharathan, Shri O.	–	6	–	6
44.	Bhati, Shri Mahendra Singh	13	79	–	92
45.	Bhatia, Shri Raghunandan Lal	1	12	–	13
46.	Bhattacharya, Shri Jayanta	–	12	–	12
47.	Bhattacharya, Shri Pradip	19	128	–	147
48.	Bhoi, Dr. Krupasindhu	27	219	–	246
49.	Biksham, Shri B. Dharma	2	29	–	31
50.	Bhuria, Shri Dileep Singh	1	9	–	10
51.	Biswal, Shri Ranjib	1	61	–	62
52.	Bose, Smt. Krishna	2	16	–	18
53.	Budania, Shri Narendra	2	25	–	27
54.	Chacko, Shri P.C.	–	28	–	28
55.	Chakraborty, Shri Ajay	7	57	–	64
56.	Chandulal, Shri Ajmeera	9	34	–	43

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
57.	Chandumajra, Prof. Prem Singh	30	176	–	206
58.	Chaubey, Shri Lalmuni	–	1	–	1
59.	Chaudhary, Sh. Manibhai Ramjibhai	2	46	–	48
60.	Chaudhary, Shri Padamsen	–	1	–	1
61.	Chaudhary, Shri Pankaj	36	193	–	229
62.	Chaudhary, Shri Ram Tahal	13	100	–	113
63.	Chauhan, Shri Jaysinh	1	91	–	92
64.	Chauhan, Shri Nand Kumar Singh	1	10	–	11
65.	Chauhan, Shri Nihal Chand	–	9	–	9
66.	Chauhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	26	36	–	62
67.	Chauhan, Shri Sriram	–	2	–	2
68.	Chauhan, Shri Shivraj Singh	10	79	–	89
69.	Chavan, Shri Prithviraj D.	5	47	–	52
70.	Chennithala, Shri Ramesh	12	169	–	181
71.	Chikhalia, Smt. Bhavnaben Devraj Bhai	23	137	–	160
72.	Chinta Kayala, Shri Ayyanna Patrudu	11	53	–	64
73.	Chitthan, Shri N.S.V.	19	101	–	120
74.	Choudhary, Col. Sona Ram	5	16	–	21
75.	Choudhury, Shri Badal	6	79	–	85
76.	Dahal, Shri Bhim Prasad	–	33	–	33
77.	Damor, Shri Somjibhai	1	56	–	57
78.	Dar, Shri Mohd. Maqbool	–	9	–	9
79.	Darbar, Shri Chhatar Singh	4	33	–	37

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
80.	Das, Shri Anchal	2	38	–	40
81.	Das, Shri Bhakta Charan	39	237	–	276
82.	Das, Shri Dwaraka Nath	4	54	–	58
83.	Das, Prof. Jitendra Nath	6	86	–	92
84.	Dasmunsi, Shri P.R.	9	149	–	158
85.	Dennis, Shri N.	21	97	-	118
86.	Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan	21	126	–	147
87.	Devadass, Shri R.	1	19	–	20
88.	Diler, Shri Kishan Lal	–	10	–	10
89.	Diwan, Shri Pawan	4	69	–	73
90.	Diwathe, Shri Namdeo	10	110	–	120
91.	Dome, Dr. Ramchandra	–	12	–	12
92.	Drona, Shri Jagatvir Singh	13	118	–	131
93.	Fatmi, Shri Mohammad Ali Ashraf	11	135	–	146
94.	Fernandes, Shri George	12	137	–	149
95.	Fernandes, Shri Oscar	5	4	–	9
96.	Gadhvi, Shri B.K.	1	25	–	26
97.	Gadhavi, Shri P.S.	4	82	–	86
98.	Gaekwad, Shri Satyajit Sinh Dulipsinh	25	152	–	177
99.	Gaikwad, Shri Udaysingrao	1	21	–	22
100.	Gamang, Shri Giridhar	0	34	–	34
101.	Gamit, Shri Chhitubhai	9	130	–	139
102.	Gandhi, Smt. Maneka	2	11	–	13

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
103.	Gangwar, Shri Santosh Kumar	14	212	–	226
104.	Gautam, Smt. Sheela	24	143	–	167
105.	Gavit, Shri Manikrao Hodlya	17	162	–	179
106.	Gehlot, Shri Thawar Chand	8	80	–	88
107.	Ghatowar, Shri Paban Singh	–	2	–	2
108.	Giri, Shri Sudhir	4	46	–	50
109.	Godase, Shri Rajaram P.	–	1	–	1
110.	Goel, Shri Vijay	10	128	–	138
111.	Gopal Krishna, Shri T.	8	–	–	8
112.	Govindan, Shri T.	13	129	–	142
113.	Gudhe, Shri Anantrao	4	50	–	54
114.	Gupta, Shri Chaman Lal	7	114	–	121
115.	Handique, Shri Bijoy Krishna	7	39	–	46
116.	Hansda, Shri Thomas	2	36	–	38
117.	Hasan, Shri Munawwar	1	18	–	19
118.	Hazarika, Shri Iswar Prasanna	7	60	–	67
119.	Hegde, Shri Anant Kumar	10	32	–	42
120.	Hooda, Shri Bhupinder Singh	2	11	–	13
121.	Islam, Shri Nurul	–	4	–	4
122.	Jadhav, Shri Suresh R.	2	27	–	29
123.	Jag Mohan, Shri	3	62	–	65
124.	Jagannath, Dr. M.	25	137	–	162
125.	Jai Prakash, Shri (Hardoi)	2	81	–	83
126.	Jai Prakash, Shri (Hissar)	3	8	–	11

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
127.	Jain, Shri Satya Pal	4	58	–	62
128.	Jaiswal, Dr. M.P.	5	65	–	70
139.	Jaiswal, Shri S.P.	3	58	–	61
130.	Jatiya, Dr. Satyanarayan	12	59	–	71
131.	Javia, Shri Gordhanbhai	5	67	–	72
132.	Jena, Shri Muralidhar	6	71	–	77
133.	Jindal, Shri O.P.	5	37	–	42
134.	Jose, Shri A.C.	13	56	–	69
135.	Joshi, Shri Murli Manohar	21	95	–	116
136.	Joshi, Shri Vaidya Dau Dayal	2	49	–	51
137.	Kalmadi, Shri Suresh	4	69	–	73
138.	Kamal Rani, Smt.	2	29	–	31
139.	Kamble, Shri Shivaji Vithalrao	2	16	–	18
140.	Kanaujia, Shri G.L.	2	4	–	6
141.	Kandasamy, Shri K.	–	18	–	18
142.	Kanodia, Shri Mahesh Kumar M.	26	148	–	174
143.	Kanshi Ram, Shri	1	–	–	1
144.	Kar, Shri Gulam Rasool	3	47	–	50
145.	Karma, Shri Mahendra	1	10	–	11
146.	Katheria, Shri Prabhu Dayal	20	109	–	129
147.	Kathiria, Dr. Vallabhbhai	4	35	–	39
148.	Katiyar, Shri Vinaya	4	21	–	25
149.	Khan, Shri Sunil	2	29	–	31
150.	Khandelwal, Shri Vijay Kumar	1	64	–	65

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
151.	Kodandaramaiah, Shri Puli	–	13	–	13
152.	Kodikunnil, Shri Suresh	14	136	–	150
153.	Koli, Shri Ganga Ram	1	20	–	21
154.	Kondaiah, Shri K.C.	12	144	–	156
155.	Kordia, Shri Chandresh Patel	4	41	–	45
156.	Kota, Shri Sydaiah	7	48	–	55
157.	Koujalgi, Shri Shivanand H.	2	11	–	13
158.	Krishnadas, Shri N.N.	1	54	–	55
159.	Kuleste, Shri Faggan Singh	2	46	–	48
160.	Kumar, Smt. Meira	1	69	–	70
161.	Kumar, Shri V. Dhananjaya	3	20	–	23
162.	Kunturkar, Shri G.M.	1	19	–	20
163.	Kurien, Prof. P.J.	20	113	–	133
164.	Kushwaha, Shri Sukh Lal	1	81	–	82
165.	Kusmaria, Dr. Ramkrishna	18	89	–	107
166.	Lahiri, Shri Samik	–	33	–	33
167.	Lodha, Shri Gumanmal	32	150	–	182
168.	Magami, Shri Gulam Mohd. Mir	1	13	–	14
169.	Mahajan, Shri Pramod	21	123	–	145
170.	Mahajan, Shri Sat	2	14	–	16
171.	Mahajan, Smt. Sumitra	6	87	–	93
172.	Mahanta, Shri Keshab	7	104	–	111
173.	Mahato, Shri Bir Sing	8	44	–	52
174.	Mallikarjunappa, Shri G.	–	01	–	1

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
175.	Mandal, Shri Brahamanand	1	10	–	11
176.	Mandal, Shri Sanat Kumar	30	291	–	321
177.	Maurya, Shri Anand Ratna	13	117	–	130
178.	Meena, Shri Bheru Lal	1	31	–	32
179.	Meena, Smt. Usha	–	1	–	1
180.	Meghe, Shri Datta	20	178	–	198
181.	Meghwal, Shri Parsaram	2	20	–	22
182.	Mehta, Prof. Ajit Kumar	17	118	–	135
183.	Mehta, Smt. Jayawanti Navinchandra	8	103	–	111
184.	Mehta, Shri Sanat	16	165	–	181
185.	Meti, Shri H.Y.	–	1	–	1
186.	Mishra, Shri Ram Nagina	–	2	–	2
187.	Misra, Shri Pinaki	8	67	–	75
188.	Mohale, Shri Punnulal	–	43	–	43
189.	Mollah, Shri Hannan	9	47	–	56
190.	Mude, Shri Vijay Annaji	1	20	–	21
191.	Mukherjee, Smt. Geeta	14	75	–	89
192.	Mukherjee, Shri Pramothes	3	35	–	38
193.	Mukherjee, Shri Subrata	–	7	–	7
194.	Mukhopadhyay, Shri Ajoy	3	76	–	79
195.	Munda, Shri Karia	–	3	–	3
196.	Muniyappa, Shri K.H.	14	97	–	111
197.	Munni Lal, Shri	–	11	–	11

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
198.	Murmu, Shri Rup Chand	–	13	–	13
199.	Murthy, Shri K.S.R.	2	5	–	7
200.	Naidu, Shri K.P.	1	27	–	28
201.	Naik, Shri Raja Rangappa	–	16	–	16
202.	Naik, Shri Ram	15	173	–	188
203.	Namgyal, Shri P.	5	62	–	67
204.	Narasimhan, Shri C.	–	9	–	9
205.	Narayanaswamy Shri C.	1	5	–	6
206.	Nayak, Shri Mrutyunjaya	7	59	–	66
207.	Netam, Smt. Chhabila Arvind	4	33	–	37
208.	Nishad, Shri Vishambhar Prasad	–	38	–	38
209.	Nitish Kumar, Shri	34	165	–	199
210.	Oraon, Shri Lalit	10	155	–	165
211.	Owaisi, Shri Sultan Salahuddin	26	209	–	235
212.	Pal, Dr. Debiprosad	2	2	–	4
213.	Pal, Shri Rupchand	3	37	–	40
214.	Panabaka, Smt. Lakshmi	14	86	–	100
215.	Pandey, Dr. Laxminarayan	19	156	–	175
216.	Pandey, Shri Manharan Lal	–	9	–	9
217.	Pandey, Shri Ravindra Kumar	18	144	–	162
218.	Panigrahi, Shri Sriballava	10	71	–	81
219.	Panja, Shri Ajit Kumar	1	4	–	5
220.	Paranjpe, Shri Dada Baburao	19	98	–	117

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
221.	Paranjpe, Shri Prakash Vishwanath	1	21	–	22
222.	Parasuramán, Shri K.	7	53	–	60
223.	Paswan, Shri Kameshwar	–	2	–	2
224.	Paswan, Shri Pitambar	–	8	–	8
225.	Paswan, Smt. Subhawati Devi	1	17	–	18
226.	Paswan, Shri Sukhdeo	1	13	–	14
227.	Patel, Dr. A.K.	5	51	–	56
228.	Patel, Shri Budhsen	2	32	–	34
229.	Patel, Shri Dinsha	10	82	–	92
230.	Patel, Shri Jang Bahadur Singh	9	142	–	151
231.	Patel, Shri Shantilal P.	20	138	–	158
232.	Pathak, Shri Harin	25	189	–	214
233.	Patidar, Shri Rameshwar	23	101	–	124
234.	Patil, Shri Annasaheb	15	137	–	152
235.	Patil Shri B.R.	–	1	–	1
236.	Patil, Shri Madan	2	14	–	16
237.	Patil, Smt. Rajani Ashokrao	–	4	–	4
238.	Pattanayak, Shri Sarat	13	101	–	114
239.	Patnaik, Shri Soumya Ranjan	15	157	–	172
240.	Pawar, Shri Sharad	–	6	–	6
241.	Pawar, Shri Uttamsingh R.	10	82	–	92
242.	Pilot, Shri Rajesh	–	4	–	4
243.	Prabhu, Shri Suresh	4	108	–	112
244.	Pradhani, Shri Ashok Kumar	10	131	1	142
245.	Pradhani, Shri K.	9	88	–	97

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
246.	Pramanik, Prof. R.R.	3	47	–	50
247.	Premchandran, Shri N.K.	15	112	1	128
248.	Premi, Shri Mangal Ram	8	82	–	90
249.	Purohit, Shri Banwari Lal	27	233	–	260
250.	Raghavan, Shri V.V.	9	44	–	53
251.	Rai, Shri Nawal Kishore	29	146	–	175
252.	Rai, Shri R.B.	2	72	–	74
253.	Raja, Shri A.	–	2	–	2
254.	Raje, Smt. Vasundhara	15	169	–	184
255.	Rajendiran, Shri P.V.	–	1	–	1
256.	Rajesh Ranjan *alias* Pappu Yadav	6	123	–	129
257.	Rajput, Shri Ganga Charan	4	25	–	29
258.	Ram, Shri Braj Mohan	9	67	–	76
259.	Rambabu, Shri A.G.S.	4	74	–	78
260.	Ramachandran, Shri Mullappally	25	297	–	322
261.	Ramaiah, Shri Sode	–	2	–	2
262.	Ramana, Shril L. Gandula	12	97	–	109
263.	Ramanathan, Shri M.	1	–	–	1
264.	Ramendra Kumar, Shri	6	36	–	42
265.	Ramsagar, Shri	6	151	–	157
266.	Ramsajeevan, Shri	–	3	–	3
267.	Ramshakal, Shri	–	15	–	15
268.	Rana, Shri Kashi Ram	14	148	–	162
269.	Rana, Shri Rajender Sinh Ghanshyamsinh	5	16	–	21

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
270.	Rao, Shri P.V. Narasimha	–	3	–	3
271.	Rao, Shri P.V. Rajeshwar	2	8	–	10
272.	Rao, Shri R. Sambasiva	25	248	–	273
273.	Rathwa, Shri N.J.	15	232	–	247
274.	Raut, Shri Kacharu Bhau	13	176	–	189
275.	Rawale, Shri Mohan	35	217	–	252
276.	Rawat, Shri Bachi Singh	9	115	–	124
277.	Rawat, Shri Bhagwan Shankar	9	117	–	126
278.	Rawat, Prof. Rasa Singh	10	127	–	137
279.	Ray, Shri Balai Chandra	2	43	–	45
280.	Subbarayudu, Shri K.	6	53	–	59
281.	Reddy, Dr. B.N.	–	2	–	2
282.	Reddy, Shri G.A. Charan	20	125	–	145
283.	Reddy, Shri N. Ramakrishna	5	42	–	47
284.	Reddy, Shri S. Ramachandra	10	21	–	31
285.	Reddy, Smt. M.P. Subbaramma	–	6	–	6
286.	Reddy, Shri T. Subbarami	66	380	–	446
287.	Reddy, Dr. Y.S. Rajasekhara	3	70	–	73
288.	Riyan, Shri Baju Ban	5	47	–	52
289.	Rongpi, Dr. Jayanta	–	10	–	10
290.	Roy, Shri Devendra Bahadur	–	6	–	6
291.	Roy, Shri Haradhan	1	94	–	95
292.	Roy Pradhan, Shri Amar	6	132	–	138
293.	Rudy, Shri Rajiv Pratap	12	58	–	70

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
294.	Sahai, Shri Harivansh	6	59	–	65
295.	Sahu, Shri Tarachand	–	1	–	1
296.	Sai, Shri Nand Kumar	7	39	–	46
297.	Saini, Shri Pratap Singh	1	16	–	17
298.	Sakshi, Swami Sachidanand Hari	–	1	–	1
299.	Sampath, Shri A.	6	61	–	67
300.	Sanadi, Prof. I.G.	–	3	–	3
301.	Sanghani, Shri Dileep	5	71	–	76
302.	Sankeshwar, Shri Vijay	–	26	–	26
303.	Sardar, Shri Madhaba	3	4	–	7
304.	Sathi, Shri Harpal Singh	–	7	–	7
305.	Savanoor, Smt. Ratnamala D.	1	11	–	12
306.	Sarma, Dr. Arun Kumar	13	136	–	149
307.	Sarma, Dr. Prabin Chandra	3	115	–	118
308.	Sarode, Dr. G.R.	7	53	–	60
309.	Sirpotdar, Shri Madhukar	1	64	1	66
310.	Scindia, Shri Madhavarao J.	35	204	–	239
311.	Scindia, Smt. Vijaya Raje	–	1	–	1
312.	Selvarasu, Shri M.	3	9	–	12
313.	Shah, Shri Manabendra	1	5	1	7
314.	Shakya, Dr. Mahadeepak Singh	19	57	–	76
315.	Shankar, Shri B.L.	20	97	–	117
316.	Shanmugam, Shri P.	–	13	–	13
317.	Sharma, Dr. Arvind	2	71	–	73

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
318.	Sharma, Shri B.L. 'Prem'	9	57	–	66
319.	Sharma, Shri Krishan Lal	22	215	–	237
320.	Sharma, Shri Mangat Ram	5	62	–	67
321.	Siddaraju, Shri A.	–	11	–	11
322.	Silvera, Dr. C.	4	40	–	44
323.	Singh, Shri Amar Pal	19	117	–	136
324.	Singh, Shri Chandra Bhushan	6	43	–	49
325.	Singh, Shri Chhatrapal	3	16	–	19
326.	Singh, Shri Darbara	–	21	–	21
327.	Singh, Shri Devi Bux	13	82	–	95
328.	Singh, Shri Gyan	–	1	–	1
329.	Singh, Dr. Hari	–	7	–	7
330.	Singh, Smt. Kanti	–	7	–	7
331.	Singh, Kanwar Sarvraj	2	26	–	28
332.	Singh, Smt. Ketaki Devi	7	67	–	74
333.	Singh, Shri Khelsai	–	1	–	1
334.	Singh, Shri Lakshman	5	32	–	37
335.	Singh, Shri Mohan	4	9	–	13
336.	Singh, Shri Nakli	–	2	–	2
337.	Singh, Prof. Ompal 'Nidar'	15	82	–	97
338.	Patel, Shri Prahalad Singh (Seoni)	4	9	–	13
339.	Singh, Shri Radha Mohan	18	109	–	127
340.	Singh, Shri Raghuvansh Prasad	–	2	–	2
341.	Singh, Shri Rajkeshar	16	43	–	59

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
342.	Singh, Smt. Rajkumari Ratna	3	9	–	12
343.	Singh, Shri Ram Bahadur	5	20	–	25
344.	Singh, Dr. Ram Lakhan	5	26	–	31
345.	Singh, Col. Rao Ram	1	14	–	15
346.	Singh, Ramashray Prasad	9	120	–	129
347.	Singh, Shri Satya Deo	36	139	–	175
348.	Singh, Shri Shatrughan Prasad	13	82	–	95
349.	Singh, Shri Th. Chaoba	3	10	–	13
350.	Singh, Shri Tilak Raj	–	9	–	9
351.	Singh, Shri Virendra Kumar	11	94	–	105
352.	Singh Deo, Shri K.P.	44	184	–	228
353.	Sinha, Shri Manoj Kumar	3	14	–	17
354.	Sinku, Shri Chitrasen	3	17	–	20
355.	Sivaprakasam, Shri D.S.A.	–	2	–	2
356.	Singh, Shri Sohan Veer	13	119	–	132
357.	Somu, Shri N.V.N.	–	1	–	1
358.	Sonker, Shri Vidyasagar	1	7	–	8
359.	Soren, Shri Shibu	1	22	–	23
360.	Subrahmanyam, Shri Nelavala	5	33	–	38
361.	Sudheeran, Shri V.M.	7	72	–	79
362.	Sukh Ram, Shri	1	18	–	19
363.	Sultanpuri, Shri K.D.	8	88	–	96
364.	Surendra Nath, Shri K.V.	1	11	–	12
365.	Swami, Shri I.D.	7	158	-	165

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
366.	Swaraj, Smt. Sushma	11	67	–	78
367.	Thota, Shri Gopal Krishna	11	125	–	136
368.	Tadiparthi, Smt. Sarada	6	42	–	48
369.	Tandel, Shri Gopal Kalan	–	7	–	7
370.	Thakre, Shri Rajabhau	1	29	–	30
371.	Tammineni, Shri Veerabhadram	–	2	–	2
372.	Theertharaman, Shri P.	–	1	–	1
373.	Thomas, Shri P.C.	12	98	–	110
374.	Thorat, Shri S.B.	17	120	–	137
375.	Tiriya, Kumari Sushila	11	116	–	127
376.	Tiwari, Shri Brij Bhushan	4	46	–	50
377.	Tiwari, Shri Lal Behari	–	3	–	3
378.	Tomar, Dr. Ramesh Chand	18	83	–	101
379	Topdar, Shri Tarit Baran	4	59	–	63
380.	Topno, Kumari Frida	3	54	–	57
381.	Tripathi, Shri Prakash Mani	11	46	–	57
382.	Uboke, Shri Major Singh	–	2	–	2
383.	Udayappan, Shri S.P.	–	1	–	1
384.	Uma Bharati, Kumari	26	117	–	143
385.	Upendra, Shri P.	1	13	–	14
386.	Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari	1	4	–	5
387.	Valyal, Shri Lingraj	–	24	–	24
388.	Veerappa, Shri Ramchandra	4	53	–	57
389.	Venkatesan, Shri P.R.S.	–	9	–	9
390.	Veerendra Kumar, Shri M.P.	2	16	–	18
391.	Venkatswamy, Shri G.	6	52	–	58

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
392.	Venugopal, Shri D.	–	2	–	2
393.	Verma, Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	5	24	–	29
394.	Verma, Shri Chandrade Prasad	–	1	–	1
395.	Verma, Smt. Purnima	6	55	–	61
396.	Verma, Shri Ram Murti Singh	1	5	–	6
397.	Verma, Shri R.L.P.	16	156	–	172
398.	Verma, Shri Ratilal Kalidas	5	99	–	104
399.	Verma, Prof. (Smt.) Rita	14	98	–	112
400.	Verma, Shri Sushil Chandra	–	218	–	218
401.	Vishvakarma, Shri Mahabir Lal	–	34	–	34
402.	Vyas, Dr. (Km.) Girija	–	2	–	2
403.	Wadiyar, Shri S.D.N.R.	18	225	–	243
404.	Wanaga, Shri Chintaman Navsha	6	53	-	59
405.	Yadav, Shri Anil Kumar	1	3	–	4
406.	Yadav, Shri Chunchun Prasad	4	65	–	69
407.	Yadav, Shri D.P.	15	139	–	154
408.	Yadav, Shri Devendra Prasad	–	10	–	10
409.	Yadav, Shri Dinesh Chandra	4	69	–	73
410.	Yadav, Shri Giridhari	2	20	–	22
411.	Yadav Shri Jagdambi Prasad	14	159	–	173
412.	Yadav, Shri Lal Babu Prasad	–	11	–	11
413.	Yadav, Shri Ramakant	–	1	–	1
414.	Yadav, Shri Surendra	10	46	–	56
415.	Yadav, Shri Ram Kirpal	15	93	–	108
416.	Yellaih, Shri Nandi	6	94	–	100
417.	Zahedi, Shri Mahboob	4	45	–	49

5

LEGISLATION

The Legislative process starts with the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. A Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal, put in proper form which, when passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President, becomes an Act. A Bill can be introduced either by a Minister or by a private member. In the former case, it is known as a Government Bill and in the latter case it is known as a Private Member's Bill. Money Bills (*viz.* Bills which contain only provisions for the imposition, abolition, alteration or regulation of taxes; Bills for appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund; and other matters mentioned in cl. (1) of article 110 of the Constitution can be introduced in Lok Sabha only.

After a Bill is passed by one House, it is sent to the other House for concurrence. In regard to Money Bills, the Lok Sabha has got the exclusive power to legislate and the Rajya Sabha can only recommend amendments therein and must return such a Bill to the Lok Sabha within fourteen days from the date of its receipt. It is open to the Lok Sabha to accept or reject any or all of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha with regard to a Money Bill. If the Lok Sabha accepts any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses with amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha and accepted by the Lok Sabha. But, if the Lok Sabha does not accept any of the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha, the Money Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha without any of the amendments recommended by the Rajya Sabha. If a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations is not returned to the Lok Sabha within the said period of fourteen days, it is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses at the expiration of the said period in the form in which it was passed by the Lok Sabha.

If a Bill, other than a Money Bill, passed by one House is rejected by the other House or, the Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill, or more than six months elapse from the date of receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it, the President may call a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. If, at the joint sitting of the Houses, the Bill is passed by a majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting, with the amendments, if any, accepted by them, the Bill is deemed to have been passed by both the Houses.

When a Bill is passed by both the Houses, it is sent for the President's assent. The Bill becomes an Act only after the President's assent has been given thereto.

The President can give his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill. The President can also return the Bill (except a Money Bill) with his recommendations to the Houses for reconsideration, and if the Houses pass the Bill again with or without amendments, the Bill has to be assented to by the President. However, in the case of a Bill to amend the Constitution, after it is passed by the Houses with the requisite special majority and, where necessary, ratified by the State Legislatures, the President has to accord his assent thereto.

When a Bill has been introduced, the member in-charge of the Bill may move that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon. After opinions on a Bill have been received, they are examined and edited. After editing and consolidation, these opinions are printed as 'Papers to the Bill' and are laid on the Table by the member in-charge of Bill.

At times depending upon the nature and complexity of the Bills they are referred to Select Committees for examination and for making report thereon at the second stage of reading. Bills may likewise be referred, with the concurrence of Rajya Sabha, to Joint Committees which are composed of members of both the Houses. Such Select or Joint Committees are *ad hoc* Committees which are appointed for consideration of particular Bills referred

to them. With the introduction of Departmentally Related Standing Committee System with effect from 8 April 1993, Bills pertaining to the concerned Ministries/Departments are also referred to the respective Standing Committees by the Speaker, Lok Sabha or the Chairman, Rajya Sabha for examination and for making reports thereon.

Legislation by the Eleventh Lok Sabha

During the short tenure of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, only 61 Bills were passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President. Of these, 47 related to economic and financial subjects, important among them being banking, industry, transport, labour and appropriation of money. Notably, for the first time in the history of Parliament, no legislative measure was brought for the amendment in the Constitution during the tenure of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

So far as administrative matters are concerned, there were five enactments followed by four on education and three on judicial and legal matters.

It may be incidentally mentioned that neither a Government Bill nor a Private Member's Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion during the tenure of Eleventh Lok Sabha. It may also be mentioned that no ordinance was promulgated after the dissolution of the Tenth Lok Sabha and before the constitution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Statement 29 indicates the volume of legislation passed year-wise during the years 1935 to 1997. Statements 30 to 34 show the Bills passed, subject-wise details/listings of Acts, Bills referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees, Financial Business discussed, discussion and voting on Demands for Grants and Ordinances promulgated by the President during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 29

Volume of Legislation Passed

Year	Number of Bills passed and assented to	Year	Number of Bills passed and assented to
1935	14	1967	38
1936	24	1968	67
1937	29	1969	58
1938	26	1970	53
1939	42	1971	87
1940	42	1972	82
1941	27	1973	70
1942	26	1974	68
1943	30	1975	57
1944	18	1976	118
1945	11	1977	48
1946	38	1978	50
1947	58	1979	32
1948	62	1980	72
1949	77	1981	62
1950	80	1982	73
1951	72	1983	49
1952	82	1984	73
1953	58	1985	92
1954	54	1986	71
1955	60	1987	61
1956	106	1988	71
1957	68	1989	38
1958	59	1990	30
1959	63	1991	63
1960	67	1992	44
1961	63	1993	75
1962	68	1994	61
1963	58	1995	45
1964	56	1996	36
1965	51	1997	35
1966	57		

STATEMENT 30

Analytical Chart regarding Bills Passed by the Eleventh Lok Sabha

(A) Government Bills

		Sessions					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1.	No. of sittings during which Bills were considered	Nil	17	12	18	9	1
2.	No. of Bills introduced*	Nil (Nil)	21 (4)	10 (7)	24 (6)	12 (1)	Nil (Nil)
3.	No. of Bills considered	Nil	22	13	28	8	2
4.	No. of Bills referred to Joint Committee	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
5.	No. of Bills referred to Select Committee	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	No. of Bills referred to Standing Committees	Nil	4	2	5	11	Nil
7.	No. of Bills withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	1	1
8.	No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	No. of Bills passed	Nil	20	12	25	7	Nil
10.	No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	Nil	1	2	Nil	1
12.	No. of Bills pending at the end of the Session	Nil	5	10	14	19	**
13.	No. of amendments tabled	Nil	291	61	632	91	4
14.	No. of amendments moved	Nil	63	13	134	12	-
15.	No. of amendments withdrawn, not pressed or barred	Nil	9	11	2	-	-
16.	No. of amendments accepted	Nil	38	Nil	99	7	Nil
17.	No. of amendments negatived	Nil	16	2	33	1	Nil

*Figures in parentheses against serial no. 2 show the number of Bills passed by Rajya Sabha and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha.

**All pending Bills lapsed on dissolution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha on 4.12.1997.

(Contd.)

(B) Private Members' Bills

		Sessions					
		1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th
1.	No. of sittings during which Private Members' Bills were considered	Nil	3	2	5	2	Nil
2.	No. of Bills introduced	Nil	47	30	46	35	Nil
3.	No. of Bills considered	Nil	1	2	3	3	Nil
4.	No. of Bills referred to Select/Joint/Standing Committees	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	No. of Bills withdrawn	Nil	Nil	1	1	1	Nil
6.	No. of Bills negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil
7.	No. of Bills removed from Register of Pending Bills	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2	16
8.	No. of Bills circulated for option	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9.	No. of Bills on which motion for circulation negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	No. of Bills originating in Lok Sabha returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments and amendments made by Rajya Sabha agreed to by Lok Sabha	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	No. of Bills passed	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	No. of Bills on which debate was adjourned	Nil	Nil	Nil	1	Nil	Nil
13.	No. of Bills on which discussion was not concluded	Nil	1	1	2	1	Nil
14.	No. of Bills pending at the end of the Session	Nil	47	76	121	152	136
15.	No. of amendments tabled	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	No. of amendments moved	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	No. of amendments withdrawn	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	No. of amendments accepted	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
19.	No. of amendments negatived	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

STATEMENT 31

Enactments by Parliament during the Eleventh Lok Sabha (Acts indicated with asterisks (*) were treated as Money Bills)

(i) Administration

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 1996
2. The Representation of the People (Second Amendment) Act, 1996
3. The Provisions of Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996
4. The Vice President's Pension (Amendment) Act, 1997*
5. The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Act, 1997

(ii) Banking

1. The Industrial Reconstruction Bank (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Act, 1997
2. The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Act, 1997

(iii) Education

1. The Maulana Azad National Urdu University Act, 1996
2. The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya Act, 1996
3. The Lalit Kala Akadami (Taking over of Management) Act, 1997
4. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (Amendment) Act, 1997

(iv) Finance

1. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1996*
2. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Act, 1996*
3. The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3) Act, 1996*
4. The Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities (Amendment) Act, 1996
5. The Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Act, 1996
6. The Depositories Act, 1996*
7. The Jammu and Kashmir Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1996*
8. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1996
9. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) (No. 2) Act, 1996*
10. The Finance (No. 2) Act, 1996*
11. The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1996*
12. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1996*
13. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1996*
14. The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 4) Act, 1996*
15. The Appropriation (Railways) Vote on Account Act, 1997*
16. The Appropriation (Railways) Act, 1997*
17. The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 2) Act 1997*
18. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1997*
19. The Uttar Pradesh Appropriation Act, 1997*
20. The Income Tax (Amendment) Act, 1997*
21. The Appropriation Act, 1997*
22. The Appropriation (No. 2) Act, 1997*
23. The Appropriation (Vote on Account) Act, 1997*
24. The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 3) Act, 1997*
25. The Finance Act, 1997*
26. The Appropriation (No. 3) Act, 1997*
27. The Appropriation (Railways) (No. 4) Act, 1997*
28. The Appropriation (No. 4) Act, 1997*
29. The Depositories Related Laws (Amendment) Act, 1997

(v) Industry

1. The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1996
2. The Companies (Amendment) Act, 1996
3. The Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Repeal Act, 1997

(vi) Judicial and Legal

1. The Supreme Court and High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Act, 1996*
2. The Arbitration and Conciliation Act, 1996
3. The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Act, 1997

(vii) Labour

1. The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1996
2. The Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Act, 1996
3. The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1996
4. The Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Act, 1996
5. The Working Journalists and other Newspapers Employees (Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous Provisions) Amendment Act, 1996
6. The Apprentices (Amendment) Act, 1996
7. The National Commission for Safai Karamcharis (Amendment) Act, 1997
8. The Seamen's Provident Fund (Amendment) Act, 1997
9. The Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) (Inapplicability to Major Ports) Act, 1997

(viii) Transport

1. The Ports Laws (Amendment) Act, 1997
2. The National Highways Laws (Amendment) Act, 1997

(ix) Others

1. The Delhi Development (Amendment) Act, 1996
2. The Indian Contract (Amendment) Act, 1996
3. The National Environment Appellate Authority Act, 1997
4. The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1957

STATEMENT 32

Government Bills@ Referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committees during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of Bill	Date of Introduction	Date of Reference to Joint Committee	Date of Reference to Select Committee	Date of Reference to Standing Committee	Date of Presentation of Report	Date of Consideration
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	The Constitution (Eighty-first Amendment) Bill, 1996	12.9.1996	13.9.1996	-	-	9.12.1996	-
2.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Bill, 1996	23.7.1996	-	-	25.8.1996	21.11.1996	-
3.	The Lok Pal Bill, 1996	13.9.1996	-	-	24.9.1996	9.5.1997	-
4.	The Participation of Workers in Management Bill, 1990	25.8.1990	-	-	28.9.1996	-	-
5.	The National Co-operative Development Corporation (Amendment) Bill, 1995	25.8.1995	-	-	28.9.1996	-	-

@During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, no Private Member's Bill was referred to Joint/Select/Standing Committee.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
6.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 1996	12.7.1996	-	28.3.1996	-	14.8.1997	-
7.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1996	10.9.1996	-	-	12.9.1996	26.11.1996	-
8.	The Coast Guard (Amendment) Bill, 1996	26.11.1996	-	-	27.11.1996	22.4.1997	-
9.	The Insurance Regulatory Authority Bill, 1996	20.12.1996	-	-	20.12.1996	9.5.1997	Withdrawn in Lok Sabha
10.	The Sick Industrial Companies (Special Provisions) Bill, 1997	16.5.1997	-	-	23.5.1997	-	-
11.	The National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research Bill, 1997	3.3.1997	-	-	4.3.1997	31.7.1997	-
12.	The Navy (Amendment) Bill, 1997	12.3.1997	-	-	17.3.1997	31.7.1997	-
13.	The Coffee (Amendment) Bill, 1997	28.2.1997	-	-	5.3.1997	28.7.1997	-
14.	The Electricity Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997	13.3.1997	-	-	20.3.1997	-	-
15.	The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment) Bill, 1997	20.7.1997	-	-	30.7.1997	-	-
16.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Bill, 1997	28.7.1997	-	-	4.8.1997	20.11.1997	-
17.	The Notaries (Amendment) Bill, 1997	4.8.1997	-	-	5.8.1997	-	-
18.	The Delhi Rent (Amendment) Bill, 1997	28.7.1997	-	-	5.8.1997	-	-
19.	The Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1997	13.8.1997	-	-	2.9.1997	-	-
20.	The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 1997	11.8.1997	-	-	11.8.1997	-	-
21.	The Indian Majority (Amendment) Bill, 1997	13.8.1997	-	-	19.8.1997	-	-
22.	The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1997	14.8.1997	-	-	19.8.1997	-	-
23.	The Electricity Regulatory Commissions Bill, 1997	14.8.1997	-	-	27.8.1997	-	-
24.	The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1997	14.8.1997	-	-	29.8.1997	-	-
25.	The Delhi Development Authority (Validation of Disciplinary Powers) Bill, 1997	14.8.1997	-	-	4.9.1997	-	-
26.	The Broadcasting Bill, 1997	16.5.1997	16.5.1997	-	-	-	-

STATEMENT 33

I. Financial Business Discussed during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

	Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
	1	2	3	4
A.	Budget (General) for :			
	1996–97	22.7.1996	26.7.1996	Vote on Account Passed without discussion
			26.8.1996 27.8.1996 29.8.1996 30.8.1996 6.9.1996	General Discussion
	1997–98	28.2.1997	14.3.1997 17.3.1997 18.3.1997 19.3.1997 20.3.1997	General Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants on Account (General)
B.	Budget (Railways) for :			
	1996–97	16.7.1996	24.7.1996 25.7.1996	General Discussion and Discussion on Demands for Grants on Account
			30.7.1996	General Discussion and Voting
	1997–98	26.2.1997	6.3.1997 10.3.1997 11.3.1997 12.3.1997 13.3.1997	General Discussion and Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants on Account (Railways)
			30.4.1997 2.5.1997	Discussion and Voting

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
C.	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for :		
	1996–97	6.12.1996	17.12.1996	Discussion and Voting
		12.3.1997	17.3.1997 18.3.1997 19.3.1997 20.3.1997	–do–
	1997–98	5.8.1997	12.8.1997 13.8.1997	–do–
D.	Demands for Excess Grants (General) for :		
	1993–94	12.7.1996	26.7.1996	Voted without Discussion
	1994–95	12.3.1997	17.3.1997 18.3.1997 19.3.1997 20.3.1997	Discussion and Voting
E.	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (Railways) for :		
	1996–97	13.12.1996	18.12.1996	Discussion and Voting
		04.03.1997	06.3.1997 10.3.1997 11.3.1997 12.3.1997 13.3.1997	–do–
	1997–98	29.7.1997	07.8.1997 11.8.1997 12.8.1997	–do–
F.	Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for :		
	1994–95	26.2.1997	06.3.1997 10.3.1997 11.3.1997 12.3.1997 13.3.1997	Discussion and Voting

(Contd.)

II. Discussion and Voting on Demands for Grants (Pertaining to Central Budget)

A. Ministries/Departments in respect of which Demands for Grants were Discussed

Sl. No.	Year	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Dates of Discussion	Time Taken Hrs.	Time Taken Mts.	Remarks
1.	1996-97	(i) Agriculture (ii) Rural Areas and Employment @	9.9.1996	3	22	Demands for Grants for the year 1997–98 in respect of these two Ministries were guillotined on 6.5.1997.
2.	1997–98	(i) Human Resource Development	5.5.1997	5	40	Demands for Grants for the year 1996–97 in respect of all these five Ministries.
		(ii) Coal* (iii) Non-Conventional Energy Sources* (iv) Power* (v) Atomic Energy*	6.5.1997	5	09	Departments were guillotined on 9.9.1996.

@ Discussed together.
* Discussed together.

B. Ministries/Departments in respect of which Demands for Grants were Guillotined

Sl. No.	Name of the Ministry/ Department	Remarks
1	2	3
1.	Chemicals and Fertilizers	The Demands for Grants in respect of all these Ministries/Departments for 1996-97 were guillotined on 9.9.1996 taking a time of 06 minutes and for 1997-98 guillotined on 6.5.1997 taking a time of 05 minutes.
2.	Civil Aviation and Tourism	
3.	Civil Supplies, Consumer Affairs and Public Distribution	
4.	Commerce	
5.	Communications	
6.	Defence	
7.	Electronics	
8.	Environment and Forests	

(Contd.)

1	2	3
9.	External Affairs	The Demands for Grants in respect of all these Ministries/Departments for 1996-97 were guillotined on 9.9.1996 taking a time of 06 minutes and for 1997-98 guillotined on 6.5.1997 taking a time of 05 minutes.
10.	Finance	
11.	Food	
12.	Food Processing Industries	
13.	Health and Family Welfare	
14.	Home Affairs	
15.	Industry	
16.	Information and Broadcasting	
17.	Labour	
18.	Law and Justice	
19.	Ocean Development	
20.	Mines	
21.	Parliamentary Affairs	
22.	Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	
23.	Petroleum and Natural Gas	
24.	Planning and Programme Implementation	
25.	Science and Technology	
26.	Space	
27.	Steel	
28.	Surface Transport	
29.	Textiles	
30.	Urban Affairs and Employment	
31.	Water Resources	
32.	Welfare	
33.	Rajya Sabha	
34.	Lok Sabha	
35.	Secretariat of the Vice–President	

(Contd.)

III. Budget in respect of States/Union Territories under President's Rule

	Subject	Date of Presentation	Date(s) of Discussion	Remarks
A.	Budget : Jammu & Kashmir for 1996–97	1.8.1996	10.9.1996	General Discussion
			11.9.1996	Discussion and Voting
B.	Budget : Uttar Pradesh for 1996–97	1.8.1996	12.9.1996	Discussion and Voting
		11.12.1996	18.12.1996	–do–
	1997–98	10.3.1997	15.3.1997	Discussion and Voting on Account
C.	Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget : Uttar Pradesh for 1996–97	10.3.1997	15.3.1997	Discussion and Voting

STATEMENT 34

Ordinances Promulgated by the President during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Title of Ordinance	Date of Publication in the Gazette	Date of Introduction of Corresponding Bill	Corresponding Act
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996	20.6.1996	15.7.1996	23 of 1996
2.	The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996	20.6.1996	15.7.1996	24 of 1996
3.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996	20.6.1996	7.8.1997	@

@Ordinance lapsed.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	The Building and other Construction Workers (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Third Ordinance, 1996	20.6.1996	15.7.1996	27 of 1996
5.	The Building and other Construction Workers Welfare Cess Third Ordinance, 1996	20.6.1996	15.7.1996	28 of 1996
6.	The Arbitration and Conciliation Third Ordinance, 1996	21.6.1996	16.5.1995	26 of 1996
7.	The Depositories Third Ordinance, 1996	21.6.1996	11.7.1996	22 of 1996
8.	The Supreme Court and High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Third Ordinance, 1996	21.6.1996	11.7.1996	20 of 1996
9.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996	21.6.1996	12.7.1996	@
10.	The Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1996	14.11.1996	13.8.1997	@
11.	The Income-Tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1996	31.12.1996	13.8.1997	@
12.	The Port Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	9.1.1997	15.3.1997	15 of 1997
13.	The Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	9.1.1997	15.3.1997	23 of 1997
14.	The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	9.1.1997	12.7.1996	@
15.	The Sugar Export Promotion (Repeal) Ordinance, 1997	15.1.1997	16.12.1996	@

@Ordinance lapsed.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
16.	The Depositories Related Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	15.1.1997	24.2.1997	8 of 1997
17.	The Special Court (Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities) Amendment Ordinance, 1997	16.1.1997	24.2.1997	6 of 1997
18.	The Industrial Reconstruction Bank (Transfer of Under-takings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1997	24.1.1997	24.2.1997	7 of 1997
19.	The Electricity Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	24.1.1997	13.3.1997	@
20.	The National Highways Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	24.1.1997	5.3.1997	16 of 1997
21.	The Lalit Kala Akademi (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1997	24.1.1997	24.2.1997	17 of 1997
22.	The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Ordinance, 1997	25.1.1997	15.3.1997	24 of 1997
23.	The National Environment Appellate Authority Ordinance, 1997	30.1.1997	4.3.1997	22 of 1997
24.	The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	5.6.1997	12.8.1997	35 of 1997
25.	The Out of Turn allotment of Governmental Residences (Validation) Ordinance, 1997	21.6.1997	25.7.1997	@
26.	The Income-Tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	16.9.1997	–	*
27.	The Finance Act (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	16.9.1997	–	*

@Ordinance lapsed.
*Pending.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
28.	The Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	22.9.1997	7.8.1997	*
29.	The Payment of Gratuity (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	24.9.1997	24.7.1997	*
30.	The Merchant Shipping (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997	26.9.1997	–	*
31.	The Lotteries (Regulation) Ordinance, 1997	1.10.1997	–	*
32.	The Essential Commodities (Special Provisions) Ordinance, 1997	3.10.1997	1.8.1997	*
33.	The Prasar Bharati (Broadcasting Corporation of India) Amendment Ordinance, 1997	29.10.1997	–	*

* Pending.

6

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

President's Address and the Motion of Thanks

Article 87(1) of the Indian Constitution provides for President's Address to members of both Houses of Parliament assembled together at the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of the first session of Parliament in each year.

In case of the first session after each general election to the Lok Sabha, the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament after the members have made and subscribed the oath of affirmation and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha has been elected. In case of the first session of each year, the President addresses both the Houses of Parliament at the time and date notified for the commencement of the session of the two Houses. As per practice no other business is transacted in the House till the President's Address. Half-an-hour after the conclusion of the President's Address, both the Houses meet separately in their respective Chambers when a copy of the President's Address is laid on the Table of both the Houses.

Discussions on matters referred to in the President's Address takes place on a Motion of Thanks moved by a member and seconded by another member. According to established practice the mover and the seconder of the Motion of Thanks are selected by the Prime Minister.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the President addressed both the Houses of the Parliament together twice, *viz.*, at the commencement of the first session after constitution of the Lok Sabha and at the commencement of the first session for the year 1997 which otherwise was the fourth session of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. In case of the former the address was made on 24 May 1996. However, the Motion of Thanks was not moved till 12 June 1996, the day when the House was adjourned *sine die*. Subsequently on prorogation of Lok Sabha on 13 June 1996, the motion lapsed.

The total time involved in the discussion over Motion of Thanks to the President's Address made on 20 February 1997 was 16 hours and 30 minutes.

Statement 35 shows the dates of President's Address and the time involved in the discussion on the Motion of Thanks.

Adjournment Motions

In parliamentary practice, the primary objective of an adjournment motion is to draw the attention of the Government to a matter of urgent public importance. Generally speaking, the subject-matter of an adjournment motion must relate to the conduct of the Government and must be in the nature of criticism of governmental action either of omission or commission. An adjournment motion is not admissible unless there is a failure on the part of the Government to perform the duties enjoined by the Constitution and the law. Where the Government of India has no obligation to intervene in a matter, an adjournment motion is out of order. An adjournment motion can also not be moved on matters where a Minister exercises discretionary powers conferred upon him by a Statute.

Normally an adjournment motion is moved with the consent of the Speaker and by the leave of the House. The merit of each notice with regard to the question of public importance, its definiteness and urgency is decided by the Speaker in his discretion.

By nature, the adjournment motion is an interruption in the regular business of the House. The normal business of the House is set aside whenever an adjournment motion is taken up for discussion in the House and till such time as its disposal.

After leave of the House to the moving of an adjournment motion has been granted and the time fixed for its discussion, the Speaker allows the motion

to be moved at the appointed hour which is usually at 1600 hours of the day. The time allotted for discussion is not less than $2^1/_2$ hours, unless the debate concludes earlier.

When the motion "that the House do now adjourn" is being discussed, the Speaker has no power to adjourn the House for the day because during that time the power vests in the House to take a decision on its adjournment. The motion has to be disposed of before the House is adjourned. In case the motion is adopted, the House automatically stands adjourned in pursuance of the adoption of the motion and till its disposal. If the motion is negatived, discussion on the business which had been interrupted by the adjournment motion is resumed or the next item on the Agenda is taken up for a short while and then the House is adjourned by the Speaker for the day. When the motion is withdrawn by leave of the House, the House may be adjourned without resuming further business if it is time for the House otherwise to adjourn in the normal course.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, notices of 63 adjournment motions were received. Of these only one notice was admitted, the subject matter of which was "the serious situation arising out of the passive attitude of the Central Government over certain developments in Bihar." Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee moved the motion on 24 July 1997. However, the motion was subsequently converted to a motion under rule 184 and was discussed on 24, 25, 28 and 29 July 1997 involving ten hours fifty minutes. The Motion was negatived.

Statement 36 shows the total number of notices of adjournment motions received, brought before the House and time taken thereon in various sessions of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Statement 37 gives the subject matter of adjournment motions admitted and discussed in the House.

Statement 38 indicates the number of adjournment motions for which consent was withheld by the Speaker after mentioning them in the House.

No-Confidence Motions

Art. 75(3) of the Constitution expressly provides that the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People. This indeed is the very bedrock of our parliamentary system. When Parliament is sitting, the continuance of the Government in office depends from moment to moment on retaining the confidence of the House of People. The House may at any time decide to remove the Government by a majority vote, *i.e.* if the Ruling Party or the coalition of parties lose the support of the majority of the members of the House, Government goes. When the House clearly and conclusively pronounces that the Government of the day does not command its support, the Government must resign. Want of Parliamentary confidence in the Government may be expressed by the House of the People by: (a) passing a substantive motion of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers; (b) defeating the Government on a Motion of Confidence or on a major issue of policy; (c) passing an Adjournment Motion; and (d) refusing to vote Demands for Grants supplies or defeating the Government on a financial measure.

Rule 198 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha lays down the procedure for dealing with motions of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers. Adoption of any such motion would, therefore, automatically result in the fall of the Government.

While it is true that there is no specific provision in the rules regarding a motion expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers, it does not follow that such motions would be inadmissible or that a motion of no-confidence which is the prerogative of the Opposition, must necessarily get precedence over a motion of confidence sponsored by the Ruling Party. Indeed, there has been many an occasion when motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers have been admitted and discussed in the House. Like all other motions on matters of public interest, the motions expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers are governed by the provisions of Chapter XIV of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, only two notices of Motion of No-confidence in the Council of Ministers were received of which one was not in order. Regarding the one deemed not to be in order the member did not move the motion since it could not be brought before the House due to adjournment of the Lok Sabha *sine die* following interruptions on 24 November 1997. In subsequent course of political developments, the Prime Minister Shri I.K. Gujral tendered his resignation on 28 November 1997 and the President dissolved the Lok Sabha on 4 December 1997.

There were in all four notices of Motion of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 191 received during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Of these two were adopted while one was negatived and the other was declared infructuous by the Speaker due to the Prime Minister announcing his resignation on the floor of the House. Statement 39 gives details about the Motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 191 and the motions of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198.

Calling Attention

A member may, with the prior permission of the Speaker, call the attention of a Minister to any matter of urgent public importance and the Minister may make a brief statement immediately or ask for time to make a statement at a later date. No debate is permitted on the statement made by the Minister but every member who called the attention may ask a specific and brief clarificatory question. Urgency and public importance are the main tests of admissibility of a calling attention notice. Not more than two calling attention matters can be taken up at any one sitting of the House. If notices on more than one matter are received for the same day, the Speaker generally selects the one which, in his opinion, is more urgent and important.

The concept of calling attention notices is of Indian origin. It is an innovation in the modern Parliamentary procedure.

A total of 764 notices of calling attention on matters of urgent public importance were received during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Of these 63 notices on various subjects were admitted representing 8.20 per cent of total received. In response to the notices admitted, 8 statements were made before the House by the Ministers concerned. Statement 40 and 40-A provide details on various aspects of Calling Attention.

Short Duration Discussions

In order to provide opportunities to members to discuss matters of urgent public importance, a convention was established in Lok Sabha in March 1953 whereby members could raise discussion for short durations without a formal motion or vote thereon. This procedure was later incorporated into the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House under rule 193 as 'Short Duration Discussion'.

Discussion under rule 193 does not involve a formal motion before the House. Hence no voting can take place after discussions on matters under this rule. The member who gives notice may make a short statement and any other member, who has previously intimated the Speaker, may be permitted to take part in the discussion. The member who raises the discussion has no right of reply. At the end of the discussion, the Minister concerned gives a brief reply.

During the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 13 short duration discussions were raised by members. Some of the important discussions raised were on the subjects such as floods, droughts and natural calamities in different parts of the country; hike in prices of petrol, LPG, diesel and other petroleum products; India's position on CTBT; India's Foreign Policy; India's stand on Singapore Declaration of WTO; deterioration in the Standards of Sports in the country etc. Statement 41 provides details about Short Duration Discussions taken up in the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Motions

Rule 184 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha provides that "save insofar as is otherwise provided in the Constitution or in the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, no discussion on a matter of general public interest shall take place in the House except on a motion made with the consent of the Speaker."

Motions for raising discussion on matters of general public interest are usually tabled in two forms. Under the first form, the House take note of a document laid on the Table, while under the second, the position regarding a specific matter is taken into consideration by the House.

The first form is generally used in respect of a motion which seeks to discuss a report or a statement, etc. laid on the Table of the House. The motion in this form is a non-committal substantive motion and is submitted to the vote of the House at the end of the discussion. Such motions are discussed under

rule 191 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha.

The second form of motion is generally used when a policy or a situation or a statement or any other matter is to be taken into consideration. Such motions are discussed under rule 342 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The motion in this form is not submitted to the vote of the House at the end of the debate. However, if a member moves a substantive motion in substitution of the original motion, the vote of the House is taken thereon.

Among the important matters raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha through motions under rules 191 and 342, mention may be made of the motions expressing confidence in the Council of Ministers already covered under Statement 39-Part-(B) and that of Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002); Atrocities committed on Dalits in Mumbai, Nagpur and other places in the State of Maharashtra and other parts of the country; State of our democracy and democratic institutions, the economic situation, the position of infrastructure, achievements and potential in the field of science and technology and the state of human development in the country, etc. One matter pertaining to developments in Bihar which was originally admitted as an Adjournment Motion was later converted into motion under rule 184.

Statement 42 shows the motions moved under rules 191 and 342 during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Half-an-Hour Discussions

A half-an-hour discussion may be raised by a member on a matter of sufficient public importance which has been the subject of a recent question, Starred, Unstarred or Short Notice, and the answer to which needs further elucidation of facts. Normally notice to raise a half-an-hour discussion should be given immediately after or within three days of the date on which the question, in respect of which facts are sought to be elucidated, has been answered in the House. The discussion is limited to half-an-hour and is held in the last thirty minutes of a sitting of the House. Half-an-hour discussions in the sessions other than Budget session are usually held on three days in a week. During the Budget session, normally not more than one half-an-hour discussion, is put down in a week till the disposal of financial business*. But during the last few days of a session, more than one such discussion may be allowed. There is no voting on a half-an-hour discussion as there is no formal motion before the House.

Statement 43 gives details of the half-an-hour discussions raised during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Resolutions

A member or a Minister may, subject to the Rules of Procedures, move a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest. Resolutions may be broadly divided into three categories:

(i) resolutions which are mere expressions of opinion by the House;

(ii) resolutions which have a statutory effect; and

(iii) resolutions which the House passes in the matter of control over its own proceedings.

Resolutions may also be categorised as:

(i) Government resolutions;

(ii) Private Members' resolutions; and

(iii) Statutory resolutions.

A resolution may be in the form of a declaration of opinion, or a recommendation, or it may be in the form so as to record either approval or disapproval by the House of an act or policy of the Government or convey a message, or commend, urge or request an action or call attention to a matter or situation for consideration by the Government, or in such other form as the Speaker may consider appropriate.

A resolution must purport to convey the opinion of the House as a whole and not of any section thereof. Moreover, the subject-matter of a resolution

*This also applies to discussion under rule 193 and discussion on No-Day-Yet-Named Motion.

should relate to a matter of general public interest and only those matters which are primarily the concern of the Government of India can form the subject matter of a resolution.

The last two-and-half hour of a sitting on every alternate Friday of a session is usually allotted for the discussion of private members' resolutions.

Government resolutions are subject to the same rules as the private members' resolutions. The three broad categories under which Government resolutions may be classified are:

(i) resolutions approving international treaties, conventions or agreements to which the Government is a party;

(ii) resolutions declaring or approving certain policies of the Government; and

(iii) resolutions approving recommendations of certain committees.

Statutory resolutions are those which are moved in pursuance of a provision in the Constitution or an Act of Parliament. Such resolutions can be moved both by Government and private members. Certain enactments expressly require the Government to bring forward a resolution within a specified period of time.

Out of the 33 resolutions discussed during the Eleventh Lok Sabha, two were Government resolutions, both of which were adopted. There were 23 Statutory resolutions, out of which three were adopted; seven were private members' resolutions, of which none was adopted and one resolution was proposed by the Speaker.

Statement 44 shows the resolutions—Government, Private Members' and Statutory moved and the one proposed by the Speaker during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Matters Raised under Rule 377

Matters which cannot be raised under the rules relating to Questions, Short Notice Questions, Calling Attention, Motions, etc. can be raised under rule 377. This procedural device provides an opportunity to members to raise issues particularly those relating to their constituencies. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha as many as 628 matters were raised by the members in response to which 408 replies were sent to the members by the concerned Ministers.

Statement 45 indicates matters under rule 377 raised during the six sessions of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Points of Order

Any member can invite the Speaker's immediate attention to any instance of a breach of rule of the House, through raising a point of order. A point of order should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the House or conventions or such articles of the Constitution as regulate the business of the House and must raise a question which is within the cognizance of the Speaker. It can be raised only in relation to the business before the House at a particular moment. A point of order is not a point of privilege and it is not permissible for a member to raise a point of order to ask for information or to explain his position. A point of order cannot be raised against the decision of the Speaker in regard to the admissibility of notices. 105 points of order were raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Of these, only 30 were upheld by the Speaker.

Statement 46 shows the details about the points of order raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Matters Raised during "Zero Hour"

Matters also come up in the House after Question Hour and before the taking up of the listed business. This period popularly known as the "Zero Hour" is sought to be made use of by members to attract attention of the Government on various issues which agitate their mind. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha as many as 1,070 matters of urgent public importance were raised taking a time of 80 hours and 47 minutes constituting 13 per cent of the total time of the House.

Statement 47 gives statistical details about the matters raised after 'Question Hour' and before taking up listed business during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 35

Dates of the President's Address and the Time Involved in Discussion on Motion of Thanks during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Session	Date of President's Address	Members who Moved and Seconded	No. of Amendments Tabled	No. of Amendment Carried	Date(s) of Discussion on Motion of Thanks	Total Time Taken Hrs.	Mts.
First	24.5.1996	*	–	–	–	–	
Fourth	20.2.1997				24.2.1997	16	30
		Sh. Sharad Yadav Sh. N.S.V. Chitthan	464	–	25.2.1997 26.2.1997 27.2.1997 28.2.1997 03.3.1997 04.3.1997 (adopted)		

* The Motion of Thanks was not moved till 12 June, 1996, the day the House was adjourned *sine die*. Consequently, on prorogation of Lok Sabha on 13 June 1996, the Motion lapsed.

STATEMENT 36

Adjournment Motions in the Eleventh Lok Sabha, Number of Notices Received, Brought before the House, Admitted and the Total Time Taken Thereon

Years and Sessions	Total Number of Notices Received	Notices Brought before the House	% of Total	Number of Notices Admitted	Total Time Taken Hrs.	Mts.
1996						
First	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	
Second	26	17	65.38	NIL	4	09
Third	19	13	68.42	NIL	0	46
1997						
Fourth	7	5	71.42	NIL	0	54
Fifth	10	3	30.00	1	1	58
Sixth	1	NIL	–	NIL	–	

STATEMENT 37

Adjournment Motions Admitted and Discussed

Sl. No	Subject	Name of Member who moved Motion	Date When Discussed	Decision of the House	Time Taken Hrs.	Mts.
1.	Serious situation arising out of passive attitude of the Central Government over recent developments in Bihar.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	24.7.1997 25.7.1997 28.7.1997 29.7.1997	Negatived	10	50

N.B. Admitted as Adjournment Motion initially but was converted into Motion under rule 184 with the consent of the mover and the House on 24 July, 1997.

STATEMENT 38

Adjournment Motions brought before the House but Consent Withheld

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of the Members who tabled Notices	Date on which brought before the House	Ground on which withheld by the Speaker
1	2	3	4	5
1.	The serious situation arising out of the recent steep hike in the administered prices of petrol, diesel and other petroleum products.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Shri Thawar Chand Gehlot (Two notices) Shri Jaswant Singh Shri S. Bangarappa Dr. Girija Vyas Shri George Fernandes Kum. Mamata Banerjee Shri Gangacharan Rajput	10.7.1996	After hearing members of various parties and Groups, the Speaker withheld his consent to the motion. Might be raised through other opportunities, *i.e.* u/r 193.
2.	Difficulties caused to the common citizen by the unprecedented hike	Shri Jaswant Singh Dr. Girija Vyas	11.7.1996	–do–

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	of around 30% in cooking gas prices, 25% in petrol prices and similar price hikes in other petroleum products on the eve of the budget session, thus denigrating the Parliament.			
3.	Regarding failure of the Government in providing relief to Amarnath pilgrims.	Shri Jaswant Singh Shri Madan Prasad Jaiswal Shri Ram Naik Shri Satya Pal Jain Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Prof. Chamanlal Gupta	27.8.1996	Since Prime Minister and the Minister for Home Affairs had already made a statement on the subject.
4.	Alleged unconstitutional action of the Governor of U.P. and continuation of President's Rule in that State; Political and constitutional stalemate in U.P. and failure of the Government to formulate guidelines for the conduct of Governors in regard to formation of Governments in the States.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi Shri Jaswant Singh Shri Pramod Mahajan Shri S. Bangarappa Shri Ram Naik	27.11.1996	Might be raised through other opportunities *i.e.* under rule 193.
5.	Alleged break down of law and order in the State of Bihar.	Shri George Fernandes Shri Jaswant Singh Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy Shri Lalmuni Chaubey Prof. Rita Verma	5.5.1997	Not being a matter fit for Adjournment Motion.

STATEMENT 39

Sl.No.	Member in charge	Subject	Date(s) of Discussion	Time Taken Hrs.	Time Taken Mts.	Remarks
		(A) Motions of Confidence in the Council of Ministers under Rule 191				
1.	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	Motion seeking Confidence of the House in the Council of Ministers	27.5.1996 28.5.1996	10	43	The P.M. announced his resignation on the floor of the House. The Speaker, therefore, observed that the Motion had become infructuous.
2.	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	–do–	11.6.1996 12.6.1996	12	28	Adopted.
3.	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	–do–	11.4.1997	11	45	Negatived.
4.	Shri I.K. Gujral	–do–	22.4.1997	9	03	Adopted.
		(B) Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers under rule 198 during the Eleventh Lok Sabha				
1.	Kum. Mamata Banerjee	This House expresses its want of Confidence in the Council of Ministers.				The Member did not move the motion since it could not be brought before the House due to adjournment of the House *sine die* following interruptions on 24.11.1997. Subsequently, the Prime Minister resigned on 28.11.1997 and the House was dissolved on 4.12.1997

STATEMENT 40

Notices of Calling Attention of Ministers to Matters of Urgent Public Importance under Rule 197 during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Session	No. of Notices received	No. of Notices admitted	Col. 3 as % of Col. 2	No. of subjects involved	No. of statements made by Ministers	Total time taken	
						Hrs.	Mts.
First	9	Nil	–	–	–	–	–
Second	189	13	6.87	2	2	1	57
Third	286	43	15.03	4	4	3	46
Fourth	108	7	6.48	2	2	1	08
Fifth	122	Nil	–	–	–	–	–
Sixth	50	Nil	–	–	–	–	–
Total	764	63	8.25	8	8	6	51

STATEMENT 40A

Details of Calling Attentions on which Statements were made by the Ministers

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of Member who called Attention	Name of Minister	Date When Taken Up	Time Taken	
					Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Situation arising out of burning of sugarcane by sugarcane growing and non-payment of their dues by sugar factories and the steps taken by the Government in this regard.	Shri Amarpal Singh	Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	18.7.1996	0	53
2.	Situation arising out of closure of a number of Jute Mills in the country particularly in West Bengal and non-availability of funds for the purchase of raw jute from the market by the Jute Corporation of India and steps taken by the Government in this regard	Sh. R.P. Dasmunshi	Shri R.L. Jallapa	6.9.1996	1	04

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Situation arising out of the mid-air collision between Saudi Arabia Airlines Boeing 747 and Kazakhistan Airlines IL-76 aircraft on 12 November 1996 near Charkhi-Dadri in Haryana resulting in death of 349 persons on board and the action taken by Government in regard thereto.	Shri George Fernandes	Shri C.M. Ibrahim	27.11.1996	1	40
4.	Situation arising out of widespread dengue fever in Delhi, Haryana and other parts of the country during October-November 1996 resulting in the death of many persons and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.	Shri Jagdambi Prasad Yadav	Shri Saleem I. Shervani	28.11.1996	1	16
5.	Situation arising out of fire and subsidence taking place very fast in and around areas of Jharia, Raniganj and Asansol coalfields and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.	Shri Basudeb Acharia	Smt. Kanti Singh	13.12.1996	0	23
6.	The situation arising out of reported stripping of a woman in village Murukanahalli of Mandya district, Karnataka in front of her husband leading to suicide by the woman and steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.	Shri Nitish Bhardwaj	Shri Indrajit Gupta	20.12.1996	0	27
7.	The situation arising out of steep fall in the prices of natural rubber and other cash crops in Kerala and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.	Prof. P.J. Kurien	Dr. B.B. Ramaiah	4.3.1997	0	27
8.	The situation arising out of non-revival of the sick unit of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceutical Corporation and Fertiliser Corporation of India and the steps taken by the Government in regard thereto.	Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	Shri Sis Ram Ola	16.5.1997	0	41

STATEMENT 41

Discussions on Matters of Urgent Public Importance for Short Duration under Rule 193 held during the Eleventh Lok Sabha (Short Duration Discussions)

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of the Member	Date(s) Discussion	Total Time Taken	
				Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Session					
	Nil.				
Second Session					
1.	Steep pre-budget hike in administered prices of petrol LPG, diesel and other petroleum products; its repercussion on the economy of the country and hardship to the consumers.	Shri Jaswant Singh	11.7.1996 15.7.1996	7	01
2.	Flood situation and natural calamities in the different parts of the country.	Prof. Prem Singh Chandumajra	17.7.1996 18.7.1996	3	53
3.	Statement made by the Minister of External Affairs in the House on 15 July, 1996 regarding India's position with regard to Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).	Lt. Gen. (Retd.) S.P.M. Tripathi	31.7.1996 02.8.1996	3	52
4.	Statement made by the Minister of Home Affairs on 27 and 29 August, 1996 regarding loss of lives due to heavy rains and landslides during Amarnath Yatra in Jammu and Kashmir.	Shri Santosh Mohan Dev	29.8.1996 30.8.1996	4	46
Third Session					
5.	Statement made by the Minister of Agriculture regarding situation arising from cyclone in Andhra Pradesh.	Shri P. Upendra	26.11.1996 27.11.1996	5	07

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Drought situation in Orissa	Shri Bhakta Charan Das	27.11.1996 28.11.1996 29.11.1996	6	55
7.	India's Foreign Policy	Smt. Geeta Mukherjee	04.12.1996 17.12.1996	6	10
8.	Rise in prices of essential commodities	Shri Chitta Basu	11.12.1996 12.12.1996 16.12.1996	5	01
9.	India's stand on Singapore Declaration of World Trade Organisation.	Shri Ramendra Kumar	16.12.1996 20.12.1996	3	39
10.	Deterioration in the standard of sports in the country.	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	20.12.1996	0	01
Fourth Session					
11.	Problems of Textile Industry	Shri Sanat Mehta	14.5.1997 15.5.1997	5	15
Fifth Session					
12.	Heavy loss of lives and property due to natural calamities.	Shri Prahalad Singh Patel	05.8.1997 06.8.1997	5	18
13.	Need for streamlining the Public Distribution System	Shri Sriballav Panigrahi	07.8.1997 08.8.1997 11.8.1997 12.8.1997	6	04
Sixth Session*					
	Nil				

*Though 71 notices for Short Duration Discussion under rule 193 were received none was admitted.

STATEMENT 42

Discussion on Motions under rules 191 and 342 held during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Under Rule	Name of the Member	Date(s) of discussion	Decision of the House	Time Taken Hrs.	Time Taken Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
First Session							
1.	Motion Expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers.	191	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	27.5.1996 28.5.1996	As the PM announced his resignation on the floor of the House, the Speaker observed the motion to be infructuous.	10	43
2.	Motion Expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers.	191	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	11.6.1996 12.6.1996	Adopted	12	28
Second Session							
	Nil		Nil	Nil			
Third Session							
	Nil		Nil	Nil			
Fourth Session							
3.	Motion Expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers.	191	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	11.4.1997	Negatived	11	45
4.	Motion Expressing Confidence in the Council of Ministers.	191	Shri I.K. Gujral	22.4.1997	Adopted	9	03
5.	Approach Paper to the Ninth Five Year Plan (1997-2002)	342	Shri Yogendra K. Alagh	12.5.1997 13.5.1997	Discussion not concluded	5	39
Fifth Session							
6.	Serious situation arising out of the passive attitude of the Central Government over recent developments in Bihar.*	191	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	24.7.1997 25.7.1997 28.7.1997 29.7.1997	Negatived	10	50

* Admitted as Adjournment Motion. It was converted into Motion under rule 184 with the consent of the mover and the House on 24.7.1997.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Atrocities committed on Dalits in Mumbai, Nagpur and other places in the State of Maharashtra and in other parts of the country.	191	Shri Sharad Pawar	29.7.1997 30.7.1997 31.7.1997 01.8.1997 04.8.1997	Negatived	14	55
8.	State of our democracy and democratic institutions, the economic situation, the position of infrastructure, achievements and potential in the field of Science and Technology and the State of human development in the country.	342	Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee	26.8.1997 27.8.1997 28.8.1997 29.8.1997 30.8.1997 01.9.1997			
Sixth Session							
	Nil		Nil	Nil			

STATEMENT 43

Half-an-Hour Discussions held during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of the Member who raised the Discussion	Subject	Date on which raised	Time Taken Hrs.	Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Session					
	Nil				
Second Session					
1.	Smt. Sumitra Mahajan	Length of National highways in the country	13.9.1996	0	40
Third Session					
2.	Shri Rajiv Pratap Rudy	Welfare Schemes for the Tribals	13.12.1996	0	30

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Shri Ram Naik	Sugar Development Council	18.12.1996	0	48
Fourth Session					
4.	Shri K.P. Singh Deo	Bauxite Mining	12.5.1997	0	38
5.	Shri Bhagwan Shankar Rawat	International Tourist Places in the country	15.5.1997	0	58
Fifth Session					
6.	Shri Jagmohan	Uphar Cinema Fire incident in which 63 lives were lost	6.8.1997	0	39
7.	Shri Shiv Raj Singh Chauhan	Beneficiaries under Integrated Rural Development Programme	11.8.1997	0	39
Sixth Session					
	Nil				

STATEMENT 44

Resolutions Discussed in the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Subject-matter of the Resolution	Name of the Minister/ Member/ Ministry/ Department who or which moved	Date(s) on which the Resolution was discussed	Time Taken		Action Taken by the House
				Hrs.	Mts.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		A. Government Resolutions				
First Session						
	Nil					
Second Session						
1.	That this House do resolve that a Parliamentary Committee consisting of twelve Members of this House to be nominated/appointed by the Speaker, to review the rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* General Finance and to make recommendations thereon.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	30.7.1996	0	01	Adopted

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha to agree to associate six Members from Rajya Sabha with the Parliamentary Committee to review the rate of Dividend which is at present payable by the Indian Railways to the General Revenues as well as other ancillary matters in connection with Railway Finance *vis-a-vis* the General Finance and to make recommendations thereon, and to communicate the names of the Members appointed to this House.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	30.7.1996	0	01	Adopted

Third Session

Nil

Fourth Session

Nil

Fifth Session

Nil

Sixth Session

Nil

B. Statutory Resolutions

First Session

Nil

Second Session

1.	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 18.7.1990 in respect of Jammu & Kashmir, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from 18.7.1996.	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	10.7.1996 11.7.1996 12.7.1996	3	16	Adopted
2.	Disapproval of the Depositories Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 28 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 21.6.1996.	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	16.7.1996	1	43	Withdrawn

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Disapproval of the Supreme Court and High Court Judges (Conditions of Service) Amendment Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 29 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 21.6.1996.	Shri Guman Mal Lodha	16.7.1996 17.7.1996 18.7.1996 19.7.1996	5	36	Withdrawn
4.*	Disapproval of the Building and Other Construction Workers' (Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 25 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 20.6.1996.	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	22.7.1996 23.7.1996 24.7.1996 25.7.1996 01.8.1996	5	57	Withdrawn
5.*	Disapproval of the Building and Other Construction Workers' Welfare Cess Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 26 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 20.6.1996.	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	22.7.1996 23.7.1996 24.7.1996 25.7.1996 01.8.1996			Withdrawn
6.	Disapproval of the Coal Mines Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 22 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 20.6.1996.	Shri Guman Mal Lodha	24.7.1996	1	25	Withdrawn
7.	Disapproval of the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 23 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 20.6.1996.	Shri Prem Singh Chandumajra	31.7.1996 01.8.1996	1	28	Negatived
8.	Disapproval of the Arbitration and Conciliation Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 27 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 21.6.1996.	Shri Guman Mal Lodha	1.8.1996 2.8.1996	5	06	Withdrawn
9.	Disapproval of the Employees Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment), Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 24 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 20.6.1996.	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.8.1996	2	43	Negatived
10.	Disapproval of the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment, Third Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 30 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 27.6.1996.	Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava	2.8.1996	0	27	Withdrawn

* The Resolutions at both 4 & 5 were discussed together and the time for discussion shown for both taken together.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Third Session						
11.	Approval of the Continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 17 October, 1996 in respect of Uttar Pradesh under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from 17 October, 1996.	Sh. Indrajit Gupta	3.12.1996 4.12.1996 5.12.1996	7	16	Adopted
Fourth Session						
12.	Disapproval of the Special Court Trial of Offences Relating to Transactions in Securities (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 6 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 16.1.1997.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	4.3.1997	1	17	Withdrawn
13.	Disapproval of the Industrial Reconstruction Bank (Transfer of Undertakings and Repeal) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 7 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 24.1.1997.	Prof. Rasa Singh Rawat	4.3.1997 5.3.1997	2	57	Negatived
14.	Disapproval of the Depositories Related Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 15.1.1997.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	5.3.1997	0	54	Withdrawn
15.	Approval of the continuance in force of the Proclamation dated 17.10.1996 in respect of Uttar Pradesh, issued under article 356 of the Constitution by the President for a further period of six months with effect from 17.4.1997.	Sh. Indrajit Gupta	13.3.1997 14.3.1997	1	22	Adopted
16.	Disapproval of the Income-tax (Second Amendment) Ordinance, 1996 (Ordinance No. 32 of 1996) promulgated by the President on 31.12.1996.	Sh. Amar Pal Singh	15.3.1997	1	28	Withdrawn
17.	Disapproval of the National Environment Appellate Authority Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 12 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 30.1.1997.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	17.3.1997	3	29	Withdrawn
18.	Disapproval of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 11 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 25.1.1997.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	18.3.1997	3	21	Withdrawn

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Disapproval of the National Highways Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 9 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 24.1.1997.	Sh. Girdhari Lal Bhargava	18.3.1997	1	14	Negatived
20.	Disapproval of the Lalit Kala Akadami (Taking over of Management) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 10 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 24.1.1997	Sh. Ram Naik	18.3.1997	1	03	Withdrawn
21.	Disapproval of the Reserve Bank of India (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 2 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 9.1.1997	Sh. Amar Pal Singh	20.3.1997	2	54	Negatived
22.	Disapproval of the Port Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 1 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 9.1.1997.	Shri Nitish Kumar	21.3.1997	0	56	Negatived
Fifth Session						
23.	Disapproval of the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections (Amendment) Ordinance, 1997 (Ordinance No. 13 of 1997) promulgated by the President on 5.6.1997.	Dr. T. Subbarami Reddy	13.8.1997	0	09	Negatived
Sixth Session						
	Nil					

C. Private Members' Resolutions

First Session						
	Nil					
Second Session						
1.	Unemployment	Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria	12.7.1996 19.7.1996 30.8.1996 13.9.1996	9	17	Discussion Not concluded

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5 6	7
Third Session					
2.	Unemployment	Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria	29.11.1996	0 57 (excluding 9 hours and 17 minutes taken during second session)	Withdrawn
3.	New Agricultural Policy	Sh. Anil Basu	29.11.1996 13.12.1996	3 42	Withdrawn
4.	Illegal Immigrants	Sh. Jagat Vir Singh Drona	28.2.1997 14.3.1997 9.5.1997	0 02	Discussion not concluded
Fourth Session					
5.	Illegal Immigrants	Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona	1.8.1997	6 30 (excl. 02 mts. taken during Third Session)	Discussion not Concluded
Fifth Session					
6.	Illegal Immigrants	Shri Jagat Vir Singh Drona	1.8.1997	1 41 (excluding 6 hrs. & 32 mts. taken during Third & Fourth Sessions)	Withdrawn
7.	Steps for eradication of Corruption	Shri Sriram Chauhan	1.8.1997 14.8.1997	3 10	Discussion not concluded
Sixth Session					
	Nil				

D. Resolutions Proposed by the Speaker

Fifth Session					
	Commemoration of the Golden Jubilee of Independence of the country and setting the "Agenda for India" on the historic occasion.	Sh. P.A. Sangma, Speaker	1.9.1997	0 08	Adopted unanimously

STATEMENT 45

Matters Raised Under Rule 377

Sl. No.	Session	No. of Matters Raised	No. of replies sent to Members by Ministers	Total Time Taken	
				Hrs.	Mts.
1.	First	23	17	0	24
2.	Second	159	107	0	16
3.	Third	115	74	2	56
4.	Fourth	225	145	5	40
5.	Fifth	106	65	2	58
6.	Sixth	Nil	Nil	–	–
	Total	628	408	12	14

STATEMENT 46

Points of Order

Session	No. of Points of Order raised	Points of Order upheld by the Chair	Points of Order not upheld by the Chair	Points of Order on which no ruling was given as point of order	Total Time Taken	
					Hrs.	Mts.
First	22	3	16	3	1	11
Second	35	9	16	10	1	17
Third	12	6	4	2	0	28
Fourth	17	5	8	4	0	39
Fifth	19	7	5	7	0	58
Sixth	Nil	–	–	–	–	
Total	105	30	49	26	4	33

STATEMENT 47

Matters Raised after 'Question Hour' and before taking up listed Business during Eleventh Lok Sabha (Session-wise)

Sl. No.	Session	No. of Matters Raised	No. of Members	Time Taken		% of Total Time of the House
				Hrs.	Mts.	
1.	First	34	41	1	38	5.4
2.	Second	249	345	21	07	10.3
3.	Third	280	349	16	23	13.3
4.	Fourth	316	430	25	15	9.8
5.	Fifth	191	285	16	24	8.7
6.	Sixth	Nil	Nil	–	–	–
Eleventh Lok Sabha		1070	–	80	47	12.87

7

PRIVILEGE MATTERS

In parliamentary language, the term 'privilege' means certain rights and immunities enjoyed by each House of Parliament and its Committees collectively, and by the members of each House individually without which they cannot discharge their functions efficiently and effectively. The object of parliamentary privilege is to safeguard the freedom, the authority and the dignity of Parliament. Privileges are enjoyed by individual members, because the House cannot perform its functions without an unimpeded use of the services of its members. Each House also enjoys these privileges collectively for the protection of its members and the vindication of its own authority and dignity. While privileges are available to individual members only insofar as they are necessary for the House to perform its functions freely, without any let or hindrance, they do not exempt the members from such obligations to the society as apply to other citizens. Parliamentary privileges do not place a member of Parliament on a footing different from that of an ordinary citizen in the matter of application of laws, unless there are good and sufficient reasons in the interest of Parliament itself to do so.

Some of the important privileges of each House of Parliament and of its members and Committees are: freedom of speech in Parliament; immunity to a member from any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any Committee thereof; immunity to a person from proceedings in any court in respect of the publication by or under the authority of either House of Parliament of any report, paper, vote or proceedings, prohibition on the courts to enquire into proceedings of Parliament, and freedom from arrest of members in civil cases during the continuance of the session of the House and forty days before its commencement and forty days after its conclusion. The privilege of freedom from arrest does not, however, extend to preventive arrest or detention under statutory authority by executive order and in criminal cases.

When any individual or authority disregards or attacks any of the privileges, rights and immunities, either of the members individually or of the House in its collective capacity, the offence is called a breach of privilege and is punishable by the House. Besides, breaches of specific privileges, actions in the nature of offences against the authority or dignity of the House, such as disobedience to its legitimate orders or libels upon itself, its members or officers, are also punishable as contempt of the House.

Contempt of the House may be defined generally as "any act or omission which obstructs or impedes either House of Parliament in the performance of its functions or which obstructs or impedes any member or officer of such House in the discharge of his duty or which has a tendency, directly or indirectly, to produce such results". Some typical cases of the contempt of Parliament are : speeches or writings reflecting on the House, its Comittees or members; reflections on the character and impartiality of the Speaker in the discharge of his duty; publication of false or distorted report of the proceedings of the House; molestation of members on account of their conduct in the House or obstructing members while

performing their duties as members or while on their way to or from attending the House or a Committee thereof; offering bribes to members to influence them in their parliamentary conduct; and intimidation of members in connection with their parliamentary conduct.

A question of privilege may either be considered and decided by the House itself, or it may be referred by the House, on a motion made by any member, to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report. The usual practice is, however, to refer the question of privilege to the Committee of Privileges, and the House reserves its judgement until the Report of the Committee has been presented. Besides, the Speaker may also *suo motu* refer any question of privilege to the Committee for examination, investigation and report.

Privilege Matters Raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

In all, three cases of privilege were raised in the House during Eleventh Lok Sabha, one of which was referred to the Committee of Privileges. Another privilege matter was also referred by the Speaker to the Committee of Privileges. A brief account of these cases is as under:

The first case related to shouting of slogans by a visitor from the Visitors' Gallery in July 1996. In this case, the House resolved, on a motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that the said visitor had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House. The matter was, thereafter, closed.

The second case related to alleged casting of reflections on the Prime Minister and some other members by Shri K. Venkatagiri Gowda, a former member, in a book authored by him. Shri Lalmuni Chaubey, MP sought to raise this matter as a question of privilege in December 1996. In this case, the Speaker after having examined the matter on the basis of well-established parliamentary privileges, past precedents, facts on record and the legal position obtaining in the matter, observed that no question of privilege and contempt of the House was involved in the matter. He, therefore, withheld his consent to the raising of this matter as a question of privilege in the House.

The third and fourth cases were about questions of privileges referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The third case pertained to alleged misbehaviour with and assault on Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP by the police on 10 January 1997 at Bokaro (Bihar). The member, through a notice of question of privilege, sought contempt proceedings against the persons who allegedly misbehaved with and assaulted her. In this case, the Speaker, keeping in view the gravity of the allegations and non-furnishing of factual note by the Ministry of Home Affairs, referred the matter to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.

The fourth case related to the alleged delay in sending the intimation regarding the arrest of Shri Nitish Kumar, MP on 28 April 1997 and furnishing incorrect information in this respect by the District Magistrate, Patna, Bihar. Shri Nitish Kumar raised this matter as a question of privilege in the House with the consent of the Speaker on 7 May 1997. This matter was referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report on a motion adopted by the House.

The Committee of Privileges completed the evidence in both cases and also arrived at their conclusions. However, before the Reports could be finalised by the Committee and presented to the House, the Eleventh Lok Sabha was dissolved on 4 December 1997.

Statement 47 lists the privilege matters raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha and action taken thereon.

STATEMENT 48

Privilege Matters Raised during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Brief Subject	Name of the Member who raised the matter	Date on which the matter was brought before the House	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
Matters Disposed off in House				
1.	Shouting of slogans from the Visitors' Gallery		31.7.1996	The Deputy Speaker informed the House that at about 11.55 hours that day, a visitor calling himself Hansa Dutt Joshi, son of Shri Purnanand Joshi attempted to shout slogans from the Visitors' Gallery. The Security Officers took him into custody immediately and interrogated him. The visitor had made a statement and expressed regret for his action. On a motion moved by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the House resolved that the said visitor had committed a grave offence and was guilty of the contempt of the House. The House further resolved that he be let off with a stern warning on the rising of the House that day.
2.	Question of privilege regarding alleged casting of reflections on the Prime Minister and some other members by a former member in a book authored by him*	Shri Lalmuni Chaubey, MP	20.12.1996	The Speaker observed that he had examined the matter on the basis of the well-established parliamentary privileges, past precedents, facts on record and the legal position obtaining in the matter and concluded that no question of privilege and contempt of the House was involved in the matter and, therefore, disallowed the notice.

* This matter was raised by the same member earlier on 12 December 1996 but the notice of question of privilege was disallowed by the Speaker on the ground that it was not accompanied by the documents and also because it was not addressed to the Secretary-General, Lok Sabha as required under the rules.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
Matters Referred to Committee of Privileges				
*3.	Question of Privilege regarding alleged misbehaviour with and assault on the member by the police in January 1997 at Bokaro, Bihar	Prof. (Smt.) Rita Verma, MP	–	On 21 March, 1997, Speaker, keeping in view the gravity of the allegations and non-furnishing of factual note by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India in the matter, referred this case to the Committee of Privileges for examination, investigation and report.
*4.	Question of privilege regarding alleged delay in sending intimation regarding the arrest of Shri Nitish Kumar, MP on 28.4.97 and also for furnishing incorrect information in this respect by the District Magistrate, Patna, Bihar.	Shri Nitish Kumar, MP	7.5.1997	Shri Jaswant Singh, MP moved the following motion which was adopted by the House. "That the matter relating to the alleged delay in sending intimation regarding the arrest of Shri Nitish Kumar, MP on 28 April 1997 in Patna, Bihar and furnishing of a factually incorrect information in this respect to the Speaker, Lok Sabha, by the District Magistrate, Patna be referred to the Committee of Privileges for examination and report."

* In both the cases, before Reports could be finalised by the Committee and presented to the House, Eleventh Lok Sabha was dissolved on 4 December 1997.

8

SUO MOTU STATEMENTS/PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Suo Motu Statements made by Ministers

In order to keep the House informed about matters of public importance or to state the Government's policy in regard to a matter of topical interest, Ministers make statements in the House, from time to time, under rule 372 of the Rules of Procedure, with the consent of the Speaker.

As a rule, questions are not permitted after a statement is made by a Minister because there is no formal motion before the House on which debate may take place.

In order that Parliament may come to know at the earliest opportunity about all serious occurrences in the country, a convention is being followed that Ministers make statements in the House regarding such occurrences *suo motu*. As a general convention, policy statements, are first made on the floor of the House, when it is in session, before releasing them to the Press or the public.

Statement 49 gives the details of the 87 statements made by Ministers during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Papers Laid on the Table

In parliamentary parlance, 'Papers laid on the Table' signify any document, statement, report, rules and regulations, Government notifications etc., which are laid on the Table of the House in order to bring them on record. The purpose is to make available to Parliament authoritative facts and information with a view to preparing ground for discussion on various matters in the House.

Lok Sabha is vested with the power of ordering all papers to be laid before it as are necessary for its information. Papers are, however, generally laid in compliance with specific provisions contained in the Constitution, various Central Statutes, Rules of Procedure of the House, Directions issued by the Speaker from time to time and the settled practices and conventions in regard thereto and the recommendations of Parliamentary Committees.

Papers Laid under the Constitution

The following papers are laid on the Table of the House in pursuance of various constitutional provisions:

(i) Budget and other documents connected therewith (Article 112);

(ii) Demands for Supplementary and Excess Grants (Article 115);

(iii) Ordinances promulgated by the President (Article 123);

(iv) Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General (Article 151);

(v) Reports of the Finance Commission (Article 281);

(vi) Reports of the Union Public Service Commission (Article 323);

(vii) Reports of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Article 338);

(viii) Reports of the Backward Classes Commission (Article 340);

(ix) Reports of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Article 350B);

(x) Proclamations regarding President's Rule in a State (Article 356);

(xi) Presidential Orders issued under Article 359;

(xii) Proclamations of Emergency (Article 352); and

(xiii) Proclamations regarding Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Papers Laid under Statutes

The following papers are laid under various Statutes:

(i) Annual reports and audited accounts in respect of public undertakings incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956 or created under specific Acts of Parliament;

(ii) Reports on statutory bodies, other than public undertakings, created in specific Acts of Parliament;

(iii) Rules, sub-rules, regulations, bye-laws framed by the Government in exercise of the power of delegated legislation; and

(iv) Government resolutions, statutory or executive orders or any other papers issued under various Central statutes.

Papers Laid under the Rules of Procedure

The following categories of papers are laid on the Table under various provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha:

(i) Reports of Select and Joint Committee on Bills;

(ii) Reports of Standing Parliamentary Committees;

(iii) Petitions;

(iv) Statements regarding Ordinances;

(v) Rules, regulations etc., as modified in accordance with amendments adopted by both Houses;

(vi) Bills as passed by Rajya Sabha, including Bills returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments;

(vii) Bills returned by the President for reconsideration; and

(viii) Replies to Unstarred Questions or Questions not reached for oral answer.

Papers Laid under Directions by the Speaker

In pursuance of the Directions issued by the Speaker, the following papers are required to be laid on the Table:

(i) Statements by Ministers in reply to half-an-hour discussions when a full reply could not be given at the allotted time for the purpose;

(ii) Opinions on Bills circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon;

(iii) Bills assented to by the President;

(iv) Statements in response to Calling Attention in case more than one notice is admitted for a day;

(v) Minutes of Standing Parliamentary Committees; and

(vi) Documents connected with the report of a Select or Joint Committee.

Papers Laid on the Recommendation of a Parliamentary Committee

Parliamentary Committees may sometimes make recommendations in their reports presented to the House requiring certain documents, reports, explanatory memoranda, etc. to be placed before the House. In pursuance of such recommendations, the relevant papers are laid on the Table of the House.

A Private Member can also lay a paper on the Table of the House with the permission of the Speaker. Thus, when a Private Member quotes from a document, he may lay it on the Table of the House either of his own accord or in pursuance of a demand made in the House. A Private Member may also be required to lay on the Table documents to substantiate allegations made by him.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha a total of 4,297 papers were laid on the Table of the House as per details given in Statement 50.

STATEMENT 49

Statement Made/Laid by Ministers under Rule 372

Sl. No.	Subject	Name of Minister	Date	Time Taken Hrs.	Time Taken Mts.
1	2	3	4	5	6
First Session					
	Nil				
Second Session					
1.	Reported aircrash of a private operated aircraft belonging to Archana Airways at Kandi about 30 kms. South of Bhuntar Airport.	Shri C.M. Ibrahim	11.7.1996	0	02
2.	Government Business for the week commencing from 15 July, 1996	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	12.7.1996	0	01
3.	Kala-Azar situation in Bihar	Shri Saleem I. Sherwani	15.7.1996	0	19
4.	India's position with regard to Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty	Shri I.K. Gujral	15.7.1996	0	10
5.	The incident of massacre of people on 11 July 1996 in Bhojpur District of Bihar	Shri Indrajit Gupta	15.7.1996	0	05
6.	An aircrash involving a plane belonging to Archana Airways on 11 July, 1996 near Kulu in Himachal Pradesh	Shri C.M. Ibrahim	15.7.1996	0	06
7.	Interim relief to Central Government Employees.	Shri P. Chidambaram	16.7.1996	0	02
8.	Incidents of death of Pilgrims at Ujjain and Hardwar on 15 July 1996.	Shri Maqbool Dar	17.7.1996	0	08
9.	Government Business for the week commencing from 22 July 1996.	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	19.7.1996	0	01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Incident of massacre of people on 11 July 1996 in Bhojpur District of Bihar	Shri Indrajit Gupta	19.7.1996	0	12
11.	Calling off of the strike by doctors in All India Institute of Medical Sciences.	Shri Saleem I. Sherwani	23.7.1996	0	05
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	23.7.1996	0	05
13.	Government business for the week commencing from 30 July 1996.	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	26.7.1996	0	01
14.	Reported sale of synthetic milk in the country	Shri Raghuvans Prasad Singh	31.7.1996	0	05
15.	Chinese Nuclear Test and Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty	Shri I.K. Gujral	31.7.1996	0	01
16.	Alleged misbehaviour with Smt. Subhawati Devi, Hon'ble M.P. by the DIG, Gorakhpur (UP) and alleged threat to her life.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	1.8.1996	0	17
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	2.8.1996	0	29
18.	Minimum Support prices for Kharif crops and Raw jute for 1996-97 session	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	2.8.1996	0	01
19.	Detention of 14 Indian girls at Yemen Airport	Shri M. Arunachalam	2.8.1996	0	01
20.	India's position with regard to Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Shri I.K. Gujral	26.8.1996	0	07
21.	Amarnath Yatra	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	26.8.1996	0	17
22.	Amarnath Yatra	Shri Indrajit Gupta	27.8.1996	0	16
23.	Government Business for the week commencing from 2 September 1996	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	30.8.1996	0	01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Regarding changes in Modvat Scheme for Textile fabrics	Shri P. Chidambaram	3.9.1996	0	02
25.	Government business for the week commencing from 9 September 1996	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	6.9.1996	0	01
26.	Attack by the United States on Iraq	Shri I.K. Gujral	6.9.1996	0	03
27.	Government's decision to Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary of India's Independence	Shri S.R. Bommai	9.9.1996	0	09
28.	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT)	Shri I.K. Gujral	11.9.1996	0	08
29.	Amarnath Tragedy	Shri Indrajit Gupta	12.9.1996	0	05
Third Session					
30.	Government Business for the week commencing from 26 November 1996	Dr. U.Venkateswarlu	22.11.1996	0	01
31.	Situation arising from cyclone in Andhra Pradesh	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	26.11.1996	0	05
32.	Situation caused by drought in Orissa	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	27.11.1996	0	02
33.	Situation in Afghanistan	Shri I.K. Gujral	27.11.1996	0	08
34.	Issue of closure of 168 industries in Delhi as a result of the directions by Supreme Court	Shri B.S. Ramoowalia	28.11.1996	0	08
35.	Government Business for the week commencing from 2 December 1996	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	29.11.1996	0	01
36.	Bomb blast in Train No. 1077 UP (Jhelam Express) at Ambala Cantt. Station on 2 December 1996	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	3.12.1996	0	05

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
37.	Supply of 40 SU-30 MK Aircraft for the IAF from Russia	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	5.12.1996	0	02
38.	Visit of the President of People's Republic of China to India	Shri I.K. Gujral	5.12.1996	0	14
39.	Government Business for the week commencing from 9 December 1996	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	6.12.1996	0	01
40.	Rise in prices of wheat	Shri Devendra Prasad Yadav	10.12.1996	0	27
41.	Signing of Ganga Waters Treaty with Bangladesh	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	12.12.1996	0	07
42.	Government Business for the week commencing from 16 December 1996.	Dr. U. Venkateswarlu	13.12.1996	0	01
43.	India's stand on Singapore Declaration of World Trade Organisation	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	16.12.1996	0	01
44.	Regarding ban on collection of sea sand and stone quarrying in Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad	19.12.1996	0	18
45.	Situation arising out of the Allahabad High Court's Judgement regarding imposition of the President's Rule in Uttar Pradesh.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	19.12.1996	1	03
46.	Government's decision to celebrate the Birth Centenary of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose.	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	20.12.1996	0	07
Fourth Session					
47.	Government Business for the week commencing from 24 February 1997.	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	21.2.1997	0	01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
48.	Price policy on fertilizers	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	21.2.1997	0	05
49.	Successful testing of Prithvi Missile	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	24.2.1997	0	02
50.	The Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS)	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	24.2.1997	0	04
51.	Fire in Baripada, Orissa	Shri H.D. Deve Gowda	25.2.1997	0	07
52.	Tripartite Agreement between India, Iran and Turkmenistan	Shri I.K. Gujral	26.2.1997	0	04
53.	Village Public Telephone	Shri Beni Prasad Verma	27.2.1997	0	01
54.	Government Business for the week commencing from 3 March 1997.	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	28.2.1997	0	01
55.	The postal services	Shri Beni Prasad Verma	28.2.1997	0	05
56.	National Textile Corporation Limited	Shri R.L. Jalappa	3.3.1997	0	07
57.	The First Ministerial Conference on the Indian Ocean Rim Association for Regional Cooperation (IORARC)	Shri I.K. Gujral	11.3.1997	0	08
58.	Correcting the reply given on 21 November 1996 to Starred Question No. 34 by Shri S. Ramachandra Reddy and Dr. M. Jagannath regarding Long Range Aircraft	Shri C.M. Ibrahim	13.3.1997	0	02
59.	Certain incidents of crime in Uttar Pradesh	Shri Indrajit Gupta	13.3.1997	0	08
60.	Government Business for the week commencing from 17 March 1997.	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	15.3.1997	0	01

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
61.	Bomb blast at Jalandhar on 14 March 1997.	Shri Maqbool Dar	17.3.1997	0	05
62.	New Exploration Licensing Policy (NELP)	Shri T.R. Baalu	18.3.1997	0	03
63.	Improved people-to-people contacts with Pakistan.	Shri I.K. Gujral	20.3.1997	0	03
64.	Release of persons still under detention under the erstwhile Terrorists and Disruptive Activities Act, 1987 which lapsed on 23 May 1995.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	20.3.1997	0	14
65.	Recent incursions into Indian territory in Himachal Pradesh region by the Chinese army and the implications thereof.	Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav	20.3.1997	0	03
66.	Mandatory carriage of Airborne Collision Avoidance System (ACAS) on aeroplanes	Shri C.M. Ibrahim	21.3.1997	0	02
67.	Government Business for the week commencing from the 5 May 1997.	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	2.5.1997	0	01
68.	Loss of lives and injuries to Indian pilgrims in the fire at Mina during Haj on 15 April 1997	Shri Ramakant D. Khalap	7.5.1997	0	13
69.	Government Business for the week commencing from 12 May 1997.	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	9.5.1997	0	01
70.	Introduction of the Pilot Crop Insurance Scheme	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	9.5.1997	0	04

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
71.	Incidents during the Bihar bandh on 3 May 1997	Shri Indrajit Gupta	13.5.1997	0	44
72.	Correcting the reply given on 6.5.1997 to Starred Question No. 422 by Shri Anand Ratna Maurya regarding bonus to farmers	Shri Chaturanan Mishra	15.5.1997	0	01
73.	Kidnapping of the relatives of Shri Prabhu Dayal Katheria, M.P.	Shri Indrajit Gupta	15.5.1997	0	10
74.	(i) Correcting the reply given on 30 July 1996 to Starred Question No. 269 by Dr. Ram Chandra Dome, M.P. regarding Drug Price Control (ii) Reasons for delay in correcting the reply	Shri Sis Ram Ola	15.5.1997	0	02
75.	Visit to Male for the Ninth SAARC Summit	Shri I.K. Gujral	16.5.1997	0	10
76.	Correcting his Budget speech made while presenting the Railway Budget for 1997–98 in Lok Sabha on 26 February 1997	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	16.6.1997	0	02
77.	Delhi Rent Act, 1995	Dr. U. Venkateswarlu	16.5.1997	0	05
Fifth Session					
78.	The Act of desecration of the statue of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and Police firing in Mumbai	Shri Indrajit Gupta	23.7.1997	0	30

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5	6
79.	Government Business for the week commencing from 28 July 1997	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	25.7.1997	0	01
80.	The Nagaland Peace Talks	Shri I.K. Gujral	25.7.1997	0	05
81.	Collision between Karnataka Express and Himsagar Express	Shri Ram Vilas Paswan	28.7.1997	0	24
82.	Government Business for the week commencing from 4 August 1997	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	01.8.1997	0	01
83.	Regarding seeking Army assistance by C.B.I. for execution of a warrant of arrest in Patna	Shri Indrajit Gupta	01.8.1997	0	15
84.	Recommendation of the Governing Board of Rashtriya Mahila Kosh to permit the self help group to determine the interest rate of lending to its members	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	04.8.1997	0	01
85.	Government Business for the week commencing from 11 August 1997	Shri Srikanta Kumar Jena	08.08.1997	0	01
86.	An accident occurred on 8 August 1997 at Madras Fertilizers Ltd. at Manali near Chennai	Shri M. Arunachalam	08.8.1997	0	03
87.	Abduction of Shri Sanjay Ghosh—A Social Worker in Assam	Shri Indrajit Gupta	14.8.1997	0	07
Sixth Session					
	Nil				

STATEMENT 50

Statistics of Papers Laid on the Table from the First to the Sixth Session of Eleventh Lok Sabha by the Government as well as Private Members

Sl. No.	Session	Papers Laid by the Government	Papers Laid by Private Members	Total
1.	First	22	Nil	22
2.	Second	965	Nil	965
3.	Third	1,175	Nil	1,175
4.	Fourth	1,538	Nil	1,538
5.	Fifth	496	Nil	496
6.	Sixth	101	Nil	101
	Total:	4,297	Nil	4,297

9

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES

Parliamentary Committees

The work done by the Parliament in modern times is both varied in nature and considerable in volume. But often the time available at its disposal is limited. It cannot, therefore, give close and expert consideration to all the legislative and other matters that come up before it. A substantial part of parliamentary work is, therefore done by Parliamentary Committees.

Parliamentary Committees are of two types: Standing Committees and *ad hoc* Committees. Standing Committees are elected by the House or nominated by the Speaker (Lok Sabha)/Chairman (Rajya Sabha) every year or from time to time, as the case may be and are permanent in nature, whereas *ad hoc* Committees are constituted to consider and report on specific matters and become *functus officio* as soon as they submit their report. Examples of *ad hoc* Committees are the Select or Joint Committees on Bills which are appointed to consider and report on particular Bills. Others like the Railway Convention Committee and the Committees on the Draft Five Year Plans were appointed for specific purposes.

Various Standing Committees (and certain Joint Committees) of Parliament are as follows: (i) Financial Committees (Committee on Estimates, Committee on Public Accounts and Committee on Public Undertakings); (ii) House Committees *i.e.* Committees relating to the day-to-day business of the House (Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House (in Lok Sabha only), Business Advisory Committee, Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions (in Lok Sabha only) and Rules Committee; (iii) Enquiry Committees (Committee on Petitions and Committee of Privileges*); (iv) Scrutiny Committees (Committee on Government Assurances, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Committee on Papers Laid on the Table and Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes); (v) Service Committees i.e. Committees concerned with the provision of various services and facilities to members (General Purposes Committee, House Committee, Library Committee, Joint Committee on Salaries and Allowances of Members of Parliament and Joint Committee on Offices of Profit).

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Rules Committee, a major step forward for strengthening parliamentary control over Government was initiated during the Eighth Lok Sabha by setting up three Subject Committees one each on Agriculture, Science and Technology, and Environment and Forests with effect from 18 August, 1989.

Each of these Committees consisted of 22 members – 15 from Lok Sabha nominated by the Speaker, Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha.

The main functions of the Committee on Agriculture were to examine all matters dealt with by the Ministry of Agriculture and allied organisations and suggest *inter-alia*, measures for modernization and over-all development of agriculture and agricultural industries. The functions of the Committee on Science and Technology were to oversee all matters dealt with by the Ministry of Science and Technology and allied organisations and to suggest *inter-alia* measures for promoting economic development through increased use of scientific and technological innovations. The Committee on Environment and Forests were to examine such matters as are dealt with by the Ministry of Environment and Forests and allied organisations and suggest measures for the survey and conservation of flora, fauna, forests and wild life; prevention and control of pollution; afforestation and regeneration of degraded parts of the environment in the country, etc.

The Committee System underwent further renovation during the Tenth Lok Sabha. It may be mentioned that after observing the functioning of the three Subject Committees set up in 1989, the matter relating to constituting the Departmentally-related Parliamentary Standing Committees was considered

*The Rajya Sabha has an Ethics Committee also which was constituted for the first time on 4 March 1997.

by the Rules Committee and the General Purposes Committee of both the Houses of Parliament during 1992-93. It was felt that a full-fledged system of Departmentally-related Standing Committees be created covering under their jurisdiction all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India.

The report of the Rules Committee was adopted by the two Houses of Parliament on 29 March, 1993. On 31 March, 1993 the then Vice-President and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha formally inaugurated the new Standing Committees. With the setting up of these Committees, the three Subject Committees, constituted in 1989 ceased to exist. The 17 Departmentally-related Standing Committees were formally constituted on 8 April, 1993. These Committees are as follows:—

1. Committee on Agriculture; 2. Committee on Communications; 3. Committee on Commerce; 4. Committee on Defence; 5. Committee on Energy; 6. Committee on External Affairs; 7. Committee on Finance; 8. Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution; 9. Committee on Home Affairs; 10. Committee on Human Resource Development; 11. Committee on Industry; 12. Committee on Labour and Welfare; 13. Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals; 14. Committee on Railways; 15. Committee on Science & Technology, Environment and Forests; 16. Committee on Transport and Tourism; and 17. Committee on Urban and Rural Development.

Each of these Committees has 45 members drawn from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in the proportion of 2:1, respectively. Six Committees, namely the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Home Affairs, the Committee on Human Resource Development, the Committee on Industry, the Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests and the Committee on Transport and Tourism work under the directions of the Chairman, Rajya Sabha. The rest of the Committees work under the directions of the Speaker, Lok Sabha. The functions of the Departmentally-related Standing Committees are to consider *inter-alia* the Demands for Grants of the concerned Ministries/Departments; national basic long-term policy documents presented to the House and referred to them; Annual Reports of the concerned Ministries/Departments; and examine Bills pertaining to these Ministries/Departments as are referred to them and make reports thereon to the House. The Committees, however, do not consider matters relating to the day-to-day administration of the concerned Ministries/Departments.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the various Departmentally-related Standing Committees held as many as 388 sittings and presented 124 reports. The three Financial Committees held as many as 112 sittings and submitted 45 reports. Statement 51 gives an account of the work done by the various Parliamentary Committees during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Committee on Empowerment of Women

Two identical resolutions were moved in the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha on 8 March, 1996 on the occasion of the International Women's Day for constituting a Standing Committee of Parliament that would examine measures initiated in regard to gender justice and equality of women in the country so far and come out with clear-cut recommendations in the direction of the issue of empowerment of women. In pursuance of the same, the Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted on 29 April, 1997, under the Chairpersonship of Dr. (Smt.) Najma Heptulla, Deputy Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha.

The Committee consists of 30 members, 20 nominated by the Speaker from amongst the members of the Lok Sabha and 10 nominated by the Chairman, Rajya Sabha from amongst the Members of the Rajya Sabha. The term of the Committee does not exceed one year.

The functions assigned to the Committee are primarily to review and monitor the Governmental measures in the field of securing equality of status and dignity of women in all matters and to suggest necessary correctives for improving their overall status and condition. Apart from this, the Committee is also to examine the measures taken by Government for education and adequate representation of women in legislative bodies/services and in other fields. The Committee would also consider the reports of the National Commission for Women.

The Committee, during its first year of existence, selected the following subjects for detailed examination:—

1. Developmental schemes for Rural Women.
2. Appraisal of laws relating to women especially criminal laws.
3. Eradication of child abuse.

The Committee called for material from the concerned Ministries/Departments and other Government bodies as well as some Non-Governmental Organisations in regard to these subjects. During the same period, the Committee held 7 sittings in all lasting 9 hours and 50 minutes.

The Committee also took oral evidence of the representatives of the Ministries/Departments concerned.

The Committee visited 17 places for an on-the-spot study of the working of various organisations and held informal discussions with the representatives of Central and State Governments, Non-Governmental Organisations and women representatives of the various Zilla Parishads and Gram Panchayats in connection with examination of the subjects mentioned above.

The Committee's term, however, was curtailed by the dissolution of the Eleventh Lok Sabha on 4 December, 1997.

STATEMENT 51

Activities of Parliamentary Committees during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Committee	1996-97	1997-98 (Upto December 1997)
1	2	3
	(i) Financial Committees	
Committee on Estimates		
No. of Reports presented	6 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 4)	3 (Action Taken : 3)
No. of sittings held	11	8
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	12.40	11.30
No. of pages of material studied	5476	2976
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/ Organisations visited by the Committee during their terms	56	49
Committee on Public Accounts		
No. of Reports presented	14 (Original : 6; Action Taken : 8)	10 (Original : 6; Action Taken : 4)
No. of sittings held	32	27
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	66.00	49.00
No. of pages of material studied	6940	6050
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	7	7
No. of Establishments/ Organisations visited by the Committee during their terms	16	16

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Committee on Public Undertakings		
No. of Reports presented	10 (Original : 1; Action Taken : 9)	2 (Original : 2)
No. of sittings held	23	11
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	39.05	16.40
No. of pages of material studied	12,800	14,000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	4	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	11	6
(ii) Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
No. of Reports presented	8 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 3)	7 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 2)
No. of sittings held	16	15
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	16.25	42.15
No. of pages of material studied	7000	6000
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	5	5
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	22	16
(iii) Departmentally Related Standing Committees		
Committee on Agriculture		
No. of Reports presented	8 (Original : 6; Action Taken : 2)	9 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 4)
No. of sittings held	22	18
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	30.50	31.10
No. of pages of material studied	7500	6500
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	—	—
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	18	20

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Committee on Communications		
No. of Reports presented	12 (Original : 9; Action Taken : 3)	3 (Original : 1; Action Taken : 2)
No. of sittings held	38	8
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	67.10	14.05
No. of pages of material studied	—	—
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	3	—
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	35	32
Committee on Defence		
No. of Reports presented	6 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 2)	Nil
No. of sittings held	20	3
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	36.00	4.30
No. of pages of material studied	4630	1680
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	4	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	14	10
Committee on Energy		
No. of Reports presented	18 (Original : 9; Action Taken : 9)	1 (Original : 1)
No. of sittings held	38	10
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	61.10	12.35
No. of pages of material studied	6000	2500
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	4	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	7	8

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Committee on External Affairs		
No. of Reports presented	4 (Original : 2; Action Taken : 2)	Nil
No. of sittings held	14	6
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	28.00	7.40
No. of pages of material studied	450	142
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	2	1
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	8	4
Committee on Finance		
No. of Reports presented	5 (Original : 5)	Nil
No. of sittings held	24	16
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	34.00	36.00
No. of pages of material studied	1650	8080
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	4
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	29	13
Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution		
No. of Reports presented	8 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 4)	2 (Action Taken : 2)
No. of sittings held	12	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	23.25	2.30
No. of pages of material studied	1750	700
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	15	1

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Committee on Labour and Welfare		
No. of Reports presented	7 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 2)	2 (Original : 2)
No. of sittings held	15	6
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	35.25	8.05
No. of pages of material studied	6000	1000
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	35	12
Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals		
No. of Reports presented	13 (Original : 7; Action Taken : 6)	Nil
No. of sittings held	28	7
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	52.00	10.00
No. of pages of material studied	5934	718
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	11	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	9	6
Committee on Railways		
No. of Reports presented	8 (Original : 5; Action Taken : 3)	6 (Original : 4; Action Taken : 2)
No. of sittings held	34	11
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	59.00	20.00
No. of pages of material studied	9550	1312
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	6	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	23	Nil

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Committee on Urban and Rural Development		
No. of Reports presented	12 (Original : 12)	Nil
No. of sittings held	55	15
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	101.30	22.45
No. of pages of material studied	13,754	8,376
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	5	5
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	26	14
(iv) Other Standing Committees		
Committee on Petitions		
No. of Reports* presented	Nil	5 (Original : 5)
No. of sittings held	Nil	12
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	Nil	21.55
No. of pages of material studied	Nil	5855
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	1
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	Nil	4
Committee of Privileges		
No. of Reports presented	Nil	1
No. of sittings held	3	27
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	3.46	42.00
Rules Committee		
No. of Reports* presented	–	3 (Original : 3)
No. of sittings held	1	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	–	–
General Purposes Committee		
No. of Reports** presented	–	–
No. of sittings held	1	1
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts)	1.00	1.00

* Action Taken Reports are not prepared separately by this Committee.
** The Committee do not present any report, only minutes of meeting(s) are prepared.

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Committee on Subordinate Legislation		
No. of Reports presented	10 (Original : 3; Action Taken : 7)	Nil
No. of sittings held	15	1
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	11.10	2.00
No. of pages of material studied	4500	500
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	7	Nil
Committee on Government Assurances		
No. of Reports presented	1 (Original : 1)	2 (Original : 2)
No. of sittings held	2	5
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	2.45	5.00
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions		
No. of Reports presented	11 (Original : 11)	7 (Original : 7)
No. of sittings held	11	7
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	6.25	4.10
Committee on Papers Laid on the Table		
No. of Reports presented	-	1 (Original : 1)
No. of sittings held	-	2
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	-	3.55
No. of pages of material studied	-	-
No. of Sub-Committees/ Study Groups constituted	-	-
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	-	-
Committee on Absence of Members from Sittings of the House		
No. of Reports presented	1 (Original : 1)	3 (Original : 3)
No. of sittings held	1	3
Duration of sittings (in hrs.-mts.)	0.30	1.10

(Contd.)

1	2	3
Business Advisory Committee		
No. of Reports presented	4 (Original : 4)	7 (Original : 7)
No. of sittings held	9	10
Duration of sittings (in hrs.)	6.20	9.00
Railway Convention Committee		
No. of Reports presented	2 (Original : 1; Action Taken : 1)	1 (Original : 1)
No. of sittings held	5	5
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	8.00	5.15
No. of pages of material studied	4773	4860
No. of Sub–Committees/ Study Groups constituted	Nil	Nil
No. of Establishments/Organisations/ places visited by the Committee during their terms	13	20
Joint Committee on Offices of Profit		
No. of Reports presented	–	1 (Original : 1)
No. of sittings held	1	4
Duration of sittings (in hrs.–mts.)	2.30	5.40

10

PARLIAMENTARY CONFERENCES, SEMINARS, SYMPOSIA, ETC.

This Chapter provides a brief resume of some of the important Parliamentary Conferences, Seminars, Symposia and Meetings held in India and abroad during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha alongwith a brief outline of their nature and purpose.

Conferences, Seminars etc. at the National Level

Conferences of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India: The practice of having a Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was a necessary adjunct to the birth of the Central Legislative Assembly under the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The first such conference was held at Delhi on 14 September 1921 under the Chairmanship of the Speaker of the Central Legislative Assembly, Sir Frederick Whyte. The Third Presiding Officers Conference held at Delhi in December 1923, adopted a resolution defining the object of such Conferences 'as to secure the appropriate coordination of parliamentary procedure throughout India'.

The Conferences of Presiding Officers have generally been convened annually since 1946. Since 1950, these are being held in different State capitals by rotation. Earlier, these were used to be held at either in Delhi or at Shimla. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is usually the Chairman of the Presiding Officers' Conference. The agenda for the Conference is decided by a Standing Committee of Presiding Officers appointed by the Chairman of the Conference on the basis of topics suggested for discussion by the Presiding Officers of State Legislatures. Besides the issues relating to parliamentary procedure, other matters of common interest to Legislatures are also discussed at such Conferences.

As many as 61 Conferences have so far been held. The 60th Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in New Delhi on 10 and 11 October 1996. The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference, Shri P.A. Sangma presided. The Conference hosted by Parliament was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India.

The Conference discussed the following points on the Agenda:

(i) Need to create an atomsphere and functioning of present day Legislatures conducive to the growth of democracy and to check the deterioration in the performance and behaviour of our legislators inside the House.

(ii) Role and introduction of the committee system in the legislatures for parliamentary surveillance over Executive.

(iii) Relationship between the Legislature and the Press.

(iv) Telecasting of the proceedings of the House.

The 61st Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India was held in Shimla from 21 to 23 October 1997. The Conference, hosted by the Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, was attended by almost all the Presiding Officers of the Legislative Bodies in India. The Speaker of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha, Shri Kaul Singh Thakur was elected as the Chairman of the Conference. The Conference discussed the following subjects : (i) Fifty years of Parliamentary Democracy in India, and (ii) Discipline and Decorum in the House.

The Conference of Presiding Officers was followed by a Symposium on the 'Need for Constitution of Ehtics Committee in Legislatures' on 23 October 1997.

An exhibition depicting various facets of parliamentary democracy was organised by the Parliamentary Museum and Archives Division of the Library and Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS) of the Lok Sabha Secretariat on this occasion.

Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India: The Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India generally precedes the Presiding Officer's Conference. However, unlike the Presiding Officers' Conference which began its annual sessions in 1946, the first Conference of Secretaries was held in 1953.

The Secretaries–General of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha generally decide upon the agenda for such Conferences on the basis of topics suggested by the Secretaries of the State Legislatures. The last Conference of the Secretaries of legislatures was held at Shimla on 20 October 1997 on the occasion of the 61st Conference of the Presiding Officers.

Conferences of Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees: The Conferences of the Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees are in the nature of a get-together of the Chairmen of respective committees. The purpose of such Conferences is generally to discuss questions of mutual interest and to exchange views on questions of practice and procedure pertaining to the committees so as to evolve a uniform approach. Besides this, such Conferences also facilitate the growth of healthy parliamentary conventions to a great extent.

The Conferences of Chairmen of various committees held so far are those of the Public Accounts Committees, the Estimates Committees, the Public Undertakings Committees, the Committees on Subordinate Legislation, the Committees on Government Assurances, the Committees on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, the Petitions Committees, the Library Committees and the Committees on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

During the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the eighth Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Accounts of Parliament and the State Legislatures was held in New Delhi from 15 to 16 March 1997. Shri P.A. Sangma, Speaker Lok Sabha inaugurated the Conference. Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts of Parliament and the Chairman of the Conference delivered the Welcome Address.

Sixteen Chairmen of the Committees on Public Accounts of the various State/Union territory Legislatures in India attended the Conference. The Conference provided an opportunity to the delegates to discuss a wide spectrum of subjects touching upon important facets of the working of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC), *viz.* scope of examination, working of the Committee/Procedural Matters, regulation of excess expenditure, audit of Panchayati Raj institutions and autonomous bodies, implementation of PAC's recommendations, response to audit and follow up on audit reports, tenure of committee, etc.

Commemorative Function on the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence: A commemorative function to mark the Golden Jubilee of India's Independence was held on the mid–night of 14-15 August 1997 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House.

A booklet containing the proceedings of the historic midnight session of Parliament on 14 August 1947 and also the sitting of the Constituent Assembly on 15 August 1947, compiled by the LARRDIS was brought out on the occasion.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, UK, Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd; the Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Indrajit Gupta; and the Minister of Human Resource Developemnt, Shri S.R. Bommai were guests of honour at the function. Besides, the former President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma; members of Parliament; former members of Parliament; foreign dignitaries; surviving members of the Constituent Assembly; and other distinguished invitees graced the occasion.

Special Session of Parliament: A Special Session each of both the Houses of Parliament was held from 26 August to 1 September 1997 as part of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence. For the first time in the history of Lok Sabha, the Speaker, Shri P.A. Sangma addressed members under rule 360 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha. A special paper titled "Fifty Years of Indian Parliamentary Democracy" taking stock of five decades of country's successes and failures which was brought out by the LARRDI Service of the Secretariat, set the agenda for the Special Session. The entire six–day session was devoted to discuss the state of our democracy, economic situation, including infrastructure, human resource development scenario, etc. At the end of the Special Session both the Houses unanimously adopted a Resolution setting an 'Agenda for India'.

The Resolution called for bringing about electoral reforms; transparency, probity and accountability in public life; maintaining the authority and dignity of Parliament; and launching of a vigorous national campaign by all political parties to rid the polity of criminalisation and checking population growth. The members expressed their solemn commitment to make education employment-oriented and to achieve universal primary education by the year 2005. They also called for prudent management of the national economy and a time-bound effort to achieve basic minimum needs like nutrition, health, potable water, sanitation and shelter. The Resolution was signed by the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, the Prime Minister, Ministers and Members of Parliament.

Fiftieth Anniversary of the first sitting of the Constituent Assembly: A function to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the First Sitting of the Constituent Assembly was held in the Central Hall of Parliament House on 9 December 1996. The President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma presented mementoes on the occasion to members of the Constituent Assembly. The President also unveiled a Commemorative Plaque in the Central Hall. A booklet containing the proceedings of the first day's sitting of the Constituent Assembly compiled by the LARRDIS was also brought out on the occasion.

Symposium on the Relationship between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary and their role in the present-day context: A symposium on "Relationship between the Legislature, the Executive and the Judiciary and their role in the present-day context" was held in New Delhi on 12 October 1996.

The Speaker, Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Conference of Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Shri P.A. Sangma presided over the Symposium and delivered the Opening Address. The presiding Officers of State/Union territory Legislatures in India and members of Parliament participated in the Symposium.

Symposium on "Need for Constitution of Ethics Committees in Legislatures": A Symposium on "Need for Constitution of Ethics Committees in Legislatures" was held at Shimla on 23 October 1997 which was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh, Shri Virbhadra Singh. Shri P.A. Sangma, Speaker, Lok Sabha delivered the Opening Address. The Presiding Officers of Legislative Bodies in India, Members of the Committee on Privileges of Lok Sabha, Members of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha participated in the Symposium.

International Conferences, Seminars, etc.

Conferences of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU): The Inter-Parliamentary Union is an association of Parliamentary Groups constituted within the various National Parliaments for the purpose of promoting personal contacts between members of different Parliaments (constituted into National Groups) and to unite them in common action to secure and maintain full participation of their respective countries in the firm establishment and development of democratic institutions. The activities of the IPU are determined and guided by an Inter-Parliamentary Council. Each National Group is represented on the Council by two delegates.

Since 1982, the IPU has been holding Conferences twice a year. Before it, the IPU used to meet once a year. In its 131st session held in Rome in September 1982, the Inter-Parliamentary Council decided that the Union would hold two Conferences in a year, each of them being a self-contained meeting.

The IPU meetings are generally held in the capital of the member countries. The National Group hosting the Conference usually bears the responsibility of organising the Conference.

The delegations to the IPU Conferences comprise members of the various Political Parties or Groups in National Parliaments. Thus both the Government and the Opposition members from member countries get representation at the Conference. The Indian Parliamentary Group has been sending delegations to the IPU Conferences since 1949.

The 96th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Beijing (China) from 16 to 21 September 1996. The 11-Member Indian Delegation to the Conference was led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:

(i) Promoting greater respect and protection of human rights in general and in particular for women and children.

(ii) Policies and strategies to ensure the right to food in this time of globalization of the economy and trade liberalisation.

(iii) World-wide ban on anti-personnel mines and the need for mine clearance for humanitarian purposes.

Besides, the Conference held the General Debate on the Political, Economic and Social situation in the World.

The 97th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held in Seoul from 7 to 12 April 1997. A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari, M.P. attended the Conference. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:

(i) Co-operation for world and regional security and stability as well as for respect for all forms of the sovereignty and independence of States.

(ii) Measures required to change consumption and production patterns with a view to sustainable development.

(iii) Safeguarding the status of the holy city of Jerusalem and utilising all possible means likely to thwart manoeuvres which are prejudicial to its identity and gravely endanger security and peace process in the area.

(iv) International action to meet the emergency situation in Albania and in Zaire.

A General Debate was also held on the Political, Economic and Social situation in the world.

The 98th Inter-Parliamentary Conference was held at Cairo from 11 to 16 September 1997 which was attended by an 8-Member Parliamentary Delegation led by the Lok Sabha Speaker Shri P.A. Sangma. The Conference mainly discussed and adopted Declarations/Resolutions on the following subjects:

(I) Ensuring lasting democracy by forging close links between the Parliament and the People.

(ii) Employment in a globalising world.

(iii) The need to eliminate all commercial and other forms of sexual exploitation of children and for the establishment of uniform laws to prohibit this indefensible violation of human rights of children.

The Conference also held the General Debate on the Political, Economic and Social situation in the world.

Joint IPU/UNESCO Conference on Education, Science, Culture and Communication on the eve of the 21st Century: On the invitation of the Director-General of the UNESCO, Mr. F. Mayor, a joint IPU and UNESCO Conference on 'Education, Science, Culture and Communications on the eve of the 21st Century' was held in Paris from 3 to 6 June 1996. The object of the Conference was to identify the major challenges for the world in the spheres relating to education, science, culture and communications in the 21st Century and examine the major thrusts of the policies implemented by the UNESCO in these areas. A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Ramesh Chennithala, MP participated in the Conference.

The agenda of the Conference mainly consisted of the following subjects: 'Education for the 21st Century: Policis and Priorities; 'Culture and Development in the 21st Century; Pluralism, Diversity and Creativity and 'Information Highways and Byways: Opportunities and Challenges.'

Inter-Parliamentary Specialized Conference on 'Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics': An Inter-Parliamentary Specialized Conference on 'Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics' was held in New Delhi from 14 to 18 February 1997 under the joint auspices of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU). The aim of the Conference was to advance the cause of a more balanced sharing of political responsibilities between men and women. About 250 members of Parliament from 78 countries alongwith experts from international organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), the academics and the media participated in the Conference.

The President of India, Dr. Shanker Dayal Sharma inaugurated the Conference on 14 February 1997 in the Central Hall of the Parliament House. The various Plenary sessions of the Conference started from

15 February 1997 in the Plenary Hall of the Vigyan Bhawan in New Delhi. In the Plenary sittings the Conference had thematic discussions on the following subjects: (I) Women's Political and electoral training; and (II) Financing Women's Electoral Campaigns.

Conference of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA): The CPA is an association of Commonwealth Parliamentarians who, irrespective of race, religion or culture, are united by a community of interest, respect for the rule of law and the rights and freedoms of the individual citizen, and by pursuit of the positive ideals of parliamentary democracy.

These objectives are pursued by means of conferences, plenary and regional, the interchange of delegations, holding of seminars, issue of publications and periodicals notably, 'The Parliamentarian' and through the Parliamentary Information and Reference Centre.

The Association was founded in 1911 as the Empire Parliamentary Association.

The Presiding Officers of the Legislative chambers of member-countries are normally the Branch Presidents of the CPA. The Clerk of the Legislature usually performs the duties of the Honorary Secretary of the Branch.

Plenary Conferences of the Association are held annually and they take place in a different Commonwealth country each year. Lasting about a week, these Conferences normally discuss matters of immediate concern to the Commonwealth.

The 42nd Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference was held at Kuala Lumpur from 18 to 25 August 1996. The 31-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation to the Conference was led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma.

The following subjects were discussed at the Conference:

(i) Facilitating consensus building in dealing with global issues : the role of the Commonwealth and its Parliamentarians.

(ii) Educating the Commonwealth about the Commonwealth.

(iii) Is there an effective democratic deterrent to terrorism?

(iv) The protection of women and children exposed to violence, exploitation and abuse.

(v) How can the improvement in the world economy be more equitably shared?

(vi) How can parliamentary democracy be updated and improved?

(vii) How can present barriers to the participation of women in political life be overcome?

A 37-member Indian delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, attended the 43rd Conference of the CPA held at Port Louis, Mauritius from 18 to 24 September 1997.

The Conference discussed the following subjects:

(i) Into the new Millennium: the Role of the Governments and the Parliaments.

(ii) Trade, Investment and development : the Road to Commonwealth Prosperity.

(iii) Ensuring Ethical Standards for Parliamentarians, the Executive and the Public Service.

(iv) How can the Commonwealth enhance and protect human rights?

(v) Strengthening the partnership between men and women in political participation – the proper role of the Commonwealth Women Parliamentarians Group within the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association;

(vi) How can the Commonwealth Parliaments and the Governments cooperate to protect the global environment, including the marine environment?

(viii) How can the Parliaments and the Parliamentarians take full advantage of modern communications technology?

First Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference for the North Eastern Region of India: The First Regional Commonwealth Parliamentary

Conference for the North Eastern Region of India was organised by the Nagaland CPA Branch at Kohima from 27 to 30 April 1997. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma inaugurated the Conference.

Delegates from Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura State CPA Branches attended the Conference. The Director of Administration, CPA Secretariat, London, Mr. Raja Gomez represented the CPA at the Conference. In all, 35 delegates attended the Conference.

The Conference discussed the following subjects:

(i) CPA and the Commonwealth.

(ii) Ethnic explosion in the North Eastern India its socio-economic and political implications.

(iii) How to be an Hon'ble member in the estimation of the public?

(iv) Committee System – its importance in a welfare-oriented State, and

(v) Legislature, Executive and Judiciary: whether Legislature or Judiciary can be *primus inter pares*.

First Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Accounts in the SAARC Parliaments: The first-ever Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Accounts in the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Parliaments was held in New Delhi from 30 to 31 August 1997. All the SAARC countries, except Maldives, participated in the Conference. The Vice-President of India, Shri Krishan Kant inaugurated the Conference on 30 August 1997 at a function in Parliament House Annexe. The Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma presided over the function. The Chairman of the PAC and also the Chairman of the Conference, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi welcomed the delegates to the Conference.

Besides 9 members of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) from the Indian Parliament, 58 delegates from the SAARC countries participated in the Conference. Eighteen Chairmen of the PACs from the State Legislatures in India attended the Conference as observers.

The Conference discussed the following issues pertaining to the PACs:

(i) PACs in SAARC Parliaments – Scope, functions and their Relationship with the Executive.

(ii) Supreme Audit Institutions in SAARC countries – their Role *vis-a-vis* PAC;

(iii) PAC Proceedings and Media Coverage; and

(iv) PAC for Enforcing Effective Financial Accountability.

International Forum for Local Authorities and Parliamentarians with an interest in tourism: An International Forum for local authorities and parliamentarians with an interest in tourism was held at Bali (Indonesia) from 24 to 27 September 1996.

The Forum was organised by the World Trade Organization (WTO) with a view to identifying the major challenges before the tourism industry and its promotion. A 9-member Indian delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, MP took part in it.

International Conference on Governance for Sustainable Growth and Equity: A Parliamentarians' Forum took place at the International Conference on Governance for sustainable Growth and Equity which was held in New York from 28 to 30 July 1997 under the joint auspices of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).

India was represented at the Conference by the Chairman, Public Accounts Committee, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, MP.

Conference on "India's Democracy at Fifty": A Conference on "India's Democracy at Fifty" was held in Washington, USA on 24 September 1997. It was jointly organised by the International Forum for Democratic Studies and the Embassy of India in Washington, USA. Shri Jaswant Singh, a member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha represented the Parliament of India.

Statement 52 gives a tabular account of various Parliamentary Conferences held in India and abroad during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha and attended by the Indian Parliamentary Delegations. Statement 53 provides details regarding visits of Indian Parliamentary Delegations abroad as well as Parliamentary Delegations which visited India during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 52

Parliamentary Conferences/Meetings

Sl. No.	Name of Conference/ Meeting	Venue	Date	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
		A. Indian		
1.	Conferences of Presiding Officers' of Legislative Bodies in India	New Delhi	10–11 October 1996	
		Shimla	21–23 October 1997	
2.	Conference of Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India	New Delhi	9 October 1997	
		Shimla	20 October 1997	
3.	Conference of Chairmen of Parliamentary Committees	New Delhi	15–16 March 1997	It was a Conference of Chairmen of Committees on Public Accounts of Lok Sabha, State Legislatures and Union Territories.
		B. Commonwealth and Inter-Parliamentary Conferences which Indian Delegations Attended		
1. Conferences of IPU				
(i)	96th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Beijing (China)	16–21 September 1996	An 11-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma attended.
(ii)	97th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Seoul (Republic of Korea)	7–12 April 1997	A 3-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Sunder Singh Bhandari, MP attended.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(iii)	98th Inter-Parliamentary Conference and meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Council	Cairo (Egypt)	11-16 September 1997	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Speaker Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma attended.
2. Other Conferences held under the auspices of IPU				
(i)	Joint IPU/UNESCO Conference on Education, Science, Culture and Communications on the eve of 21st Century	Paris (France)	3-6 June 1996	A 4-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri Ramesh Chennithala, MP attended.
(ii)	Tripartite meeting to follow up on the World Sumit for Social Development (WSSD)	New York (USA)	5-6 September 1997	Shri P. Upendra, MP attended.
(iii)	International Forum for Local Authorities and Parliamentarians with an interest in Tourism	Bali (Indonesia)	24-27 September 1996	A 9-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by Shri P.M. Sayeed, MP, attended.
(iv)	Specialized Inter-Parliamentary Conference on "Towards Partnership between Men and Women in Politics".	New Delhi (India)	14-18 February 1997	A 13-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri P.A. Sangma attended.
(v)	Parliamentarians Forum held at the time of International Conference for sustainable Growth and Equity.	New York (USA)	28-30 July 1997	Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, MP, and Chairman, PAC attended.
3. Conferences of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association				
(i)	42nd CPA Conference	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	18-25 August 1996	The Indian delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri P.A. Sangma consisted of 31 members.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
(ii)	43rd CPA Conference	Port Louis (Mauritius)	17-24 September 1997	The Indian delegation led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma consisted of 37 members.
4.	**Thirteenth Conference of Commonwealth Speakers and Presiding Officers**	Port-of Spain (Trinidad & Tobago)	5-11 Jan. 1998	Shri H.A. Mahim, Speaker, West Bengal Legislative Assembly attended the Conference as an observer. In view of elections to the Lok Sabha, no delegate from Parliament of India attended.
5.	**CPA Seminars**			
(i)	Eighth CPA Seminar	Hong Kong	13-18 May 1996	A 3-member Indian delegation from State Legislatures led by the Speaker, Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly Shri Y. Rama Krishnudu attended. No member of Parliament attended in view of the dissolution of Lok Sabha.
(ii)	Ninth CPA Seminar	Accra (Ghana)	10-18 May 1997	A 7-member Indian delegation from Parliament and State Legislatures led by the Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Shri Suraj Bhan attended.
6.	**First Conference of the Chairmen of the Committees on Public Accounts in the SAARC Parliaments**	New Delhi	30-31 August 1997	58 delegates from SAARC countries and 9 members of the PAC from Parliament of India attended; 18 Chairmen of the PACs from the State Legislatures in India also attended as observers.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
7.	**Meetings of the Association of Secretaries-General of Parliaments**	Beijing (China)	16-20 September 1996	Secretary-General Rajya Sabha attended.
		Seoul (Republic of Korea)	10-15 April 1997	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended.
		Cairo (Egypt)	11-15 September 1997	Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended.
8.	**Meetings of the Society of Clerks at-the-Table in Commonwealth Parliaments**	Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)	21-22 August 1996	Secretary-General, Rajya Sabha attended.
		Port Louis (Mauritius)	21-22 September 1997	Secretary-General, Lok Sabha attended.

STATEMENT 53

Exchange of Parliamentary Delegations

(a) Visits of Indian Parliamentary Delegations Abroad

Sl. No.	Country/Place of Visit	Date	Composition
1	2	3	4
1996			
1.	Democratic Republic of Korea	21-25 Sept. 1997	7-member delegation
2.	Russian Federation	21-26 Oct. 1996	9-member delegation
3.	Saudi Arabia	26-29 Oct. 1996	9-member delegation
4.	U.K.	1-8 Nov. 1996	10-member delegation
1997			
5.	U.K.	8-12 Feb. 1997	3-member delegation
6.	Belgium	25-31 May 1997	8-member delegation
7.	Norway	1-6 June 1997	9-member delegation
8.	Sweden	6-12 June 1997	9-member delegation
9.	Finland	12-16 June 1997	9-member delegation

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
10.	Australia	21-28 June 1997	6-member delegation
11.	Australia*	15-20 June 1997	7-member delegation to study issues and systems concerning standards and ethics in public life and privilege-related matters.
12.	Croatia	4-8 July 1997	8 member delegation
13.	U.K. and USA*	5-13 July 1997	9-member delegation to study the standards and ethics in public life and privilege-related matters.
14.	Bulgaria	6-8 Oct. 1997	9-member delegation
15.	Mongolia	13-17 Oct. 1997	7-member delegation
16.	Thailand	5-9 Nov. 1997	8-member delegation

* All the delegations were led by the Speaker, Lok Sabha, Shri P.A. Sangma, except the delegations to Australia, UK and USA which were led by Sh. P. Upendra, MP.

(b) Parliamentary Delegations Visiting India

Sl. No.	Name of the Country/Place	Date	Composition
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	25-31 Aug. 1996	3-member delgation led by the Senator Mr. Nick Minchin, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister of Australia.
2.	Mauritius	13-25 Nov. 1996	10-member delegation led by the Speaker of the National Assembly, Sir Ramesh Jeewoolal.
3.	Iran	25-29 Nov. 1996	30-member delegation led by the Speaker of the Majlis Mr. Ali Akbar Nateq Nauri.
4.	Russia	26-30 Nov. 1996	7-member delegation of the State Duma Committee on Nationalities of the Russian Federation.

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
5.	Armenia	4-7 Dec. 1996	8-member delegation led by the Chairman of the National Assembly of Armenia Mr. Babken Ararktsian.
6.	Egypt	13-18 Feb. 1997	14-member delegation led by the Speaker of people's Assembly of Egypt Mr. Ahmed Fathi Sorour.
7.	Saudi Arabia	16-21 March 1997	18-member delegation led by the Chairman of the Majlis Al Shoura Mr. Sheikh Mohammed bin Ibrahim bin Jubair.
8.	Ireland	29 March-5 April 1997	7-member delegation led by the Speaker of the Irish Parliament Mr. Sean Treacy.
9.	Kyrgyzstan	25 July-1 Aug. 1997	12-member delegation led by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Parliament Mr. U.M. Mukambaev.
10.	Turkey	11-15 Aug. 1997	11-member delegation led by the Speaker of Turkish Grand National Assembly Mr. Mustafa Kalemli.
11.	U.K.	13-16 Aug. 1997	Speaker of the House of Commons, UK Rt. Hon. Ms. Betty Boothroyd.
12.	United Kingdom	16-25 Nov. 1997	Delegation led by Mr. Keith Vaz, M.P.
13.	Russia	23-27 Nov. 1997	15-member delegation led by the Chairman of the State Duma of Russian Federation.
14.	Iraq	1-6 Dec. 1997	5-member delegation led by the Speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq.

11

VISITORS TO PARLIAMENT

All persons other than members of the House are regarded as strangers, with the exception of the Officers of the House and staff on duty. During the period of sessions of Lok Sabha, admission of strangers to those portions of the House which are not reserved for the exclusive use of the members is regulated in accordance with the orders made by the Speaker. At the time of sitting of the House, the Chamber is reserved for the exclusive use of members and strangers are not permitted therein. The other portions of the House where strangers may be permitted to go under specified conditions are the Galleries and the Central Hall.

Admission of strangers to the various Galleries of Lok Sabha is regulated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf under the directions of the Speaker. Admission to the Galleries is possible by visitor cards issued for specific purpose.

Speaker's Gallery: This Gallery is intended for persons who are Presiding Officers of State Legislatures and their wives and Presidents of All India political parties in case they cannot be accommodated in the Distinguished Visitors' Gallery.

Distinguished Visitors' Gallery: This Gallery is intended for persons who are wives/husbands of sitting members of Parliament, ex-members of Parliament, members and Secretaries of State Legislatures, Judges, Vice-Chancellors and high officials of the Government of India and State Governments, men of standing in public life, such as Presidents of All India political parties and Distinguished Visitors from foreign countries.

Special Gallery: This Gallery is meant for the family members [sons, daughters, father and mother] of members of Parliament.

Diplomatic Gallery: This Gallery is meant for the use of foreign diplomats.

Public Gallery: This Gallery is meant for the use of the general public.

Rajya Sabha Gallery: This Gallery is meant for the use of members of Rajya Sabha who may like to watch the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

Official Gallery: This Gallery is intended for officials of the Government of India and in certain cases for officials of the Government of States, whose presence is required in connection with the business before the House.

Special Box: This is reserved for the family and guests of the President, Governors of States, Heads of States, Prime Ministers and Crown Princes of foreign countries, foreign Parliamentary Delegations and other high personages *e.g.* ex-Presidents and ex-Governors General, Chief Justice of India, Chief Ministers of States, etc.

During the sessions of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the total attendance recorded at different Galleries was 58,705.

During the periods when Lok Sabha is not in session arrangements are made to take the visitors round the Parliament House. The visitors are taken inside the Building in convenient batches on the authority of a sight-seers' permit issued by the Reception office on the recommendation of members of Parliament. A total of 14,287 sight-seers' visited the Parliament during inter-session periods of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Statement 54 shows session-wise break-up of the number of visitors to the different Galleries during the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

Statement 55 indicates various foreign delegations/dignitaries who visited Parliament House during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 54

Statement Showing the Attendance in the Different Galleries during Eleventh Lok Sabha (Session-wise)

Session	Public Gallery	Distinguished Visitors' Gal.	Speaker's Gallery	Special Gallery	Rajya Sabha Gallery	Official Gallery	Diplomatic Gallery	Special Box	Total (Session-wise)
First Session									
Part-I	1,704	421	92	131	198	239	11	Nil	2,796
Part-II	1,044	253	45	111	52	189	08	Nil	1,702
Second Session									
Part-I	5,487	443	109	160	101	1,651	08	Nil	7,959
Part-II	4,026	401	118	95	10	1,225	01	Nil	5,876
Third Session									
	6,309	430	167	169	11	1,556	07	28	8,677
Fourth Session									
	14,199	949	388	363	220	3,751	38	Nil	99,081
Fifth Session									
	7,164	880	207	114	46	2,592	12	10	11,025
Sixth Session									
	416	106	31	07	19	182	01	Nil	762
Total	40,349 (68.73)	3,883 (6.61)	1,157 (1.97)	1,150 (1.96)	657 (1.12)	11,385 (19.39)	86 (0.15)	38 (0.06)	58,705

Note: Figures in brackets show percentage to total attendance.

STATEMENT 55

Foreign Delegations/Dignitaries who Visited Parliament House during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Visiting Delegation/ Dignitary	Date of Visit	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1996			
1.	Mr. Lakshman Kadirgamar, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Sri Lanka	20.6.1996	Called on the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
2.	Mr. John Rohde, Chief of the UNICEF in India	6.8.1996	Called on the Speaker
3.	Dr. P.C. Lohani, Foreign Minister of Nepal, accompanied by Prof. Lok Raj Baral and others	13.8.1996	Called on the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
4.	Mr. Francis Ole Kaparo, Speaker of the National Assembly of Kenya, accompanied by officers of the Kenyan National Assembly	26.8.1996	Called on the Speaker. Also watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
5.	Group of 9 young Parliamentarians from the State Duma of the Russian Federation, led by the Deputy Chairman, Mr. Mikhail Yurievich Vakulenko	12.9.1996	Called on the Speaker. Also watched the Proceedings of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
6.	Mr. Monty House, Minister for Primary Industries and Fisheries of Western Australia, accompanied by some officers of the Australian High Commission in India	13.9.1996	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
7.	Three-member Delegation of parliamentarians, headed by the President of the People's National Assembly of Cuba, Mr. Ricardo Alarcon De Quesada	23.9.1996	Called on the Deputy Speaker
8.	Baroness Shreela Flather, the only member of Indian origin in the House of Lords	18.10.1996	Called on the Speaker
9.	Mr. Kim Beazley, Leader of the Opposition in the Australian House of Representatives, accompanied by the Shadow Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Laurie Brereton	6.11.1996	Called on the Speaker
10.	Mr. Adbus Samad Azad, Foreign Minister of Bangladesh accompanied by the High Commissioner of Bangladesh in India & four other officials	13.11.1996	Called on the Speaker
11.	Prof. (Dr.) M.P. Mohamed Elsai El Dakak and Prof. (Dr.) M.P. Seenot Halim Doss, Members of the Egyptian Shoura (Consultative) Council	15.11.1996	Called on the Speaker

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
12.	Mr. Horihiko Hosakawa, Former Prime Minister of Japan accompanied by the Ambassador and Counsellor of Japan to India	21.11.1996	Called on the Speaker
13.	Mr. Abdelfattah Amor, Special Rapporteur of the UNHCR on Religious Intolerance	3.12.1996	Called on the Speaker
14.	Three-member delegation headed by Mr. Abdullah Aymaz, the Editor-in-Chief of the Zaman Publication of Turkey	9.12.1996	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
15.	15-Member Joint Parliamentary Delegation from South Africa and Namibia headed by Mr. Thabo Mvuyelwa Mjeki	10.12.1996	Called on the Speaker
16.	Six-member delegation headed by the Minister of Law, Justice and Parliamentary Affairs of Bangladesh, Mr. Abdul Matin Khashru	23.11.1996	Shown round the Central Hall, the Parliament Library and Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Chambers
1997			
17.	Mr. Carl Gershman, President of the National Endowment for Democracy, USA	31.1.1997	Called on the Speaker
18.	Seven-member Indo-German Parliamentary Group led by its Chairperson, Dr. (Mrs.) Edith Niehuis	11.2.1997	Called on the Chairman, Committee on External Affairs
19.	Six-member Delegation of the Pakistan Peace Committee, United Kingdom	21.2.1997	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
20.	Dr. Liam Fox, M.P. and Parliamentary Under Secretary of State, U.K. accompanied by his Private Secretary, Mr. Bill Clare and the British High Commissioner in New Delhi, Sir David Gore-Booth	28.2.1997	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
21.	Three-member Parliamentarians' team from Zaire, led by Madame Etiti Moto Ekanga	28.2.1997	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
22.	Six-member Indo-French Parliamentary Friendship Group led by Senator Michel Alloncle	5.3.1997	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
23.	Chief Emeka Anyaoku, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, accompanied by the Director in the Secretary-General's office, Mr. Stuart Mole	18.3.1997	Called on the Speaker
24.	Three-member team of policy-makers and technical officers on information technology (Mongolia), led by Mr. S. Batchuluun	22.4.1997 23.4.1997	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4
25.	Three-member Parliamentary Delegation of Republic of Korea (South Korea), led by Mr. Chung Young Hoon, M.P.	30.4.1997	Called on the Speaker and Deputy Speaker. Also watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha, besides being shown round the Central Hall, LS & RS Chambers and Parliament Library
26.	Mr. Dame Catherine Tizard, the former Governor-General of New Zealand accompanied by the Second Secretary of the New Zealand High Commission in New Delhi, Miss Priscilla Clark	27.5.1997	Watched the proceedings of the Lok Sabha. Also shown round the Central Hall, LS & RS Chambers and Parliament Library
27.	Mr. Alexander Downer, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Australia, accompanied by the Deputy Secretary, Deptt. of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Ms. Jonna Hewitt; the Chief of Staff of Mr. Downer, Mr. Bill Tweddell; the Advisor to Mr. Downer, Ms. Bronte Mules, and the High Commissioner of Australia, Mr. Darren Gribble	22.7.1997	Called on the Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
28.	Mr. Goran Matic, Federal Secretary for Information of Yugoslavia, accompanied by the member of the Bureau of the Directorate of the Yugoslavia United Left and charge d'affaires of Yugoslavia Embassy in New Delhi, Mr. Sevetozar Simovic	11.8.1997	Called on the Speaker
29.	Three-member Swedish parliamentary team led by the Deputy Speaker, Ms. Gorel Thrudin	27.8.1997	Called on the Speaker
30.	Three-member Parliamentarians' team from Morocco led by Mr. Ismail Alaov, Secretary-General of Progress and Socialist Party	7.10.1997	Shown round the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Chambers
31.	Ms. Madeline Albright, US Secretary of State	9.11.1997	Called on the Speaker
32.	Parliamentary Delegation from United Kingdom led by Mr. Keith Vaz, MP	16.11.1997	Called on the Speaker
33.	15-Member Parliamentary delegation led by H.E. Mr. Gennady N. Sdezneu, Chairman of the State Duma of the Russian Federation	23.11.1997	Called on the Speaker
34.	H.E. Dr. Miftah Ali Azzouz, Minister of Industry and Minerals of Libya	28.11.1997	Called on the Speaker
35.	Five-member Iraqi Parliamentary delegation led by H.E. Dr. Sa'adoon Hamadi, Speaker of the National Assembly of Iraq	1.12.1997	Called on the Speaker

12

ORIENTATION AND TRAINING IN PARLIAMENTARY PROCEDURES

Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST)

With a view to ensuring smooth, efficient and prompt service to Parliament and State Legislatures, the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training was set up on 1 January 1976, as an integral Division of the Lok Sabha Secretariat. The Bureau is designed to provide institutionalised opportunities for systematic training, orientation, problem and practice-oriented studies in various disciplines of parliamentary institutions, processes and procedures, to all those responsible for the running of the democratic system the legislators, the policy-makers, the administrators and various other functionaries at different levels.

Apart from organising Training and Refresher Courses for officers of Parliament and State Legislature Secretariats, and conducting Appreciation Courses for senior and middle level officers of Government of India and probationers of All India and Central Services, the Bureau conducts Orientation Programmes for newly-elected members of Parliament and State Legislatures to provide them opportunities to (i) discuss various aspects of parliamentary processes and procedures; and (ii) familiarise themselves more closely with the operational mechanics of parliamentary institutions.

The Bureau conducted 164 Programmes including Appreciation and Refresher Courses, Attachment Programmes, Training Courses, International Programmes, Study Visits, etc., covering Probationers of various All India and Central Services, Officers of Government of India, Officers of State Legislature Secretariats, Professors and Lecturers of Universities and Colleges, students and others. In all 4,393 participants were benefited by these programmes/ study visits as per details given in the following paragraphs.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the Bureau arranged five Orientation Programmes for newly-elected members of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies in which 302 members/MLAs participated.

A series of Computer Training Programmes were also organised by BPST for both the members of Lok Sabha and officers and staff of the Secretariat. Besides foundation course in computer, members were given training to handle laptop as well as Desktop computers. 59 members participated in these programmes. Eight programmes for the officials of the Secretariat covered 'Uniplex' Word Processing software programme, introduction to Windows, Amipro and related software packages. 162 officers from different services of the Secretariat participated in these training programmes.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the Bureau organised 21 Appreciation Courses for probationers of All India and Central Services/officers of Government of India, Professors/Lecturers, etc. 791 participants took benefit of these Appreciation Courses.

The Bureau also organised seven training programmes for officers of Lok Sabha in which 272 officers participated.

Attachment programmes were also organised for the Officers of State Legislature Secretariats. Seven such programmes were attended by 42 officers.

On the request of Bangladesh Parliament, an Attachment Programme was organised from 9 to 12 December 1996 for a ten-member Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. Suranjit Sen Gupta, MP and Advisor to Bangladesh Prime Minister on Parliamentary Affairs. The team consisted of seven members and three senior officers of Bangladesh. The delegation had an insight into the working of our parliamentary system in general and the functioning

of our Committee System and its support services in particular.

Another Attachment Programme for a seven-member Sri Lankan Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. W.A. Wiswa Warnapala, MP, Deputy Minister of Education and Higher Education, was organised by the Bureau from 28 to 29 August 1997, to enable them to study various aspects of our parliamentary practices and procedures.

The Bureau also looks after the foreign training, study visits and deputation of legislative officials from India to other countries. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha nine Attachment Programmes for the officials of foreign Parliaments were organised in which 116 officers participated.

Every year, the Bureau organises two international programmes. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, two Parliamentary Internship Programmes for foreign parliamentary officials and two training programmes in Legislative Drafting for foreign parliamentary/ Government officials under the Colombo Plan and Special Commonwealth Africa Assistance Plan (SCAAP) were organised by the Bureau. Fifty three foreign parliamentary officials participated in these programmes. The Parliamentary Internship Programme intends to acquaint the participants with the environment, culture, traditions and working of parliamentary intitutions in India, and provides opportunities to the participants to exchange ideas in the context of their own experiences in their legislatures. The training programme in Legislative Drafting, which is of two-and-a-half months' duration, is designed to equip the participants with the basic concepts, skills and techniques required for drafting legislation so that they can render assistance to the legislators when called upon to do so.

Officers are also nominated for training abroad by the Bureau. One such training programme for which two officers of the Secretariat were nominated was on 'Parliamentary Administration' at the Royal Institute of Public Administration.

The Bureau also nominates officers for training at different institutions in India. Six officers were nominated for training programmes on (a) Communication Skills for Effective Management and (b) Management in Government, during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

The Bureau also arranges study visits for institutions/groups/students from colleges and schools so as to enable them to have a glimpse of the working of Parliament. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha 92 study visits were organised by the Bureau comprising of 2,562 participants.

Statement 56 details various Programmes and Courses organised by the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training during the period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 56

Details of Orientation Programmes, Computer Training Programmes, Appreciation Courses, Training/Attachment Programmes, International Programmes, Study Visits, etc. Conducted during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl.No.	Seminar/Course/Programme	Date of Commencement	Date of Termination	No. of Participants
1	2	3	4	5
	(i) Orientation Programmes for Members of Parliament/State Legislative Assemblies			
1.	Newly-elected Members of Sikkim Legislative Assembly	12.6.1996	14.6.1996	10
2.	Newly elected Members of Lok Sabha	13.7.1996	14.7.1996	172
3.	–Do–	20.7.1996	21.7.1996	

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Members of Committees on (i) Public Accounts and (ii) Public Undertakings of Andhra Pradesh Legislature	30.7.1996	1.8.1996	20
5.	Newly-elected Members of Assam Legislative Assembly at Dispur	12.11.1996	14.11.1996	100
	(ii) Computer Training Programmes for MPs			
1.	Compaq Laptop Computers Training Programme	5.5.1997	9.5.1997	21
2.	Compaq Desktop Computer Training Programme	12.5.1997	16.5.1997	19
3.	Computer Foundation Course	1.8.1997	3.8.1997	19
	(iii) Appreciation Courses for Probationers of All India & Central Services/ Officers of Govt. of India/Professors/Lecturers etc.			
1.	Officers of Central Public Undertakings	8.7.1996	12.7.1996	46
2.	Audit & Accounts Officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Deptt.	(i) 15.7.1996 (ii) 16.12.1996	19.7.1996 20.12.1996	37 38
3.	Indian Forest Service Probationers	(i) 22.7.1996 (ii) 28.7.1997	26.7.1996 1.8.1997	35 39
4.	Middle Level Officers of Defence Services	19.8.1996	23.8.1996	33
5.	Professors/Lecturers of Universities/Colleges	(i) 26.8.1996 (ii) 23.6.1997	30.8.1996 27.6.1997	43 21
6.	Probationers of Indian Customs & Central Excise Service	(i) 16.9.1996 (ii) 29.12.1997	20.9.1996 2.1.1998	47 46
7.	Probationers of Indian Foreign Service	(i) 4.11.1996 (ii) 26.8.1997 (iii) 6.10.1997	8.11.1996 27.8.1997 10.10.1997	13 20 15

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Probationers of (i) Indian Railways Service of Mechanical Engineers; (ii) Indian Railways Service of Signal Engineers; and (iii) Indian Railways Personnel Service	2.12.1996	6.12.1996	63
9.	Probationers of (i) Indian Audit & Accounts Service; and (ii) Indian Information Service	20.1.1997	24.1.1997	24
10.	Indian Administrative Service	24.2.1997	28.2.1997	78
11.	Probationers of Indian Revenue Service	3.3.1997	7.3.1997	32
12.	(i) ICAS; (ii) IRAS; (iii) Indian P&T, Finance and Accounts Service; (iv) IDAS; (v) ICAS; and (vi) IRSS Probationers	21.4.1997	25.4.1997	53
13.	Probationers of Indian Postal Service	30.6.1997	4.7.1997	14
14.	Senior Audit/Accounts Officers of Indian Audit and Accounts Department	(i) 21.7.1997 (ii) 8.10.1997	25.7.1997 2.1.1998	53 46
	(iv) Training Attachment Programmes for the Officers of Lok Sabha and State Legislature Secretariats			
1.	Officers of Karnataka Legislature Secretariat to study the functioning of Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Parliament	(i) 2.9.1996 (ii) 9.9.1996 (iii) 6.1.1997	3.9.1996 10.9.1996 9.1.1997	5 5 5
2.	Officers of Madhya Pradesh Legislative Assembly to study the functioning of the Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Parliament	28.10.1996	31.10.1996	12

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Officers of Karnataka and Assam Legislature Secretariats to study the functioning of Departmentally Related Standing Committees of Parliament	3.2.1997	6.2.1997	8
4.	Officers of Himachal Pradesh Vidhan Sabha Secretariat to study Legislative Processes	3.3.1997	7.3.1997	6
5.	Secretary, Himachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly to study the working of different Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	12.5.1997	16.5.1997	1
	(v) Attachment Programme for Members of Foreign Parliaments			
1.	Members of Bangladesh Parliamentary Delegation to study the working of Parliamentary System in general and the functioning of the Indian Committee System in particular	8.12.1996	12.12.1996	10
2.	Sri Lankan Parliamentary Delegation headed by Mr. W.A. Wiswa Warnapala, MP, Deputy Minister of Education and Higher Education and five other prominent Members and a senior officer of Sri Lankan Parliament to study the functioning of the Committee system of Indian Parliament	28.8.1997	29.8.1997	7
	(vi) Attachment of Fellows of Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies (ICPS), New Delhi			
	ICPS Fellows with the Branches of Lok Sabha Secretariat	17.4.1997	21.4.1997	9
	(vii) Attachment Programmes for Officers of Foreign Parliaments			
1.	Officers of National Assembly of Kenya	12.8.1996	30.8.1996	5

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Foreign participants attending the Training Programme at the Office of C&AG of India	28.11.1996	29.11.1996	26
3.	Senior Superintendent of Police, Parliament of Sri Lanka	6.1.1997	10.1.1997	1
4.	Foreign Participants attending Training Programme at the Office of C&Ag of India	(i) 22.1.1997 (ii) 26.3.1997	23.1.1997 27.3.1997	30 30
5.	The Secretary-General, Parliament of Nepal	2.9.1997	3.9.1997	1
6.	Foreign Participants attending Training Programme at the Office of C&AG of India	3.11.1997	4.11.1997	20
7.	Assistant Secretary and Assistant Director, Parliament of Sri Lanka	17.12.1997	19.12.1997	2
8.	Secretary to the Chief Government Whip of Sri Lankan Parliament	23.12.1997	2.1.1998	1
	(viii) International Training Programmes for Foreign Parliamentary Officials			
1.	Twelfth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	25.9.1996	12.11.1996	17
2.	Twelfth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	20.11.1996	31.1.1997	10
3.	Thirteenth Parliamentary Internship Programme for Foreign Parliamentary Officials	29.9.1997	10.11.1997	7
4.	Thirteenth Training Programme in Legislative Drafting	1.12.1997	6.2.1998	19

(Contd.)

1	2	3	4	5
	(ix) Nomination for Training Abroad			
	Training Programme in "Parliamentary Administration" at the Royal Institute of Public Administration, London	17.11.1997	12.12.1997	2
	(x) Nominations for Training under different Institutions in India			
	Programme on "Communication Skills for Managerial Effectiveness" held at the Administrative Staff College of India, Hyderabad	11.8.1997	16.8.1997	2
	Training Programmes on Management in Government for Middle Level Officers			
	(i) Training Programme at the Himachal Pradesh Institute of Public Administration, Shimla	19.5.1997	31.5.1997	2
	(ii) Training Programme at the UP Academy of Administration, Nainital	25.5.1997	7.6.1997	1
	(iii) Training Programme at the Rajasthan Institute of Public Administration, Jaipur	13.10.1997	25.10.1997	1

13

PARLIAMENTARY MUSEUM AND ARCHIVES

Parliamentary Museum and Archives

The origin of Parliamentary Museum and Archives (PMA) can be traced to 1976 when, as part of the Parliament Library, Reference, Research, Documentation and Information Service (LARRDIS), Lok Sabha Secretariat set up a Parliamentary Archives of Photograph and Films to preserve authentic and up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and eminent personalities. In the following years, a blueprint was prepared and on 1 August 1984, the proposal to set up the Parliamentary Museum and Archives was approved by the General Purposes Committee of Lok Sabha. Soon thereafter systematic work to set up the PMA was taken up. A great deal of preliminary spade work was done between 1984 and 1989. The Parliamentary Museum and Archives was inaugurated by the Speaker on 29 December 1989.

Aims and Objectives

The objectives of Parliamentary Museum and Archives are to acquire, collect and preserve the rare objects; relics; models; art works; paintings; photographs, tapes; gifts; other parliamentary antiques like old/historical furniture, pens, writing pads, wigs/ dresses of Presiding Officers, parliamentary officials, etc.; official records; manuscripts—private papers of eminent parliamentarians, unpublished dissertations, etc. connected with the origin, growth, structure and functioning of the parliamentary institutions in India and their predecessor bodies and to conduct exhibitions on history and activities of Parliament and other legislative bodies in India and abroad.

At present, PMA has three distinct sections *viz*: (i) Parliamentary Museum, (ii) Parliamentary Archives and (iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section.

(i) Parliamentary Museum

In the current phase of its growth, the Parliamentary Museum is concentrating on acquisition and building of comprehensive collections, proper preservation of all its holdings and display of selected items. But, in due course, it will undertake other tasks directed towards the dissemination of information relating to parliamentary institutions and the projection of a proper image of and the encouragement of healthy respect for Parliament by stimulating interest in its growth, activities and achievements.

The activities of the Museum includes treatment, repair and restoration of rare and historic objects; designing and preparation of scale models and reproductions; study of the collections with a view to helping research and dissemination of fresh knowledge; developing instructional programmes on tapes, audio cassettes, slides, video cassettes, films, etc., for visitors and students of the history and operation of parliamentary institutions; arranging lectures, film shows, periodic exhibitions, conducting tours, demonstrations, seminars, workshops on parliamentary functions, events and activities.

The Parliamentary Museum also undertakes arranging radio and television programmes based on its collections and displays; designing, preparing and displaying in the form of easy-to-understand-at-a-glance charts, graphs, diagrams, exhibits and data

concerning the history, organization and operation of parliamentary institutions; and making the Museum Galleries more useful and enjoyable to visit through the use of colour, sound, light, animation and other modern exhibition techniques, deploying devices like the "talking labels", guide books, portable tape-recorded guides, etc., and by combining some specimens or reproductions to illustrate story or an important event in the history of Parliament, or to explain a parliamentary concept or procedure and developing a store wherefrom one can acquire souvenirs like small replicas of Parliament House, illuminated models of Parliament House or its Chambers, portraits and plaster casts, plastic, wax or bronze figures of great Parliamentarians.

Other activities of Parliament Museum include organizing research trips to learn, collect and exhibit; preparation of guide books to the Museum and Archives and its collections; reserving separate days for school children and college students and arranging guided tours, competitions and film shows on the story of Parliament for them; developing further the Photo and Films Wing and setting up a research lab of its own; developing bio-data and other materials related to the life and accomplishments of eminent parliamentarians and others who have contributed to the growth and evolution of parliamentary institutions; building a potent parliamentary movement, taking Parliament and parliamentary education to the people at the grassroots to the common man through extension programmes, mobile touring exhibitions at different centres all over the country on appropriate occasions; and developing the necessary applied software for computerized storage, retrieval and dissemination.

The collection of the Museum is so planned and exhibited as to give an integrated look and to provide a ready record of the developments, achievements, experiences, ideas of men and events. The exhibits relate to the history, working operational mechanics, etc., of parliamentary institutions. The Museum is further divided into three sectors *viz.* (a) History of Parliament, (b) Parliaments of the World, and (c) State Legislatures.

The History of Parliament sector provides an insight into the history of Parliament. It depicts the existence of democratic institutions in ancient India, growth and evolution of modern parliamentary institutions during the British period and development of parliamentary institutions in the post-Independence period. The objects belonging to Central Legislative Assembly during the pre-Independene period, photographs and charts relating to the working and activities of the Houses of Parliament, portraits of distinguished freedom fighters and eminent parliamentarians have been preserved in this sector.

Photographs and models of buildings of various foreign Parliaments received as gifts and presents from concerned Parliaments have been kept in the Parliaments of the World Sector.

The State Legislatures Sector throws light on the Legislatures in States. Impressive scale models and photographs of Legislature buildings and other objects including publications pertaining to them have been procured for display.

(ii) Parliamentary Archives

The Parliamentary Archives mainly concerns with the acquisition, storage, systematic cataloguing and preservation of precious records, private papers, historical documents and other documentary materials by promotion and dissemination of research and other literary activities in the field of parliamentary democracy. The Archives maintains up-to-date record of obituary references made in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. It acquires books on constitutional developments, parliamentary activities and books on and by members of Parliament, Speakers, Secretaries General and former MPs for furtherance of the literary and research activities.

(iii) Parliamentary Photographs and Films Section

This Section was established in 1976 to acquire, preserve, catalogue and display the photographs concerning parliamentary activities including those relating to parliamentary delegations visiting India and foreign countries. The Section undertakes (a) acquisition of photographs on parliamentary

activities including those of various parliamentary delegations visiting India/foreign countries, (b) cataloguing of photographs, (c) liaison with outside agencies like the Photo Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and private photographers for photo enlargements needed from time to time, and (d) organisation of temporary exhibitions.

Progress made by PMA during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

PMA has acquired an up-to-date pictorial record of the history of the institution of Parliament, its activities and of eminent parliamentarians and other connected personalities. The present collection of PMA is about 8,487 photographs and 29 films.

The Parliamentary Museum has models of 15 State Legislature buildings of India and 8 foreign Parliament buildings. Besides, blown-up colour photographs of all the Indian State Legislature buildings and photographs of 80 foreign Parliament buildings are also available in the Museum.

The other interesting objects added to the collections of the Museum are the gown and the wig worn by the erstwhile President of the Central Legislative Assembly, an oil painting of the inauguration of the Indian Round Table Conference in London, a chair used by the first Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru, and original specimen of the seats used in the Princes Chamber and personal articles of Shri G.V. Mavalankar, the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

A number of visitors both from India and abroad had visited the PMA during the tenure of Eleventh Lok Sabha. The foreign dignitaries included parliamentary delegations from the Republic of Korea, Turkey, Iran, Maldives, Jordan, Uzbekistan, UK, Belgium, Bulgaria, IPU, European Union, CPA, etc. Besides, groups of officers from various Government Departments and students of different schools and other educational institutions have also been visiting PMA regularly.

The Parliamentary Museum and Archives has endeavoured to collect and preserve about 1,154 stamps and First Day Covers issued by Department of Posts from time to time and stamps of various other countries of the World, ashes of Mahatma Gandhi in a silver-bronze container and about 60 gifts presented by various parliamentary delegations from United States. Apart from these, PMA has a collection of 27,948 documents/private papers/correspondence of eminent parliamentarians and freedom fighters on the working of Parliament and related matters. It has also a collection of 251 books on the Constitution, parliamentary activities and books written on and by members of Parliament and Secretaries General of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Statement 57 provides the details of various items added to the PMA during the Eleventh Lok Sabha *vis-a-vis* cumulative total.

The PMA has prepared charts, graphs and diagrams depicting the history, organisation and operation of the parliamentary institution in an easy-to-understand form. These are updated from time to time.

Exhibitions on varying themes, mostly connected with the functioning and achievements of Parliament, for members of Parliament and the general public are organised by PMA. During the period of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, seven such exhibitions on various themes have been organised as compared to 3 and 8 exhibitions respectively during the Ninth and the Tenth Lok Sabhas. Statement 58 and 58(A) give the theme and duration of various exhibitions organised assisted by PMA during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

The other key features of the activities of PMA include the collection of portraits of distinguished freedom fighters and eminent parliamentarians which were unveiled in the Central Hall, Parliament House. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha one portrait of Shri Madhu Limaye has been added to the Museum. PMA has also updated records of obituary references made in the House(s) for future references, added 251 books and supplied 4612 photographs to various Sections/Branches in response to their demands for inclusion in the books/publications brought out by the Lok Sabha Secretariat.

STATEMENT 57

Items Added to Parliamentary Museum and Archives

Sl. No.	Items	Added During the Eleventh Lok Sabha	Total Collections
1.	Models		
	(a) Foreign Parliament buildings	Nil	8
	(b) States Legislature buildings	Nil	15
	(c) Other models	Nil	1
2.	Gifts/Items from:		
	(a) Foreign Countries	1	61
	(b) Indian States	Nil	63
3.	Audio-Cassettes		
	Regarding Conferences/Seminars/ Interviews etc.	Nil	33
4.	Video-Cassettes		
	Regarding Conferences/ Seminars/Interviews etc.	Nil	107
5.	Photographs		
	(a) Different views of 80 Foreign Parliament buildings	Nil	225
	(b) Parliamentary activities, Eminent Parliamentarians etc.	Nil	7975
6.	Portraits		
	Portrait of Shri Madhu Limaye	1	20
7.	Books		
	On/by Parliamentarians	93	251
8.	Spool-Tapes		
	Regarding Conferences	Nil	9
9.	Commemorative Stamps		
	First-Day Cover with Stamp in connection with Inter-Parliamentary Specialised Conference held on 15.2.1997	1	1155
10.	Coins		
	Commemorative Coins of Rs. 5, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, (one each) with logo of Inter-Parliamentary Specialised conference held on 15.2.97	3	9
11.	Citations		
	Citation (on silk) to Shri Chandra Shekhar, former Prime Minister in connection with the Best Parliamentarians Award, 1995	1	1

STATEMENT 58

Exhibitions Organised by the PMA during the Period of Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Theme of Exhibition	Venue	Duration
1.	Performance of Parliament	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	13.7.1996 to 2.8.1996
2.	*Bharat Ka Sanghatmak Swarup*	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	9.10.1996 to 12.10.1996
3.	Framing of the Constitution of India	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	9.12.1996 to 13.12.1996
4.	Men and Women in Indian Politics	Vigyan Bhawan	14.2.1997 to 18.2.1997
5.	50 Years of India's Independence	Parliament House Annexe, New Delhi	26.8.1997 to 2.9.1997
6.	Parliamentary Democracy at work in India	Legislative Assembly Library Building, Delhi	21.10.1997 to 24.10.1997
7.	Exhibition in World Book Fare	Pragati Maidan	7.2.1997 to 14.2.1997

STATEMENT 58(A)

Exhibitions Assisted by PMA during the period of Eleventh Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Theme of Exhibition	Venue	Duration
1.	*Rajbhasha Pradarshini Lok Sabha Mein Hindi*	Parliament House Annexe	4.12.1996 to 27.12.1996
2.	Glimpses of Viswa Bharti—Life and Ethos	Parliament House Annexe	10.12.1996 to 12.12.1996
3.	Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose	Parliament House Annexe	13.3.1997 to 21.3.1997

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EDITORIAL AND TRANSLATION SERVICE

Editorial and Translation Service is one of the largest and important services of the Secretariat. Its primary function is to cater to the translation needs of the entire Secretariat.

One of the most important functions of the Editorial and Translation Service is to prepare the official report of the proceedings of each sitting of Lok Sabha in the form of daily Lok Sabha Debate. It also prepares Indices to Debates. Besides, the service prepares both the English and Hindi versions of Synopsis of the daily proceedings of Lok Sabha.

Hindi versions of various publications of the Lok Sabha Secretariat are also prepared by this Service. It prepares Hindi version of various Reports, List of points, Memoranda, Questionnaire, Agenda papers, Notices, Press Releases etc. pertaining to various Parliamentary Committees. In addition to this, Hindi version of various Parliamentary papers like List of Business, Lists of Questions, Bulletins Part I and Part II, Lists of Amendments, Lists of Cut Motions etc., for circulation to members of Parliament are also prepared by the service to help them in performing their parliamentary duties effectively.

Lok Sabha Debates

At the centre of parliamentary activities is the Parliamentary Debates. The written authenticated record of the proceedings of the highest representative body of the country is brought out by this service. The Service brings out following three versions of Lok Sabha Debates:

1. Original Version (or Floor Version)
2. English Version
3. Hindi Version

Of the three versions, original version is prepared by Editorial Branch of the Service. This version of proceedings contains original English proceedings of the House in English and original Hindi proceedings in Hindi. This is the only authenticated version of the proceedings of the House. It is not printed. A copy of each day's debates of Lok Sabha, duly edited, is kept in Parliament Library for research and reference purposes. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha 125 debates of Lok Sabha comprising 52,890 pages were edited.

The other two versions namely English and Hindi versions of Debates being brought out by the Service are printed and circulated among the members. English version contains original English proceedings in English and English translation of original Hindi proceedings. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha 125 Debates comprising 68,179 pages were translated and edited. Similarly, Hindi version includes original Hindi proceedings in Hindi and Hindi translation of original English proceedings. 125 Debates comprising 74,018 pages were translated and edited.

Lok Sabha Debates on Internet

The Service started putting the original version of debates on Internet from the Budget Session (Part-IV) of the Eleventh Lok Sabha. The first edited original version of debate which was put on Internet was that of 30 April 1997. The debates are available on the system for on line retrieval at the following address: http://alfa.nic.in

Indices to Lok Sabha Debates

Indices to English and Hindi versions of Debates are prepared with a view to facilitating quick and easy access to the official records of the business of the House, and are printed session-wise.

Synopsis of the Proceedings of Lok Sabha

One of the most important documents being brought out simultaneously in Hindi and English by the service is Synopsis of Debates. It is a gist of important suggestions and points made by members during the Debate in the House. This is the most popular publication of the Service which remains always in demand by members during session days. During the tenure of the Eleventh Lok Sabha 125 issues of Synopsis both English and Hindi versions comprising 16, 683 pages were brought out.

The Service also prepares the Synopsis of National and International Parliamentary Seminars and Conferences. The Service prepared Synopsis of proceedings of (i) Specialised IPU Conference on "Towards Partnership Between Men and Women in Politics" held in New Delhi in February 1997, (ii) Proceedings of the Commemorative Function on the eve of the Golden Jubilee Celebrations of India's Independence on 14-15 August 1997, and (iii) Proceedings of the Conference of the Secretaries of Legislative Bodies in India held at Simla on 20 October, 1997.

Unparliamentary Expressions

'Unparliamentary Expressions' is a unique publication of Lok Sabha Secretariat. Editorial Branch of the Service brings out the Hindi version of its annual as well as quinquennial issues. The words and expressions declared unparliamentary in Lok Sabha and State Legislatures in India as also the words and expressions disallowed in the Commonwealth Parliaments on the grounds of being unparliamentary form part of the subject matter of this publication. It is brought out by the Editorial Branch of the Service.

Constituent Assembly Debates

As Lok Sabha is the successor of Constituent Assembly, it is the responsibility of Lok Sabha Secretariat to take care of the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly. Editorial Branch of the Service is responsible for printing and publication of Constituent Assembly Debates both in English and Hindi. The last edition of English Version of the Constituent Assembly Debates being sold out, order for its re-printing was given during the year 1997.

Reports of Parliamentary Committees

At present, the Service has four translation Committee branches. These Branches provide translation of Reports, Minutes, Memoranda Agenda papers, List of Points, Questionnaires, etc. of Parliamentary, Financial and Departmentally Related Standing Committees. Prior to the creation of an additional branch in February 1998, the work of 33 Committees was handled by three branches. Now each of the three Branches have been entrusted 8 Committees and the Fourth branch has been allotted 9 Committees. Besides, Standing Committees, the work of Joint/Select Committees on Bills, is also handled by these Branches.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha various Committee reports involving 31,170 pages were translated. Besides, 56,433 pages of miscellaneous items of work connected with the Committee meetings were translated.

Parliamentary Publications

This service renders translation to various publications, Bio-datas, Profiles, Monographs, Information folders, Speeches of Speaker/V.I.Ps., write-ups for exhibitions, List of Members, Booklets, Who's Who from English to Hindi and *vice-versa*. Besides, miscellaneous items of work, *viz.* letters, Gazette Notifications, Memos, Circulars, received from Speaker/Deputy Speaker/Secretary General's office and other branches are also translated and revised. As many as 11,152 pages of parliamentary publications involving monographs, brochures, publicity folders, profiles, speeches, etc. were translated.

Private Members' Bills, Parliamentary Papers, Amendments, Resolutions, etc.

This Service undertakes the drafting of Hindi version of Private Members' Bills, amendments to Government Bills, Private Members' Bills and translation of Parliamentary papers, *viz.* List of Business, Bulletin Parts I & II, Cut Motions, Calling Attention Notices, Motions, Summons, Resolutions, Amendments to Motions on Addresses by President, Speeches of VIPs and other Miscellaneous items of work emanating from Conference Branch, Legislative Branches, Parliamentary Notice Office, Table Office, B.P.S.T. etc. from English to Hindi and *vice versa*.

During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, the Service translated 158 Private Members Bills involving 3,727 pages, Lists of Business (2,488 pages), Bulletins, Part I & II (5,217 pages), Speeches of Speaker and other VIPs (2,215 pages) and amendments resolutions, notices under various rules, cut motions etc. (3,719 pages). Besides, 15,394 pages of miscellaneous items of work of routine nature received from different branches of the Secretariat were also translated.

Rajbhasha Prabhag

Lok Sabha Secretariat has been pioneer in the efforts for progressive use of Hindi for official purposes. In May 1957, it brought out a Glossary of about 26,000 parliamentary, legal and administrative terms with their Hindi equivalents. In view of the statutory provisions regarding progressive use of Hindi in official working and increasing demand from members of Parliament to make them available various parliamentary publications and research and reference literature in Hindi also, a small nucleus of Hindi Unit under Library, Research & Reference Service was created in April 1975 for bringing out 'Sansadiya Patrika' originally prepared in Hindi and meeting the reference enquiries in Hindi from members. This Hindi Unit was subsequently named as 'Rajbhasha Prabhag' and placed under Editorial and Translation Service in 1984. Over the years its functions and responsibilities have increased manifold in the direction of implementation of Constitutional directive for gradual change over to Hindi as official language. Presently the Prabhag is engaged in the following items of work.

(a) Periodicals:

(i) *Sansadiya Patrika*: This informative and valuable periodical is being published quarterly and contains, mainly, original contributions on Constitutional and Parliamentary subjects in Hindi. It also serves as an authentic recorder of practices and procedures that are continuously being evolved in Indian and foreign Legislatures as also of important Parliamentary events and activities occurring at home and abroad. Besides, it provides ample opportunities to the M.Ps, MLA/MLCs and other scholars to express their views through their articles, write-ups etc. During the term of the Eleventh Lok Sabha, 6 issues of the periodical were brought out by the Prabhag.

(ii) *Samachar Manjusha*: It is a monthly digest of important news summaries from various national and regional Hindi newspapers and periodicals. Its main aim is to keep the members of Parliament and members of Legislative Assemblies/Councils abreast of the important events reported at home and abroad in the recent past. Eighteen issues of the periodical were brought out during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

(iii) *Saransh Seva*: This quarterly periodical contains abstracts from important books, reports and articles published mainly in Hindi. The abstracts are prepared in such a way that originality of the subject matter and ideas of the writer remain intact. The Prabhag brought out 7 issues of Saransh Seva during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

(iv) *Kendriya Adhiniyam Sar*: This quarterly periodical contains synopsis of all the Bills passed by both the Houses of Parliament and assented to by the President during the particular quarter. The main purpose of the periodical is to provide gists of the latest Central Acts to the Members of Parliament and other readers. 6 issues of the Publication were brought out during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

(v) *Sarkari Upkram—Samachar Aur Abhimat Sar*: It is a monthly periodical which contains summaries of news and comments appearing in prominent Hindi newspapers and periodicals about the performance of public undertakings. It also contains gists of important recommendations made by the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings. As many as 10 issues of the publications were brought out during the tenure of Eleventh Lok Sabha.

(b) Scriptings:

Apart from the publication of the periodicals mentioned above, an important job of scripting the messages, articles, speeches, radio talks/TV interviews in Hindi for the Speaker, Deputy Speaker and Secretary General is undertaken by the Rajbhasha Prabhag.

(c) Hindi Training for MPs and Officers of the Secretariat.

The Rajbhasha Prabhag has also been assigned the job of promoting use of Hindi in official work and monitoring its progress in this direction. The Prabhag conducts various Hindi Training programmes for non-Hindi knowing MPs and Officers/Staff of the Secretariat, in collaboration with the Bureau of Parliamentary Studies and Training (BPST).

The Rajbhasha Prabhag also participates in Seminars/Training Programmes/Exhibitions. During the Eleventh Lok Sabha, officers of the Service participated in the Akhil Bharatiya Rajbhasha Sammelan at Kalimpong from 2 to 4 October 1996 and Akhil Bharatiya Sammelan organised by Dr. Ganga Saran Rashtriya Hindi Sammelan in New Delhi on 26 and 27 October 1996. Besides, the Rajbhasha Prabhag also organised exhibitions at Kalimpong (From 2 to 4 October 1996) and at Parliament House Annexe (from 24 to 27 December 1996).

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SALE OF PARLIAMENTARY PUBLICATIONS

With a view to providing facilities to the Public to purchase bills/debates/reports of Parliamentary Committees, parliamentary publications/periodicals, souvenir items and greeting cards, a sales counter functions at the Reception Office of Parliament House.

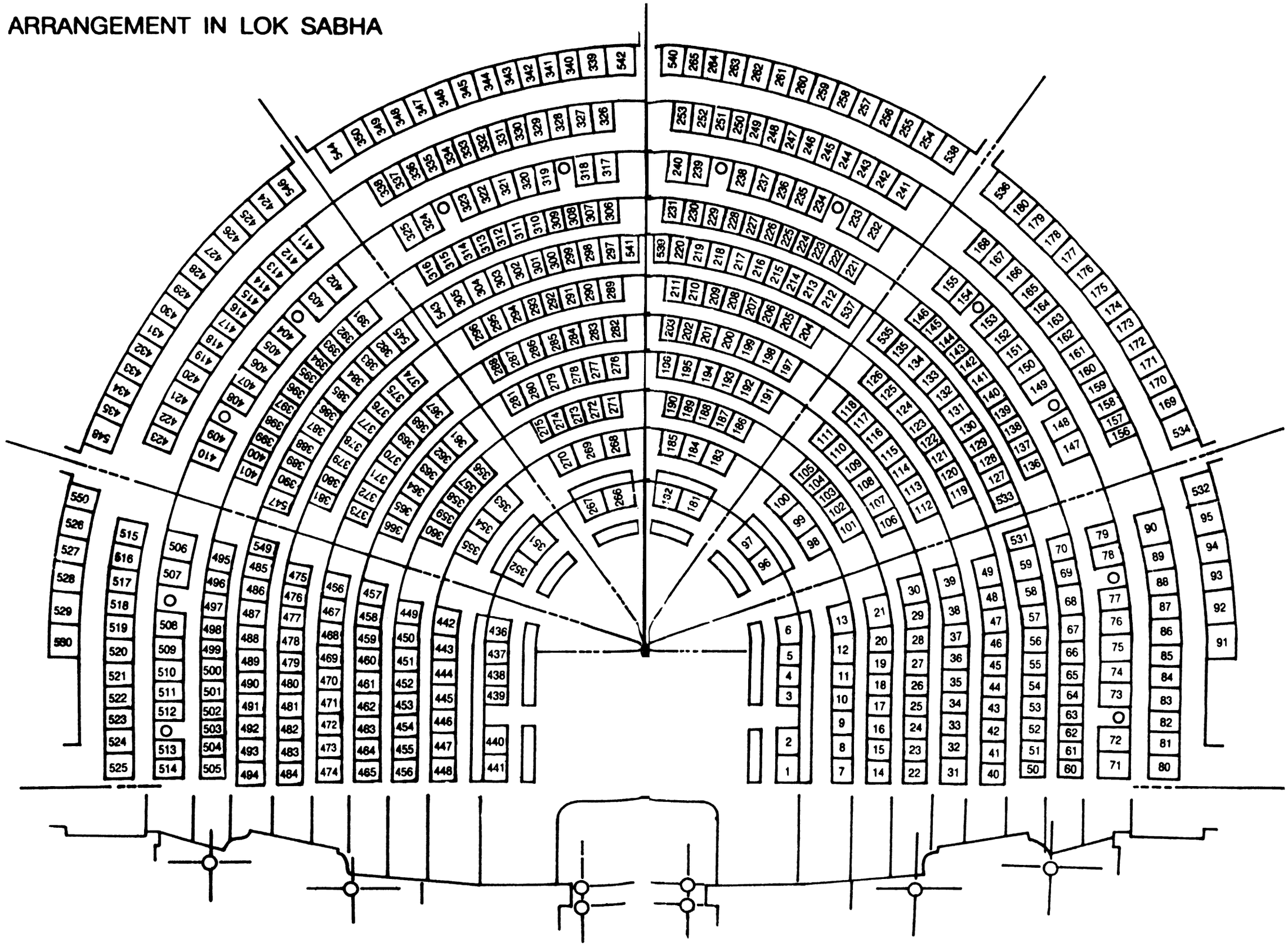
All priced parliamentary publications and souvenir items can be bought from the sales counter.

Statement 59 indicates the details of the sale of parliamentary publications during the Eleventh Lok Sabha.

STATEMENT 59

Statement of Sale and Sale Proceeds of Parliamentary Publications/ Periodicals/Papers and Budget Sets during the Eleventh Lok Sabha

Year	Parliamentary Publications, Periodicals, Papers/Budgets sets	No. of Copies	Amount	Total
1996 Jan.-Dec.	(i) Publications	3054	Rs. 3,06,922	Rs. 23,82,892
	(ii) Periodicals	200		
	(iii) Parliamentary Papers	2000		
	(iv) Budget Papers	6620	Rs. 20,75,970	
1997 Jan.-Dec.	(i) Publications	5912	Rs. 4,85,959	Rs. 15,35,959
	(ii) Periodicals	225		
	(iii) Parliamentary Papers	2500		
	(iv) Budget Papers	3000	Rs. 10,50,000	

APPENDIX

SEATING ARRANGEMENT IN LOK SABHA